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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

VOLUME LII

MACFARLANE'S GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS

VOL. II.

MAY 1907

GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS

RELATING TO SCOTLAND

MADE BY

WALTER MACFARLANE

Edited from Macfarlane's Transcript
in the Advocates' Library

BY

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IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME II



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PREFACE

Differences between Volumes I and II.

The second volume of the Macfarlane Geographical Collections relating to Scotland differs from the first volume in several important respects.

The writers of the Descriptions are fewer in number; they belong to a different class; and their contributions are longer and of an earlier date. In the second volume, as in the first, many of the Accounts appear without name and without date, but the authorship of a considerable number of these can be made out with an approach to certainty, and so also can the time at which they were written. All the dated Descriptions in the first volume lie in the eighteenth century, but the Descriptions in the second volume lie largely in the seventeenth or sixteenth century, and it is certain that not one of them was sent to Macfarlane by its author. He obtained them, indeed, from the Collections made by Sir Robert Sibbald to assist in the preparation of a projected Scottish Atlas. These Collections consist to some extent of Descriptions of parts of Scotland made for Sibbald's use, but they consist also, and mainly, of Descriptions made by Timothy Pont, Robert Gordon, James Gordon, Scot of Scotstarvet, David Buchanan, and others, not for Sibbald's use. These latter were given to Sibbald by James Gordon, probably not long after 1683, most of them having been prepared for Blaeu's use in compiling the Scottish volume of his great Atlas. Pont's maps and papers came into the hands of Sir Robert Gordon through Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, and were passed

on to Sibbald by Sir Robert's son, James Gordon, the Parson of Rothiemay, along with other material collected or compiled by himself and by his father. Out of the Sibbald Collections and the Scottish volume of Blaeu, the second volume of Macfarlane could nearly be compiled. There is no Article in it written by Macfarlane himself or by any one for his use. He calls his Collections Geographical, but they include Articles that cannot be so described:—for instance, the *Discourse anent the Government of Scotland before the late Troubles.*

The volumes of the Sibbald Collections in the Advocates' Library to which I shall have occasion to refer are four in number, namely (1) Topographical Notices of Scotland (34.2.8), (2) Collections for the Description of Scotland (33.5.15), (3) Repertory of Manuscripts (33.3.16), and (4) a thin 4to book containing Descriptions of the Shire and City of Edinburgh (31.6.19).

Macfarlane's and Sibbald's Collections.

It is a thing difficult of explanation how it happened that John Taitt, Macfarlane's transcriber, copied Descriptions and other things out of the Sibbald Collections without revealing 'whence the copy was made.' He practically never does this. It is as remarkable a thing that Macfarlane allowed such copies, with no indication of their origin or date, to pass into his Collections. It seems, however, to be a somewhat frequent feature of such Collections to have this form of defect. It appears with frequency in the poorly-arranged Sibbald Collections; but the items there are often in scripts that are known to be those of men engaged in writing Scottish topographical Descriptions, and this, with internal evidence, is often sufficient to determine the authorship and date. It has been a work of some *size* and difficulty to make even a superficial search through the Sibbald MS. Collections, for the purpose

of finding whether Taitt had found his matter there, and who were the probable authors of what he copied. When he transcribed, which he did with the average inaccuracy of transcribers, from what was in the handwriting of its probable author, he was in a sense passing on an original. But he had frequently to copy from a known handwriting what was almost certainly not the composition of the writer, but was itself a copy. For instance, Timothy Pont's Notes are in the Sibbald Collections in the script of James Gordon, so that Taitt in copying them for Macfarlane was copying a copy, and there is internal evidence, with occasionally open avowal, that James Gordon was far from being a mere *copyist* of what Pont wrote. He added and deleted, he corrected what he regarded as errors, and he changed words with the freedom that editors often allow themselves. Thus it happens that it is not quite correct to attribute these Notes definitely to Pont, because they are only Pont's as abridged, amplified, or otherwise changed by James Gordon. Considerations of this kind have led me to think it desirable to give, further on in this Introduction, a short statement of such things as have come to my knowledge regarding separate Descriptions, or groups of Descriptions, contained in this second volume of Macfarlane. In this way I shall often be able to tell whether a Description does or does not appear in the Sibbald Collections; if it does appear, whether the handwriting is known; whether it has been printed in the Scottish volume of Blaeu; whether it has been printed by the Bannatyne Club, the Old Spalding Club, or the Spottiswoode Society; whether it has been printed as a separate work; what date can approximately be attached to it; and to give other such information.

Many of the Descriptions in Latin.

There is another difference between the first and the second volume in respect that a considerable part of the second volume

is in the Latin tongue. This has caused some difficulty. For half a century and more I have had little occasion to read Latin of any kind. I have been able, however, to get such assistance as I needed in the matter of Latinity. A *special* difficulty, however, arose from the use of Latin in writing the Descriptions. I was at pains to state in the Preface to the first volume that it was my aim to put the Macfarlane MS. into print without additions, deletions, or changes of any kind. I have had the same desire as regards the second volume, and, as regards the Descriptions in English, I think I have had a fair success. But I felt that I could not properly deal with the Latin as I dealt with the English, chiefly because Taitt, not being a Latinist, had introduced into his transcriptions a large number of confusing grammatical errors. Sir William Fraser says that he 'appears to have been a good Latin scholar' (*Cartulary of Cambuskenneth*, p. xv, 1872); but, *pace tanti viri*, I adhere to the opinion I have expressed. He copied Latin with less accuracy than he copied English. I ascertained this by comparing some of his transcripts with the Latin from which he copied. Then, further, the extraordinary eccentricities of punctuation are more serious in Latin than in English. Therefore, I felt that it was desirable to eliminate, or at least reduce, the errors of grammar in the Latin and to improve the punctuation; and a trial made it evident that this could be done almost without any change of wording. Taitt often copied his Latin from script that was small, faded, and difficult to read, and the letters *u*, *n*, *a*, *e*, *o*, and *c* were easily mistaken for one another, with *errores maximi*, in Aberdeen phrase, as the frequent result. Another source of error was the joining together of words that ought to be separate, or the reverse. For example, Taitt has *bi se motum* as three words, which cannot be translated so as to give sense; but when the words are joined together (as it happens they may be held to be in the MS. from which he copied), and when the *o* in *motum* is made *u* (as it

quite possibly is in the original), then the difficulty ends—*bisemutum* being the Latin of *bismuth* and the word that expresses the thought of the writer. Many illustrations of this, and of other such errors and difficulties, could be given.

It has not been a short task to deal in this way with the Latin of Macfarlane's second volume, but I have been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Mr. Alexander Gow, a teacher in Edinburgh, who had patience and perseverance as well as scholarship. He has also prepared the translation, and has made it as close a rendering of the Latin as possible, but it reads as *clean* English, with an old-world flavour—very different from the work of the anonymous translator of James Gordon's *Description of both Towns of Aberdeen*, which was printed by the Old Spalding Club (1842).

Latinised Place-Names.

Frequently, perhaps usually, the name of a place is Latinised, by such writers as the Gordons, by the addition to the ordinary Scottish name either of *us* or *ius*, of *um* or *ium*, or of *a* or *ia*. Thus *Innerness* becomes *Innernessus* (T. Gore, p. 72), *Edinburg* becomes *Edinburgum*, and *Lorn* becomes *Lorna*.

It is difficult to tell why in one case *a*, in another *us*, and in another *um* is added in order to Latinise the name of a place. Perhaps the favoured addition is *a*, and *um* follows, but *us* is also frequent, especially, I think, in the case of rivers, as Levinus, Lidalus, Irvinus, Kelvinus, Kennus, Taus, Nessus, Spæus. Sometimes a place-name is Latinised in two ways, as 'Elgina vel potius Elginum,' Speus or Spea, Maius or Maia. There seems, in short, to be no rule in the matter.

To-day's names of places often differ from those in use during the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries, and sometimes the difference is not now known, so that we cannot always tell what were the exact names thus Latinised.

Other names of places are Latinised in a very different way by some of the writers of the Latin Descriptions in this

volume. They are in a literal sense translated into Latin, and it has not always been easy to translate them back into Scottish, but in most instances this has been found possible. It was necessary to make the effort, in order to render the translations of the Accounts as complete as possible. So curious are many of these translations of place-names into Latin, that I think it may be interesting to give a few examples:—

Scottish Place-Names Latinised by Translation.	The same Place-Names in the vernacular of to-day.
1. Albaspinantria, or Antrum Spinarum	Hawthornden
2. Albomontium	Whitehill
3. Aratri Agellus	Plewlands
4. Arcuagria	Bowland
5. Aularubra	Redhall
6. Aulæ Horti	Halyards
7. Cygnea domus	Swanston
8. Domosylviæ Novalia	Woodhouselee
9. Ericedomuri	Muirhousedykes
10. Juncomontium	Rashiehill
11. Lanaria	Woolmet
12. Lignariorum domus	Wrightshouses
13. Pulchella	Bonnieton
14. Sylva Leporum	Harwood
15. Vallivadum	Wallyford
16. Versimuri	Turniedykes

The foregoing examples are chosen from the Description of the Shire of Edinburgh. Such translations, however, are not rare in regard to place-names all over Scotland. For example, Whithorn is rendered in Latin as Candida Casa, Montrose as Mons or Monte Rosarum, and Newhall as Nova Aula.

Occasionally, only part of a place-name is translated into Latin, that is, the Latin equivalent of that part forms a

part of the Latinised name. For example:—Adifontium for Addiewell, and Aiostium for Eyemouth.

In a small number of instances the translation of a place-name is into Greek or into a mixture of Latin and Greek, as for example:—Neobotelia for Newbottle, Dendragatha for Goodtrees (corrupted into Guters), Neapolis for New Town (of Aberdeen), and Neobubilia for Newbyres.

Not a few Scottish place-names have been thus translated into Latin from Gaelic. For instance, according to Christophorus Irvinus, *Ilan na Aich* becomes *Insula Equorum*, *Ilan na Bann* becomes *Insula Mulierum*, *Ilan Carn* becomes *Cumulo Lapidum Insula*. One instance, worth noting, occurs in this second volume of Macfarlane. I think I am correct in saying that an old name of the Calton Hill, or of part of it, was the *Dhu Craig*—that is, it bore a Gaelic name meaning the Black Rock. This has been Latinised by translation, in the way I am speaking of, into Nigelli Rupes. It should, of course, have been Nigella Rupes; and probably the grammatical error 'helped to' its retranslation into English as *Niell's Craig*. (See Bannatyne Club *Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 397, footnote; Grant's *Old and New Edinburgh*, vol. ii. p. 101; and Mackenzie's *History of Scotland*, p. 431.)

There are some writers in Latin on topographical subjects who make few changes on place-names, dealing with them as indeclinable words.

How Macfarlane's Manuscript is entered in the Catalogue of the Advocates' Library.

The description of the Macfarlane Geographical Collections in the Advocates' Library detailed MS. Catalogue ('Historical,' p. 236) is interesting. It runs as follows: '*Geographical Collections relating to Scotland, containing a particular*

description of shires, parishes, burroughs, etc., in that kingdom. 3 vols. Folio. A transcript by Macfarlane's copyist from a great variety of materials, the most important of which are the papers collected by Sibbald, which formed part of the materials prepared by Straloch, Scotstarvat, Sibbald, and others for their projected topographical account of Scotland, out of which arose Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland. There are also numerous descriptions of districts, parishes, and towns furnished apparently to Macfarlane himself and chiefly by ministers.'

The writer of this entry in the Catalogue failed to have in mind the date of Blaeu's Scottish volume, namely, a first edition in 1654 and a second edition in 1662, and so it is not a correct description of the Macfarlane Geographical Collections. It ignores Timothy Pont, who was an earlier and a better surveyor of Scotland and a larger contributor to Blaeu's *Atlas* than all the others named in the entry, if maps are regarded as a contribution. One of those named, to wit Sibbald, contributed nothing. He was later than Straloch, Scotstarvet, and Blaeu, and did not work with them. Their labours in the mapping and description of Scotland were long over before Sibbald issued, in 1683, the Advertisements in Latin and English of his projected *Atlas*.

Taitt as a Transcriber.

Perhaps I should say something of the work of John Taitt, Macfarlane's transcriber. In the first volume I spoke of the difficulty of copying correctly, and in the second volume I was prepared to find errors in Taitt's transcriptions. I have taken occasion, however, to make a comparison between the manuscripts from which he copied and his transcriptions in regard to the following:—(1) the Account of the Lewis, by John Morisone; (2) the Anonymous Account of Iona in 1693; (3) the Account of Tyrie, Gonna, Colla, and Icolumkill, by Jo. Fraser; and (4) the Anonymous Account of Sky;

which four Accounts follow each other in the second volume, and occupy pages 210 to 223. I found many unimportant differences, but I also found a few differences that can scarcely be regarded as unimportant. For example, Taitt omitted the word 'not' (p. 215); he omitted the words 'yt ye' (p. 216); he added a full stop after I as a name of Iona (p. 216); he copied what seems to me to be the word *bath* as 'bottle' (p. 222); and the word *springs* he makes 'herbys' (p. 223). Errors, I believe, are almost certain to occur in transcriptions, but perhaps five errors within a few pages, of the character of those I have enumerated, may be regarded as important. I do not myself think that they are much beyond a reasonable expectation. Transcripts are far from being of the nature of mechanically produced facsimiles, and it appears to me that this is apt to be forgotten. In the originals of the four short Accounts with which I am now dealing, fairly good and legible writing occurs, but there also occurs extremely bad and illegible writing, and Taitt had to take the bad with the good. On the whole, this bit of careful collation leads me to regard Macfarlane's transcriber as about equal to the average at his work. Prolonged mental attention, directed through the eye to the MS. being copied and also to the copying hand, is always unequally maintained, and moments or minutes of fatigue, leading to errors, keep occurring during the time that the work occupies.

Proofs sent from Holland for Correction.

It is believed that Blaeu sent to Gordon of Straloch, for revision and correction, Proofs of the descriptive matter that he had supplied for the *Atlas*. In that case, probably the originals would be returned. The contents, however, of Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, made up possibly of such originals, show no sign of the folding that would have resulted from their having been enclosures in a letter. If they are the veritable

documents that went from Straloch to Holland, and if they came back to Aberdeenshire for comparison with Proofs, they must have made the journeys as a package that involved no foldings. Ordinary cargo ships were probably the carriers of such things at that time, and they would no doubt be made up as parcels suitable for such a mode of transmission. Samuel Wallace writes to Straloch from Campvere, in March 1647,[1] acknowledging receipt of 'ane package witch I directit to Mr. Jhone Blaew,' and he adds, 'Mr. Blaew vrittis vnto me that he . . . hes in hand to print the descriptiones of sundrie places, quhareof he is myndit . . . to send them home to your honor or my lord Scottistarvet . . . He desyres me to interest your honor . . . to endeavoir with all possible diligence to assist his porposs be sending vnto him all quhatsomever kan be gotten, either for supplie . . . or illustratione tharof, promising with all occasione to send copies of sutch as will kom out of the press . . . for mending, correcting, & escapes . . .' (*Escapes* is a good word—worth remembering.)

Little doubt remains as to the coming of Proofs to Scotland for the usual treatment of Proofs, and these would probably be accompanied by the manuscript originals, which last might be expected to remain, often or always, in Scotland, and so form a part of the collection eventually handed over to Sibbald by the Parson of Rothiemay. If this view is correct, it gives much value to many of the documents in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*.

It does not follow, however, that everything that Sibbald eventually received from James Gordon had gone to Holland and come back. It only appears that this is possibly true of some of it. Nor does it follow that everything that Robert Gordon sent to Blaeu either came back to him for revision or found a place in the Scottish volume of the Dutch *Atlas*.

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[1] See Old Spalding Club *Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 54.

Macfarlane's transcriber to a large extent chose pieces that had found a place in the *Atlas*, but he did not confine himself to these; and perhaps this is especially true of the *jottings* made by Pont which came to Straloch from Scotstarvet with Pont's maps, as material for Blaeu's '*First Topographical Survey of Scotland*.'

We know, indeed, that a revision of Proofs, and even a writing of new Descriptions, went on at Amsterdam. We have Blaeu's authority for this. It was chiefly done by Sir John Scot, 'without papers and books.' Blaeu says of Sir John that he seemed to be 'a very Scotland in himself, and to have grasped in his mind the very form of its districts.' Scot went to Amsterdam in 1638, and assisted Blaeu in the descriptive part of his work—'writing or dictating descriptions to accompany the maps.'

Corrections by the Gordons.

With reference to the correcting of the descriptions of localities by the Gordons, Blaeu himself, in his *Atlas*, says of the father and son:—'qui praeter correctiones in Timothei tabulas etiam suas aliquot, nec non descriptiones quasdam a se, quasdam etiam ab aliis factas adjunxere,'[1] and Straloch himself speaks of giving things to the printer 'in a half-finished state' (p. 289 of this volume).

Many of the Straloch documents in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices* are carefully written by Straloch's own hand, and it is possible that some of them are the very documents that he sent to Holland. Some appear in the *Atlas* almost as exact copies of these documents, but others show changes, not however beyond what may be regarded as changes that Straloch might make in reading the Proofs. Occasionally the changes are sufficient to make it difficult, without a pains-

[1] Preface to the Reader, 1654 edition.

taking comparison, to feel quite sure that Blaeu's print can be properly taken as Gordon's Description, as we have it in his own script. The changes, however, leave the Accounts, I believe, substantially as they were written. All these uncertainties are to be regretted. They could easily have been prevented by signatures, dates, and a proper docqueting.

The order in which Sir Robert Gordon's Descriptions and Fragments now appear in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices* has been somewhat changed, in the transcript for Macfarlane. The Sibbald volume has been rebound, and an altered and somewhat careless arrangement of its contents appears to have been then made. It is possible that, when Taitt transcribed from the Collections for Macfarlane, the volume had not been repaired, and was more or less in a state of confusion, probably due to the fact that there is no continuous pagination of the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*.

Contributors to the Literary Matter of Blaeu.

Two or three of the Descriptions in Blaeu are attributed to George Buchanan, not as having been specially written to accompany maps, but only as having been extracted from his works.

In a like manner quite a considerable number of Descriptions are headed as 'Ex Cambdeno,' and these have sometimes *Additamenta*, written avowedly in some cases by Sir Robert Gordon, but probably in most cases written by Sir John Scot. Blaeu, indeed, says in his Præfatio: 'Cambdeni Scoto-tarvatus multum multis in locis correxit.'

One contribution to Blaeu, not intended to be the accompaniment of any map, entitled *De Provinciis et Regionibus Germaniæ Scotorum Opera ad Fidem Christianam Conversis*, was sent to Scotstarvet from Vienna in 1641 by a man little known to him, and Scotstarvet sent it on to Blaeu, leaving him to determine whether it should or should not be inserted

in the *Atlas*. The writer was Robert Strachan of Monte Rosarum, *alias* 'P. Bonifacius ordinis S. Benedicti.' This contribution may be regarded as without any bearing on the topography of Scotland, but it contains the statement that *S. Florentius* founded a monastery at Strasburgh, *c.* 665, and thus becomes interesting, because a *Saint Florentius* appears to have been buried at Kirkmedan in Stoneykirk, as shown by inscribed monuments there, which have attracted much attention both in this country and on the Continent.

Gulielmus Forbes, Ecclesiæ Ennervicensis Pastor, writes a *Descriptio Lothianæ* for Blaeu, and John Maclellan, without any designation, writes a *Gallovidiæ Descriptio*, largely geographical in its character, but turning aside to say: 'Nusquam in Scotia præstantiores equi, sed minoris staturæ, quos Galloway-nages vocant'—thus giving us an early reference to the Galloway nag.

Copies of the first, or 1654, edition of Blaeu are not all alike. The Preface, for instance, of the interesting copy sent to Straloch by Blaeu, now in the possession of Mr. C. G. Cash, is longer than that in the copies which are in the Libraries of the Society of Antiquaries and the Faculty of Advocates, and in the longer Preface mention is made of Boner, Lauder, and Spang as contributors to the literary matter of the volume, but nothing has been found, either in the second Macfarlane volume or in the Sibbald Collections, that can properly be attributed to any of these men.

There are Descriptions without attribution to any author, but an examination of the Sibbald Collections has shown that of many of these either Pont or one of the Gordons must be regarded as the writer.

It thus appears that the '*First Topographical Survey of Scotland*,' as given in Blaeu's Scottish volume, is almost, as regards its literature, the work of the same quartet of Scotsmen—Timothy Pont, Robert Gordon of Straloch, James

Gordon of Rothiemay, and Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet—as are credited with the work of the *First Survey* in regard to its mapping. Perhaps David Buchanan and Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun should be added to those who wrote important Descriptions for this *First Survey*. Nearly all of what these six men wrote, or gathered, or compiled, to illustrate the *First Survey* appears in Latin in Blaeu, and makes up a considerable part of the second volume of Macfarlane's Collections, having been copied by Macfarlane's transcriber from the existing originals, if I may so call them, in the Sibbald Collections—often *originals*, however, in the sense only of having been prepared for Blaeu's use.

The originals of Pont's map-work as a surveyor of Scotland still exist to a considerable extent, and are among the treasures of the Advocates' Library. They furnish a very large part of the Scottish volume of Blaeu's great *Atlas*, which is the record, as Mr. C. G. Cash says, of 'the First Topographical Survey of Scotland.' The results of the researches by Mr. Cash are given in a paper of much value in *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* for August 1901. In that paper attention is chiefly directed to the maps, but the editing of this second volume of the Macfarlane Collections turns attention mainly to the literary part of the Scottish volume of Blaeu, and in making an examination of the Descriptions that accompany the maps I have been fortunate in obtaining assistance from Mr. Cash.

Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet has perhaps been credited with having made larger literary contributions to Blaeu's Scottish volume than he actually made. What Blaeu says of the assistance he gave may mean little more than that Scot was diligent and useful in revising and correcting what was sent from Aberdeen. It may not mean that Scot himself wrote full and extended Descriptions to accompany the maps. Indeed there is no evidence that he did this. He was spoken

of as very old at the time. Samuel Wallace in a letter to Gordon of Straloch, March 1647, speaks of Scotstarvet (in old Scots that would have delighted Robert Louis Stevenson), as 'a man kom to grytte aidge,'[1] and he rather unfeelingly adds, with regard to Straloch himself,—'so is your honor'—though Straloch at the time was both compiling maps and writing long Descriptions of the localities to which the maps referred. Whatever Sir John Scot did for Blaeu, it does not appear, I think, that he composed any of the Descriptions contained in Macfarlane's second volume.

What Sibbald received from James Gordon.

According to Gough, when Sibbald projected a *New Atlas and Description of Scotland*, he received from James Gordon 'all the material, cartographical and other, that remained in his hands.' Sibbald advertised his project in 1683 and James Gordon died in 1686. When Sibbald announced his purpose and gave a list of the materials for the work that had then reached him, much that he eventually received from Gordon does not appear in that list. Therefore, it is almost certain that the gift of material from the Parson of Rothiemay must have reached Sibbald not long before the Parson's death, that is, somewhere between 1683 and 1686.

In a letter to Wodrow of 11th November 1707, Sibbald says: 'I have all the *originall* mapps and surveys and descriptions of Mr. Pont, the Gordons and others, who have laboured that way, and severall mapps never printed.'[2] It appears from this that *originals* as well as copies came into Sibbald's hands, but the original Descriptions, so far as I have discovered, do not all find a place in the Sibbald Collections.

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[1] Old Spalding Club *Miscellany*, i. 54.

[2] [Maidment], *Remains of Sir Robert Sibbald*, 8vo, Edinburgh, 1837, p. 36.

It would be of great interest and value to have Pont's Notes and Descriptions just as he wrote them, but what we have in Macfarlane is a copy of a copy with alterations, yet Pont's Notes in his own script appear to have been in Sibbald's possession. We have his own authority for this statement. He says at p. 17 of his *Repertory of MSS.* :—'Many of his [Pont's] MS. Notes Autograph are still preserved, and most of them were transcribed by Mr. James Gordon person [*sic*] of Rothemay and are still preserved. I have both thos done by Mr. Timothy and the parson of Rothemay.'

It is of importance in this connection to know that Robert Gordon was personally acquainted with Pont. More than once he says, 'Timothy Pont told me,' and, in a letter from Straloch to Sir John Scot in Blaeu's *Atlas*, he says, 'As he [Pont] used to tell me.'

The Macfarlane Geographical Collections are frequently quoted in topographical works of authority, such, for example, as the *Origines Parochiales*—the quotation being in this form : —'A writer in Macfarlane says.' What writer is not told.

Small Help to the Gordons from Scottish Ministers.

Notwithstanding an Order of Assembly, only four Scottish Ministers seem to have furnished Descriptions to Sir Robert Gordon. The names of these four ministers were M^c^Lellan, Boner, Lauder and Spang. A search in Hew Scott's *Fasti* makes it certain that M^c^Lellan was John M^c^Lellan, who became minister of Kirkcudbright in 1638, and died in 1650. Hew Scott knew that he wrote a *Description of Galloway* in Latin for Blaeu's *Atlas*. (See *Fasti*, i. 688-9.) A James Bonar was the minister of Maybole, 1608 to 1651, and is described as 'a person of very great learning.' (See *Fasti*, ii. 125.) Spang is no doubt William Spang, who was Minister of the

Scottish Church at Campvere from 1641 to 1652, and afterwards at Middleburg in Zealand, where he died in 1664. (See *Letters and Journals of Robert Baillie*, Principal of the University of Glasgow, Bannatyne Club, 1841-2.) Spang was Robert Baillie's cousin. There are five ministers of the name of Lauder that would suit as regards date, but which of these five wrote for Robert Gordon I do not know.

The Second Volume tells little of Social Life in Scotland.

The Macfarlane Collections are called Geographical, and they consist largely of such matter as Map-makers desire. This explains why they deal so little with the Social Life of the Country. But there are a few things in them of that character. This is true even of the Second Volume, though it is largely written by persons actually engaged in compiling maps. For instance we hear in it:—Of the resorting of the County gentry to Mayboll and Keith in winter for indoor and outdoor amusements; of games of Football, Golf, and 'Byasse Bowls'; of a Court of Jurisdiction in the open air at Girvan; of Parish Churches built of wood and thatched with heather; of the highly decorated Church Pew of the Laird; of the effective use 'in fighting' of the Bow and Arrow; of the great prevalence of Physic Wells; of a School of repute at Stornoway; of the frequency of marriages on Tuesdays and Thursdays; of the sale of wine, ale, and aquavitæ in church buildings; of drunkenness and lewdness at Fairs; of the abounding of superstitions, gross but not cruel; of a supernatural conception; of the payment of rents in kind; of ploughing with eight or ten oxen; of a statue in wood of St. McBreck [*sic*] at Ferrietoun; of transporting a thief to the Isles of S. Flannan; of Rorie McNeill's being driven to Ireland, where he 'took up a spreath, and returned home.'

Grouping of Contributions.

In the following set of Lists, I group the Descriptions, Discourses, etc., that occur in this volume, according to some common character.

(*a*) Descriptions, Discourses, etc., the Writers of which are named.

Mr. Abercrummie, Minister at Minibole. (P. 1.)
Mr. [John] Ouchterlony, of Guinde. (P. 21.)
Mr. Andrew Symson, Minister at Kirkinner. (P. 51.)
Alexander Garden of Troup. (P. 133.)
John Morisone. (P. 210.)
Jo. Fraser, Dean of the Isles. (P. 217.)
James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay. (P. 469.)
Gordon of Straloch. (P. 355.)
Glenurquhay. (P. 537.)
Mr. D. Drummond. (P. 571.)
Gentlemen of Lennox and Stirlingshire, 1644. (P. 578.)
Timothy Pont. (P. 369 and P. 582.)
Cambden. (P. 371.)
Bede. (P. 312.)

(*b*) Descriptions, Discourses, etc., that are given Anonymously, though their Authors are known.

I or Iona—by Jo. Fraser. (P. 216.)
Sky—by Macmartin. (P. 219.)
Aberdeen and Banff—by Robert Gordon. (P. 224.)
Murray—by Robert Gordon. (P. 306.)
Provinces of Scotland—by Robert Gordon. (P. 311.)
Extracts from Bede—by Robert Gordon. (P. 312.)
Antiquity of Scots and their coming into Britain—by Robert Gordon. (P. 327.)

Roman Walls—by Robert Gordon. (P. 336.)
Origin of Saxon Tongue—by Robert Gordon. (P. 342.)
Thule—by Robert Gordon. (P. 351.)
Old Scotland—by Robert Gordon. (P. 355.)
Roman Defensive Walls—by Robert Gordon. (P. 369.)
Our Ancestors—by Robert Gordon. (P. 376.)
Coming of the Scots to Britain—by Robert Gordon. (P. 380.)
Derivation of Scottish Name, and Cannibalism [in Scotland]—by Robert Gordon. (P. 385.)
Government of Scotland before the late troubles—by Robert Gordon. (P. 391.)
Fife—by Robert Gordon. (P. 402.)
Caithness, Strathnaver, etc.—by Robert Gordon. (P. 412.)
Sutherland—by Sir R. Gordon of Gordonstoun. (P. 436.)
Highlands and Isles—by James Gordon. (P. 509.)
Shire and City of Edinburgh—by David Buchanan. (P. 614.)

(*c*) Anonymous Descriptions with no Clue to the Names of the Authors.

Ane Description of Certaine Pairts of the Highlands of Scotland. (Sibbald says in his *Repertory of Manuscripts*, p. 22, that this was a communication to Robert Gordon, and Bishop Nicholson says that it was 'by a Native.') (P. 144.)

A Short Description of Dumbarton from loose sheets unbound, dated of Loch lowmond, with Addenda. (Parts of this correspond somewhat closely to parts of a Description of Dumbarton by Mr. Crawfurd, brother of Carsburn Crawfurd, in Balfour's *Collection of the Shires*, Advocates' Library (32. 2. 27). (P. 192.)

A Description of Renfrewshire from some loose unbound sheets. (Nothing has been found as to the authorship or date of this Description.) (P. 201.)

(*d*) Descriptions the Dates of which are given.

Garden of Troup's Buchan. (P. 133.) . . May 1683
A short Description of I or Iona. (P. 216.) . 1693
Stirlingshire and Lennox Gentlemen. (P. 578.) May 1644
Divers Distances. (P. 604 and P. 606.) Jany. and Feb. 1646
Glenurquhay. (P. 537.) . . . June 1644

(*e*) Description the Date of which, though not given, is definitely known.

Galloway, by Andrew Symson. (P. 51.) 1684 and 1692

(*f*) Descriptions the Dates of which, though not given, are approximately known.

Those:—by Timothy Pont, . . . 1583 to 1601
„ by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, . 1608 to 1661
„ by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, Before 1654
„ by James Gordon of Rothiemay, . 1641-1654
„ by David Buchanan, . . . 1647-1652
„ by John Morisone, . . . 1678-1688
„ by Mr. Abercrummie, . . . 1683-1722
„ by Mr. Ochterlonie, . . . 1683-1722

(*g*) Descriptions and Discourses that appear in the Scottish volume of Blaeu's Atlas.

Aberdeen and Banff. (P. 224.) (In second edition of Blaeu.)
Antiquity of Scots in Britain. (P. 327.)
Roman Walls. (P. 336.) Wall of Adrian. (P. 368.)
Origin of Saxon Tongue. (P. 342.) Fife. (P. 402.)
Thule. (P. 351.) Caithness, Ross, Sutherland. (P. 412.)
Old Scotland. (P. 355.)

(*h*) Descriptions printed elsewhere than in Blaeu's Scottish Volume.

Abercrummie's Carrick, in Pitcairn's *Kennedy Families*, 1830, and in Robertson's *Historic Ayrshire*, 1891.

Ouchterlony's Forfar, in the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 311.

Troup's Buchan, in *Collections on Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, Old Spalding Club, 1843, p. 99.

Symson's Galloway, separately, 8°, Edin., 1823, and in the *History of Galloway*, 2 vols., 8°, Kirkcudbright, 1841.

Morisone's Lewis, in the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 337.

Fraser's I or Iona, in do. do. p. 345.

Macmartin's Skye, in do. do. p. 347.

Isles of Tiree, etc., in do. do. p. 343.

Kearera, Cola, etc., in do. do. p. 351.

Aberdeen and Banff, Old Spalding Club *Collections*, 1843.

Buchanan's Edinburgh City, in the *Miscellany* of the Bannatyne Club, and separately translated into French.

James Gordon's Two Cities of Aberdeen, as a volume of the Old Spalding Club, 1842, in English.

(*i*) Descriptions, Discourses, etc., believed to be printed for the first time in this volume.

Highlands of Scotland. (In part, if not in whole.) (P. 144.)

Dumbartonshire. (P. 192.)

Renfrewshire. (P. 201.)

Murray. (P. 306.)

Provinces and Countreys of Scotland. (P. 311.)

Roman Defensive Lines. (P. 336.)

Coming of the Scots to Britain. (P. 380.)

Scottish Name, and Cannibalism. (P. 385.)

Government of Scotland before Troubles. (P. 391.)
Old and New Aberdeen. (In Latin, and with a new translation into English.) (P. 469.)
Highlands and Isles. (In large part.) (P. 509.)
Shire of Edinburgh. (P. 614.)

Remarks on separate Descriptions.

All I have said up to this point has reference to the second volume of the Macfarlane Collections as a whole. I desire now to say something separately about the different descriptions that go to make up the volume. Sometimes it will be convenient to treat these in groups, but in most cases it will be an advantage to treat them individually. I shall give such facts regarding them as have come to my knowledge, but I shall also say some things about them that seem to me to be true, though they are really still in the region of probabilities.

Carrick. (P. 1.)

'A Description of Carrict by Mr. Abercrummie Minister at Minibole,' begins the second volume, and is without date. Louis Stevenson calls the author 'the inimitable Abercrummie,' says that the description of the village of Maybole is 'mighty nicely written,' and gives a somewhat long quotation.[1]

Abercrummie's account of Carrick and its nine parishes could not receive editorial change without injury. It is given *ad longum* in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, probably in Abercrummie's own handwriting, and from this it was no doubt copied for Macfarlane. It was written for Sibbald, and of course is not in Blaeu. Its date lies somewhere

[1] *Essays of Travel*, 8vo, London, 1905, pp. 136-139. See also Hew Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, under 'Maybole,' Part iii.

between 1683 and 1722. Mr. Abercrummie became the minister of the parish in 1670, and died there in 1722.

Robert Pitcairn gives this Description at length in his *Families of the Name of Kennedy*, 4°, Edin., 1830, p. 161; and it also appears in William Robertson's *Historic Ayrshire*, sm. 4°, Edin., 1891, p. 83.

Forfar. (P. 21.)

The second contribution to this volume has the following heading: 'Information for Sir Robert Sibbald anent the Shyre of Forfar by Mr. [John] Ouchterlony of Guinde.'

It appears in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, from which Taitt copied it into the Macfarlane Collections. It is printed in volume I. of the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*, and also separately, as a private print, with plates, n.d.

It gives Descriptions of fifty-five parishes, and these are well written as compared with many of the Descriptions in the first volume. Bishop Nicolson speaks of Ouchterlony as 'an ingenious Gentleman of that Countrey,'[1] namely Forfarshire.

Its date is probably between 1683 and 1722. Being written for Sibbald, it could not appear in Blaeu.

Galloway. (P. 51.)

The third contribution has this heading: 'A Large Description of Galloway by the parishes in it, by Mr. Andrew Symson' (p. 51), and it is followed by 'Answers to Queries concerning Galloway' (p. 99), forming together one Description.

It contains Accounts of forty-four parishes. It was written for Sibbald, and therefore is not in Blaeu. The original manuscript is in the Advocates' Library (31.7.17), and is in Symson's own script. From this Macfarlane's transcriber copied.

[1] Nicolson, *Scottish Historical Library*, 1702, p. 20.

Symson was a Curate of the Scottish Episcopal Church and Minister of the parish of Kirkinner. He speaks of his lot there as having been 'cast in a very pleasant place.' After losing his incumbency, he became a printer in Edinburgh. He was a man of scholarship in various directions. Bishop Nicolson calls him 'a learned Episcopal divine.'[1]

His Description of Galloway was completed in 1684, while he was still in Kirkinner. It was afterwards, in 1692, revised and enlarged by him, when residing at Dalclathick in Glenartney.

The Description has already been separately printed (8vo, Edinburgh, 1823), under the title of *A large Description of Galloway By Andrew Symson Minister of Kirkinner, 1684.* I believe that it was brought out under the editorship of Thomas Maitland of Dundrennan. The Description was reprinted at the end of the second volume of *The History of Galloway*, published by J. Nicolson, Kirkcudbright, in 1841.

In the introductory matter to volume I., I quoted some remarks by Andrew Symson on criticisms of the spelling and punctuation in a piece of verse written by him and issued from his own printing house. In these remarks he tried to explain and justify the peculiarities which had then attracted criticism. It is interesting and curious, therefore, to find him in his account of Galloway referring to the erroneous spelling of Timothy Pont, as, for example, to his joining Gray-mares-tail and Saddle-loup and making it the name of one place—Gray Mearstail of the Sadillowip—whereas the first is the name of the water running down betwixt two rocks and resembling 'the tail of a gray horse,' while the Saddle-loup is the name of a rock hard by, on which riders must leap out of the saddle for fear of falling off their horses.[2]

With further reference to spelling, Symson says that 'in

[1] Nicolson's *Scottish Historical Library*, 1702, p. 22.
[2] Symson's *Large Description of Galloway*, 1823, p. 86.

Maps it is hardly possible to be exact, especially when we must of necessitie make use of information which we receave from severall hands, and therefore these papers upon the same account being liable to mistakes, the Reader will, I hope, be inclineable to pass them by, they being almost unavoidable.' But this appeal to have spellings by himself overlooked, does not prevent him a little further on from blaming Speed for miscalling the *Loch of Luce* in his maps the *Loch Lowys*.[1]

The spelling of the same name or word in various ways prevails in the second as it did in the first volume. This is difficult of explanation, especially as it occurs among men of high culture. Even the very learned Robert Baillie, Principal of Glasgow University, 'seems at no period of his life to have had a fixed mode of writing his own name.'

A Generall Description of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright and *Of the Abbayes, Priories, and Nunries within the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright* are in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, but with no indication of authorship. The difference of script points to their not being the work of Symson. They are given as appendices to Symson's *Large Description of Galloway*, 1823. It is not clear whether they were printed in the 1823 volume from the Sibbald Collections or from the Macfarlane Collections, but there is some reason to think that both collections were used.

Coast of Buchan. (P. 133.)

The contribution by Alexander Garden of Troup *On the Northside of the Coast of Buchan* has a character of its own. It deals largely with sea birds and land birds, with white fish and shell fish, with rocks and soils, with seals and whales, with manures and crops.

It is a dated Description—May 1683. It was written for Sir Robert Sibbald, is therefore not in Blaeu, and was copied

[1] Symson, *op. cit.*, p. 91.

by Taitt out of the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, where it occurs probably in Garden's script.

In the same volume, and also in Garden of Troup's script, there is a copy of Straloch's description of Aberdeen and Banff avowedly taken from Blaeu. It is difficult to see why Troup took the trouble to copy an Account that could easily be found printed in Blaeu, and a further difficulty to see why it was sent to Sibbald, who, of course, could find it in Blaeu, which we know was in his hands.

Garden of Troup's *Northside of the Coast of Buchan* was printed *in extenso* in the *Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* of the Old Spalding Club, 1843, pp. 99-107, with Joseph Robertson as editor. Robertson states that he copied it from the Sibbald Collections in the Advocates' Library.

Ane Descriptione of Certaine Pairts of the Highlands of Scotland. (P. 144.)

COWELL, INVERARAY, LOGHFYNE, LOGHOW, KNAP-DAL, TERBERT, LORNE, KILMOIRE, MUCARNE, KILLESPICK, BEANDIRLOGH, APPIN, IONA, LISMOR, DURGOURE, GLENCONE, LOCHLEVIN, BEANEVIES, INNER-LOGHIE, LOGHYELD, LOQUHABER, KILMALIE, ARDGOURE, KENGEAR-LOCH, DUARD, MORVEN, SUINEORD, ARDNAMURQUHEN, MUYDORT, ARRYSAIG, KNOIDART, GLENGAIRIE, ABIRTARFF, GLENMORIESTOUNE, URQUHATTAN, INVERNESS, STRANEARNE, BADENOCH, KNODEARD, COLLA, MUCK, EIGG, RUM, CAINNA, BARRAY, BEARNERA, WIST, HARIE, SKYE, LEWIS, GLASRIE, KINTYRE, ILLA, TEXA, JURA.

No authorship of these Descriptions is given, nor is any date. Sibbald's *Repertory*, p. 22, suggests that they were prepared for Sir Robert Gordon (Bishop Nicolson, *Scot. Hist. Lib.*, p. 5, says 'by a native'), and we know that they were passed on to Sibbald by James Gordon. It is possible that they were utilised in Blaeu, but they do not appear there *ad*

longum. The date is uncertain, but it probably lies somewhere about 1630.

There is a puzzling similarity between some of these Descriptions, and the shorter Accounts of the same places in the *Noates and Observations of Dyvers parts of the Hielands and Isles of Scotland*, p. 509. Sometimes the similarity is so great as to lead to the feeling that the shorter Descriptions are mere abridgements of the longer.

Dunbarton. (P. 192.)

The original of this Description has not been discovered, but parts of it correspond closely to parts of a Description of Dumbarton by Mr. Crawfurd, brother of Carsburn Crawfurd, in Balfour's *Collection of the Shires* in the Advocates' Library.

Renfrewshire. (P. 201.)

Nothing is known of the authorship or date of this Description. Two anonymous Descriptions of the same County, attributed to Hamilton of Wishaw and Principal Dunlop, were printed by the Maitland Club in 1831.

The Lewis. (P. 210.)

John Morisone, who writes the Description of the Lewis and calls himself 'Indweller there,' was probably, according to Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N. (*Proc. Soc. of Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xii. p. 504), the Rev. John Morrison, sometime minister of Urray, son of John Morrison of Bragir and father of the Rev. John Morrison, minister of Petty.

From internal evidence the Description appears to have been written after 1678 and before 1688.

'John Morison of Bragir' was known to Martin, and is mentioned at pp. 28, 315, and 316 of his *Western Islands of Scotland*. He is called by Martin 'a person of unquestionable sincerity and reputation,' and is said to have possessed

'Ladies modesty, Bishops gravity, Lawyers eloquence, and Captains conduct' (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, xii. 527). The 'Indweller' was thus a man of a good and cultured stock.

James Maidment, with some editing, printed Morisone's *Description of the Lewis* in vol. ii. p. 341 of the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*.

The Morrison who wrote the *Traditions of the Western Isles* was probably a descendant of the 'Indweller.' His name was Donald, and he was a cooper at Stornoway. He was born in 1787, and died in 1824. Part of his *Traditions* has been lost. What remains, still in manuscript, is in my possession.

John Morisone's account of the Lewis is in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, possibly in Morisone's own handwriting. Sibbald says that it was obtained for him by 'Mr. Colin Mackenzie, brother to the Earl of Seaforth.' As the date lies between 1678 and 1688, it could not appear in Blaeu.

Iona. (P. 216.)

The short Description of I or Iona is anonymous in Macfarlane, but in Sibbald's *Repertory*, p. 31, it is attributed to Jo. Fraser, Dean of the Isles, having been written in answer to queries by Sibbald at the desire of Bishop Graham of the Isles. The following Description of Tiree, Coll, and Iona has the same origin and history. The Bishop Graham referred to was probably Archibald Graham, who was raised to this see in 1680. John Fraser wrote a well-known book, *A Treatise on Second Sight*, 12mo, Edin., 1707.

The Description appears in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, and the date is given as 1693. It is thus of too late a date to have found a place in Blaeu.

In the Latin couplet that it contains, the word '*una*' is used adverbially.

Tiree, Coll, and Iona. (P. 217.)

Jo. Fraser wrote and signed the Account of the Iyls of Tirry, Gunna, Colle, and Icolmkill. The original, believed to be in Fraser's script, appears in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices.*

These two Descriptions by John Fraser do not of course appear in the Scottish volume of Blaeu's *Atlas.* Both of them have been printed by Maidment in the second volume of the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*, p. 343 and p. 345.

Skye. (P. 219.)

The Description of Skye is anonymous in Macfarlane, but Sibbald says that a Description of Skye, written by a Mr. Macmartin, was given to him by the chaplain of Macdonald of Sleat, and that, perhaps, may be the Description given in Macfarlane.

It has a place in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, but it is of too late a date to appear in Blaeu's Scottish volume. It was printed by James Maidment in volume II. of the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*, p. 347.

Aberdeen and Banff. (P. 224 and P. 267.)

The Accounts in Latin of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff were written by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, though this is not shown by anything in the Macfarlane Collections, nor is there any indication there of the date.

Taitt, Macfarlane's transcriber, appears to have copied these into the Macfarlane Collections from Sir Robert Gordon's own script, as given in the *Topographical Notices of Scotland collected by Sir Robert Sibbald.* Gordon is the accredited author of the Map of Aberdeen and Banff in

the Scottish volume of Blaeu's *Atlas*, of which the first edition appeared in 1654 and the second edition in 1662. The Map is given in both editions, but the Description does not appear in the first edition. It is given, however, in the second edition, with Robert Gordon's name as its author. The omission of Gordon's Description when the Map first appeared is not easy of explanation. It has been attributed to a misunderstanding between Gordon and Blaeu, the existence of which is suggested by Bishop Nicolson; but Dr. Joseph Robertson thinks it more probable that it was left out because it had not reached Amsterdam in time for insertion. It is of course possible that some delay in sending the Account to Holland may have arisen from its not having undergone a full revision at the hands of Gordon, when Blaeu's Scottish volume was first published.

As the Description was given to the public in 1662, in the second edition of Blaeu, this may be taken as its date, though it existed, almost certainly, in a more or less complete form, some years before 1662. It has been more than once in print. It not only appeared in Blaeu in 1662, but was reprinted in 1843, under the editorship of Dr. Joseph Robertson, by the Old Spalding Club in the *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*. When the Description was given to Sibbald in MS. by James Gordon, it had already appeared in Blaeu.

Joseph Robertson made editorial changes somewhat freely —'amending faults,' 'correcting errors in names of places,' and 'supplying defects by reference to fragments' that are preserved in Gordon's script in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*. These fragments are referred to further on in this Preface. They yielded much matter to the publications of the Old Spalding Club.

Perhaps Robertson improved the Description by the changes he made as editor, for he was himself intimately acquainted with the Aberdeen and Banff district; but it is of course

possible that he occasionally did the reverse. I have myself not aimed at making any improvements. My aim is to print the Description without change of any kind, and that aim has been remembered by the translator, whose rendering into English is as *close* as he could make it. This is the first appearance in English of Gordon's Account of these two Northern Shires. The Description in Latin stands in this volume as a correct copy of a description of a part of Scotland written by a very competent hand nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. The only changes I have made in the Latin consist in the correction of grammatical errors, probably made by the transcribers, and also in the improvement of the punctuation. I think that no word has been added, and that no word has been taken out.

It is certain that Robert Gordon compiled the Map of Aberdeen and Banff that is given in Blaeu, and Joseph Robertson, himself intimately acquainted with the district, praises its accuracy and fulness.

Among the things seen or not seen (1 and 2 seen, 3 not seen) and likely to be useful in carrying out his project, Sibbald gives the following in his *Nuncius Scoto-Britannus, Sive admonitio de Atlante Scotico* (1683), advertising his projected *Atlas and Description of Scotland*:—

1. Theatrum *Scotiæ*, Auctore doctissimo illo viro *Roberto Gordonio* de *Straloch*. Tractatus Latinâ linguâ compositus (p. 11 of the *Nuncius*).
2. Scotia *Antiqua* [a Map] *per* Robertum Gordonium *de* Straloch (p. 6 of the *Nuncius*).
3. *Scotiæ* Regimen, Auctore *Roberto Gordonio* de *Straloch* (p. 14 of the *Nuncius*).

In the English Advertisement of his Scottish *Atlas*, etc. (p. 9) Sibbald gives No. 3 as the '*Government of Scotland, written by Straloch.*'

The two short Notes, the one headed *Non Omnino*, etc. (p. 247), and the other *Aliud hujuscemodi* (p. 247), which

occur with Gordon's Descriptions of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, were presumably copied by Taitt from Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, where the first, and the first only, exists in Robert Gordon's handwriting, but they are not given in Blaeu, and are apparently now for the first time printed.

Altogether there are five items relating to Aberdeen and Banff, and they are all treated here as having been written by Straloch. The author is not named in the Sibbald or in the Macfarlane Collections, but the attribution is well supported both by the testimony of Sibbald and by internal evidence. Dr. Joseph Robertson copied from Blaeu, but Macfarlane's transcriber copied from the manuscript in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, though he does not say so. He does not appear to have done any editing, but he occasionally fails in accuracy, though not more frequently or seriously than copyists usually do, even when they copy what is written in their own tongue. It is the first of these five items that appears in Blaeu—that is, the *Adnotata ad Descriptionem*, etc.—and it is given there with such changes as are usually made by an author in passing his work through the press.

Moray. (P. 306 and P. 309.)

The account of Moray in Latin is without name of author or date in the Macfarlane Collections. It forms a part of the Sibbald *Topographical Notices* without any heading or title, and it is probably, but not certainly, in Sir Robert Gordon's handwriting. It is not given in the Scottish volume of Blaeu. Macfarlane's transcriber appears to have copied it from the manuscript in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*. He does not tell us, however, from what he copied.

It will be safe, I think, to regard this description as the work of Straloch. Whether this is or is not correct, its date cannot be long before 1654.

Provinces of Scotland. (P. 311.)

Although this is in English, there is sufficient reason for attributing it to Robert Gordon. It is known to have been in Sibbald's possession, but it has not been found in his Collections.

Extracts from Bede. (P. 312 and P. 320.)

These appear in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*. They are beyond question in Robert Gordon's script, and they may be taken with certainty to have been prepared by him. They appear to be Notes made in the expectation of finding material in them to assist in the description of localities; and there is evidence that he found them useful in that and other ways. Gordon often follows an Extract from Bede by observations of his own, and these are distinguished in the Translation by not giving them within quotation marks.

The Antiquity of the Scots in Britain. (P. 327 and P. 332.)

This Discourse is copied by Macfarlane's transcriber from a paper in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, in Straloch's writing. It is printed in Blaeu's Scottish volume as part of the Introductory matter, and is there definitely attributed to Gordon.

The first paragraph of the Discourse is a prefatory note by Gordon addressed to David Buchanan, who is called 'Doctissime Buchanane,' and in this note he declares himself to be the author.

Sibbald, in his own handwriting, says on p. 22 of his *Repertory of Manuscripts*:—'Next to the Gordons, the Father & the son, their friend Mr. David Buchanan commeth to be mentioned, who, besides what he wrott relating to the *Scotia Antiqua*, wrott severall Latine descriptions of some shyres.'

But for the evidence just adduced, this might have led to an erroneous attribution of the Discourse to David Buchanan.

The date of the Discourse may be taken as not much before 1654.

Roman Walls. (P. 336 and P. 339.)

This is in Robert Gordon's script in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*. It is also in both editions of Blaeu's Scottish volume with some unimportant editorial changes, and Gordon may be safely accepted as the author.

Origin of the Saxon Tongue. (P. 342 and P. 347.)

This is copied into Macfarlane from Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, where it appears in Robert Gordon's handwriting. It is given in the Scottish volume of Blaeu with a somewhat different heading, and Gordon may be taken without doubt as the author.

Thule. (P. 351 and P. 353.)

This is copied from Sibbald's Collection of *Topographical Notices*, where it appears in Robert Gordon's script. It is printed in Blaeu, and is there definitely attributed to Gordon.

Old Scotland. (P. 355 and P. 362.)

This is copied from Sibbald's Collection of *Topographical Notices*, where it occurs in Sir Robert Gordon's handwriting. It is also printed in Blaeu, in connection with the map of Old Scotland, which was compiled by Straloch.

In the body of the paper there is an explanatory note in the script of Straloch that is not given by Blaeu. There is also at the end of the paper a note by Straloch, which gives the date of the writing—December 1649—and

which is signed *R. Gordonius.* There is thus no doubt that this Description was written by Straloch.

But Sibbald says in the Advertisement in English of his projected Atlas, 1683, p. 3, 'The *Theater* of *Scotland* published by Blaeu, for all its Bulk, (except it be the Description of some few shires by the learned *Gordon* of *Straloch*, and some sheets of his of the *Scotia Antiqua*) containeth little more than what [George] *Buchanan* wrote, and some few scraps out of *Cambden*.' Sibbald thus appears to have regarded Straloch as the writer of the *Scotia Antiqua.* He certainly knew that Gordon compiled Blaeu's Map of Ancient Scotland, for he gives in his *Nuncius Scoto-Britannus sive Admonitio de Atlante Scotico, &c.*, among the Tabulæ Geographicæ to appear in his *Atlas, Scotia Antiqua per Robertum Gordonium de Straloch.* Yet he elsewhere in his *Repertory of Manuscripts*, p. 22, seems to suggest that David Buchanan was the writer of the papers in Blaeu about Old Scotland. He says: 'Next to the Gordons, the Father & the Son, their friend Mr. David Buchanan commeth to be mentioned, who, besides what he wrott relating to the *Scotia Antiqua*, wrott severall Latine descriptions of some shyres.'

Wall of Adrian. (P. 368 and P. 369.)

Pont is given as the author of this Account. It appears in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices* in R. Gordon's handwriting, and in Latin. It also appears in Blaeu, but as a translation into English. It is, however, possibly incorrect to speak of it as a translation into English, because Pont almost always, so far as I know, wrote in English, and it may be that what appears in Macfarlane is rather a translation into Latin by Gordon.

Roman defensive Lines. (P. 369 and P. 373.)

This is transcribed into Macfarlane from Sibbald's

Topographical Notices, where it appears in Straloch's writing. It is not given in Blaeu's Scottish volume. Robert Gordon may with certainty be accepted as the author.

EXTRACTS FROM CAMBDEN ON THIS SUBJECT. (P. 371 and P. 375.)

This item is also copied into Macfarlane from Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, where it exists in Robert Gordon's writing. It is not given in Blaeu.

It seems to consist of extracts from Cambden by Straloch to assist in the preparation of Descriptions for Blaeu.

OUR ANCESTORS. (P. 376 and P. 378.)

This is copied from a paper in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices* in the script of Robert Gordon, the heading, however, being in Sibbald's writing. It is not given in Blaeu's Scottish volume. Gordon is certainly the author.

COMING OF THE SCOTS TO BRITAIN. (P. 380 and P. 383.)

This is in Sibbald's *Topographical Notices*, in the handwriting of Robert Gordon, who is certainly the author. It is not in Blaeu's Scottish volume.

DERIVATION OF SCOTTISH NAME, AND CANNIBALISM [IN SCOTLAND]. (P. 385 and P. 388.)

This subject is treated in two parts, both of which are in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, but not in Blaeu.

Before the paragraph beginning 'Jam de origine gentis,' on p. 387, Sibbald has given in his own writing as a sub-heading, 'Origo gentis,' and this has been copied by Macfarlane's transcriber. Robert Gordon is the author.

Discourse on the Government of Scotland before the late Troubles. (P. 391.)

This Discourse, in English, is in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices.* It is in the handwriting of Sir Robert Gordon, but there are marginal notes, interlineations, and deletions in a different script, and with a different ink. This writing and ink are the same as those of a paper containing *Answers to Sir Robert Gordon's Queries* in the same volume of the Sibbald Collections. Taitt copied the Discourse into the Macfarlane Collections from the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, and he incorporated almost all, if not all, the marginal notes and interlineations, without indicating that they were not Gordon's text. The Discourse in Macfarlane is thus an edited copy of what was written by Gordon, but the name of the editor is not given. Taitt himself did no editing.

The Discourse is one of two things in this volume written by Robert Gordon that are in English. Neither in the Sibbald nor in the Macfarlane Collections is author's name or date given, nor is there any indication in Macfarlane of where his transcriber found the Discourse. None of the friends whom I consulted had seen it, but Bishop Dowden suggested that Sir Robert Gordon himself might well be its author, as the views it contains are such as he was likely to hold; and Bishop Dowden was right. Sir Robert Gordon is the author of the Discourse.

Sir Robert Sibbald, at p. 21 of his *Repertory of Manuscripts*, says:—'In English there is extant done by him [Robert Gordon] . . . and there is a discourse subjoined to them anent the government of Scotland as it was before the late troubles.' This shows that Sibbald had no doubt as to the authorship, but if he had not definitely said this, the other documents named by Sibbald at the beginning of the quotation would have led to the same conclusion. One of these

is entitled:—'Answers returned to his [Sir Robert Gordon's] queries, wherein there is a just account of ye government of Scotland as it was in former tymes.' These *Answers*, as already stated, are written by the same hand and with the same ink as are the marginal notes and interlineations on the Discourse in Gordon's writing. These notes and interlineations are referred to in footnotes in the print of the Discourse given in this volume.

It seems clear that Gordon founded his Discourse, in part at least, on these '*Answers*,' and it is thus that the Discourse is said to be '*subjoined*' to the *Answers* given to Gordon's *Queries*. All that remains unknown is the name of the answerer.

The Discourse does not appear in Blaeu.

Fife. (P. 402 and P. 407.)

This is in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices* in the script of Straloch, and it is printed in Blaeu's Scottish volume, with a definite attribution to Gordon.

There are some short paragraphs in Blaeu that do not occur in Macfarlane, and vice versa; and the order or arrangement of the paragraphs is not the same in Blaeu and Macfarlane.

Macfarlane's transcriber has not copied from Blaeu, but from the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*.

There are numerous minor or verbal differences between Blaeu and Straloch, as Straloch appears in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*. The spelling of proper names differs in Straloch, Blaeu, and Macfarlane.

Occasionally blanks occur in Gordon's MS., and some of these appear also both in Blaeu's print and in Macfarlane's transcription.

CAITHNESS, STRATHNAVER, ROSS, ASSYNT, MORAY, SUTHERLAND, ETC. (P. 412 and P. 443.)

This is a group of long and full Descriptions, and includes under sub-headings Ross, Assynt, Sutherland, Caithness, Strathnaver, Edir-da-cheulis, Moray and Sutherland. They all appear in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices* in Straloch's handwriting, except one of the Descriptions of Sutherland, and all of them are given in the Scottish volume of Blaeu, the parts about Assynt and Caithness undergoing some change of structure and arrangement.

There are two Descriptions of Sutherland, and Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch thus begins the first (p. 417):—'Hujus descriptionem mihi communicavit nobilis Eques D. Robertus Gordonius a Gordonstoun Illustrissimi Sutherlandiæ Comitis patruus. Unde delibabo quæ ad instituti mei rationem spectant.' He then presumably goes on to give these cullings, and adds three paragraphs more or less of the nature of amplification.

Gordonstoun's unculled and unaltered account of Sutherland (p. 436), probably in his own handwriting, is in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, and it also appears in Blaeu's Scottish volume, where it is attributed to Gordonstoun. It is called the *Vera Sutherlandiæ Descriptio.*

The long Description of Moray (p. 427) is in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices* in Straloch's script. It is also printed in Blaeu, with the omission of the concluding paragraph, and Robert Gordon is there given as the author.

Gordon of Straloch may without hesitation be accepted as the author of all the Accounts in this group, except the Account of Sutherland by Gordon of Gordonstoun.

OLD AND NEW ABERDEEN. (P. 469 and P. 491.)

J. G. [James Gordon] is given as the Author of this Description.

'To illustrate the Plan of his native City James Gordon composed in Latin his *Abredoniæ Utriusque Descriptio*, still preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh' (Old Spalding Club, 1842), where it forms part of the Sibbald Collections. It is open to question whether the script is that of the father or of the son, or indeed of either.

It is not printed in Blaeu's Scottish volume, perhaps because the map of the two towns does not appear there.

It is not known that the Latin description given in this volume was ever before in print.

A translation of it into English also appears in MS. in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, and this is not in the handwriting of either of the Gordons. This translation was printed as a separate volume, 1842, by the Old Spalding Club, with Cosmo Innes as the editor. He says (p. vi) that the work of the translator 'is everywhere rude, and with the idiom and constrained air of an imperfectly understood original; while in some places he has plainly mistaken the meaning of the homely but vigorous Latin of James Gordon.'

An accurate translation into English by Mr. Gow is given in this volume, which thus contains a version in Latin and one in English of the description of the two Aberdeens, neither of them hitherto in print.

The date of this Description of the two towns of Aberdeen is *c.* 1647.

Highlands and Isles of Scotland. (P. 509.)

Noates and Observations of dyvers parts of the Hielands and Isles of Scotland.

These were copied by Macfarlane's transcriber from the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*. They are there almost certainly in the script of James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay, and they may be said to constitute one much-broken-up document, consisting of ninety-one separate items

with Headings. They form a considerable part of the second volume of the Macfarlane Collections, even though some of them are omitted by Taitt, who also changed their order. There is no doubt that James Gordon was largely copying when he wrote, but he commented, deleted, and amplified as he copied.

It would not, I think, be far from the truth roughly to attribute the great bulk of these 'Noates' to Timothy Pont as the author. Indeed, it seems to me beyond question that he wrote a large part of them, and, if this is correct, it gives them exceptional value. Some of them, however, were not written by Pont. Gordon definitely says that he had 'from Glenurquhay himself in June 1644 at Aberdeen the Noats of Distances of Places about the Head of Lochtay, Loch Erin, L. Dochart, Glen Urquhay, etc.'; that he had Stormonth 'fra Mr. D. Drummond's Papers'; and that he had the 'Noats of Lennox & Stirling-shyr fra gentlemen of that country, 15 May, 1644.' Frequently, however, he attributes the 'Noats' to Pont by name, saying that he got them 'out of Mr. Timothy Pont his papers.' It seems only a reasonable opinion that nearly all the Notes or Fragments that are not definitely assigned by Gordon to others than Pont, are Notes that Pont made for the purpose of embodying them in maps—the preparation of maps being the business of his wanderings over Scotland. It helps to this opinion that it is definitely known that Pont's papers came into Gordon's hands. About the Notes relating to Badenoch, Gordon says in the heading, 'This is wryten out of Mr. Timothies Papers, & in it thur manie things false.' Gordon did not slavishly copy what Pont wrote—he made additions and changes that are often evident. He gave the Notes, as he thought they should stand—as he himself says, they are only 'drawn furth of Mr. Timothy Pont his papers.'

These Notes are such as would be written by a surveyor, who was making them for the purpose of constructing maps of the places to which they referred. They are accordingly distinguished by the absence of what I may call gossip, and they

furnish me with few noteworthy things that I can enter in my list of things that attracted attention in reading the second volume.

The punctuation of the Notes or Jottings by Gordon is not so utterly eccentric as it is in much that Macfarlane's volumes contain. There are also more Scottish words, more of Scottish spelling, and a somewhat greater regard for grammar. The Notes are very largely records of the situations of places, the distance between one place and another, the courses of rivers, the sizes of lochs, the characters of glens, the heights of hills, and all such other things as are needed by the map-maker. They have the general look of memoranda or jottings in pocket note-books. What has become of the originals has not been discovered. There is good reason to believe that they came into the possession of the Gordons, and they may have been sent by them to Holland, for use in the preparation of the text of the Scottish volume of Blaeu by Scotstarvet and others. They were eventually sent to Sibbald. James Gordon's reason for making a copy of the Notes is not easily seen, and his copy, as now existing in the Sibbald *Topographical Notices*, shows no sign of having journeyed to Amsterdam and back, but perhaps the mode of transmission at that time would not leave the evidences which transmission through the Post Office in our time would leave. It is difficult to determine to what extent the Notes were used in drawing up Descriptions for Blaeu's maps, but that they were used is all but certain. They have also been used, in a more or less free fashion, by many writers on the topography of Scotland. Indeed, such writers have gone freely for *copy* to the Macfarlane Collections.

I have, on p. xxxi, drawn attention to a similarity between some of the short Descriptions under this heading, and some of those, of greater length, under a somewhat like heading (p. 144). Several of the short Descriptions are printed in the second volume of the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*.

Shire and Town of Edinburgh. (P. 614 and P. 628.)

The Description of the Shire of Edinburgh by David Buchanan, either in Latin or as a translation into English, is not known to exist in print. There is some reason, however, to believe that it was translated into English, because Sir Robert Sibbald says at p. 25 of his *Repertory of Manuscripts*, 'The Discription of the Sherifdome of Edinburgh in our Languague [*sic*] answereth so to that made in Latine by Mr. David Buchanan, that I take it to be done by him although the MS. extant be anonymous.' This does not, however, necessarily mean that it had been printed. Sibbald appears to have actually seen the MS., for he says of it—''tis two sheets.'

David Buchanan's Description of the City of Edinburgh has a somewhat different story, as is shown below.

Macfarlane's transcriber prefaces his copy of the two Descriptions, that is, the Description of the Shire and of the Town, with these words:—'From thrie sheet of Paper stitcht together marked 6 being in Sir Robert Sibbald's Collection of manuscripts now in the Faculty of Advocats library.' This is almost the only instance in which Taitt gives us the source from which he copied. The two Descriptions, as they now exist, are bound together in a thin volume (31.6.19.), of which they form the sole contents. They are in a script not unlike that of Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, but larger, and otherwise sufficiently differing to justify the opinion that he was not the writer, and it is naturally suggested that they may be in the handwriting of David Buchanan himself.

The Description of the City of Edinburgh is commonly regarded as having been composed to accompany the well-known 1647 *Bird's-Eye View of Edinburgh*, prepared for the Magistrates of the City by James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay, and son of Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch. The

Description is known to have been 'in print.' James Gordon himself, in his Description of both towns of Aberdeen, says that 'it is in print subjoynt to a Mappe of Edinburgh, which I published some years ago,' and Sibbald says in his *Collections* that he had 'the plan of ye Town of Edinburgh wt its description in print.' It was probably put into type in Holland, as a single sheet. (Bannatyne Club *Miscellany*, 1836, ii. pp. 389-406.) When the Description appeared in the *Miscellany* of the Bannatyne Club, no printed copy of it was *known* to exist. But when David Laing in 1865 wrote the historical notice for W. and A. K. Johnston's facsimile of James Gordon's 1647 *Bird's-Eye View of Edinburgh*, he was able to state that he had seen, in the Imperial Library at Paris, a printed copy 'on a large leaf along with Gordon's Plan and his different views of Edinburgh joined together.' Laing does not say whether the print was in Latin, in English, or in some other language. Quite lately John S. Mackay, LL.D., visited the Imperial Library at Paris, now the Bibliothèque Nationale, to ascertain for me how the matter stands at present, and he found, in the Département des Estampes, a copy of Gordon's Bird's-Eye View with Buchanan's Description attached, or at least in connection. The Description is in print, and is in French. Dr. Mackay says that the beginning of it is taken up with 'fantastic etymology.' He gives me the following extracts:—

. . . 'Temple nommé Aistaire du nom de la vénérable Dame d'Aistaire qui l'a fondée.'

. . . 'L'Hospital d'Hercoli du nom de son fondateur.' . . .

. . . 'Un Temple nouvellement basty, qui s'appelle l'Eglise de la balance, parce qu'elle est voisine de l'ancien bourreau [*sic*] des poids et balances publiques.'

These extracts—referring to Lady Yester's Church, the Heriot Hospital, and the Tron Church—leave no doubt that the document is a translation into French of David Buchanan's Latin Description of the Town of Edinburgh.

Hercoli is a curious rendering of Herioti, and illustrates how the name of a place may change—the transcriber had only to write *i* as *c* and *t* as *l* to turn *Herioti* into *Hercoli*.

Buchanan's Description of the Town did not meet with the approval of James Gordon. The unknown translator of Gordon's Description of the Two Towns of Aberdeen (Old Spalding Club, 1842) makes Gordon call David Buchanan 'a certane Pedant,' and it is now generally accepted that he did so call him—the more readily accepted, perhaps, because it is felt that there is some fitness in the designation. But, in point of fact, Gordon does not go beyond calling him, perhaps contemptuously, 'a certain person'—'quidam'—and the anonymous translator edits *person* into *pedant*. The same translator makes Gordon call Buchanan's Description of Edinburgh 'unworthie and impertinent.' What Gordon really says is that 'the Capital of Scotland has now, on account of an unworthy Description, been exposed to the ridicule of all men,' so that the unknown translator, by the changes he made, both strengthens and weakens Gordon's disapproval. (P. 492, and also Description of Aberdeen, 1661, Old Spalding Club, 1842.)

Notwithstanding his 'fantastic etymology,' as Dr. Mackay well calls it, David Buchanan gives an etymology of the old French name of Edinburgh, namely Lisleburg, that is ingenious, if nothing better, and that would have interested Dr. Graves Law, when he was writing about that name in the *Scottish Historical Review*, 1903. Buchanan says, 'Galli hanc urbem vocitare solebant Laileburg quasi dicas Burgum alatum: nam *aile* est *ala*; sed vulgus Gallorum male pronunciat Lisleburg.'

David Buchanan may be accepted without any hesitation as the author of these two Descriptions. He died in 1652, and the date of the Descriptions must, therefore, be somewhere between 1647 and that year. It cannot be earlier, if it was written to accompany the plan of the City delineated by the Parson of Rothiemay in 1647, and engraved by De Witt.

Buchanan is generally regarded as a man of learning

He is spoken of as 'a scholar of some celebrity.'[1] Sibbald says that 'next to the Gordons, the Father and the Son, their friend Mr. David Buchanan commeth to be mentioned, who besides what he wrott relating to the *Scotia Antiqua* wrott severall Latine descriptions of some shyres.'[2] In a letter, April 1650, 'Roberto Gordonio a Stralochio,' Buchanan says:—'Domino Tarbettio nonnullarum regionum nostrarum australium descriptiones dedi, plures (deo dante) brevi daturus. Cum amicis in Hollandia ago, ut scripta tua ad me remittantur' (Old Spalding Club *Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 44). Robert Gordon and Buchanan thus corresponded in Latin, and the latter seems to have been well fitted to translate into Latin such Accounts of parts of Scotland in English as reached Blaeu, who almost confines himself to Latin in his *Atlas* as first published. According to Bishop Nicolson, Buchanan wrote 'several short discourses concerning the antiquities and chorography of Scotland, which in bundles of loose papers, Latin and English, are still in safe custody.'[3]

His general writings were held in esteem. Among them were the following:—(1) A short view of the present condition of Scotland. 4° Lond. 1645. (2) Relation of some main passages of Things wherein the Scots are particularly concerned, from the very first Beginning of these unhappy troubles to this day. 12° Lond. 1645.

The Description of Edinburgh was written to illustrate Gordon's plan of the city of Edinburgh, 1647, of earlier date than any trustworthy plan of the City known to exist—with the exception, perhaps, of two sketches of the previous century:—one, 1544, among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum, and reproduced in the Bannatyne Club *Miscellany* (vol. i. p. 185); and the other, 1573, representing the siege of Edinburgh Castle,

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[1] Old Spalding Club *Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 35.
[2] *Repertory of Manuscripts*, p. 22. [3] *Scot. Hist. Lib.*, p. 16.

given in Holinshed's *Chronicle* (1577, London), and reproduced in the Bannatyne Club *Miscellany* (vol. ii. p. 74).

Neither the Description of the City, nor that of the Shire, appears in Blaeu's Scottish volume.

Gordon's View of Edinburgh was re-engraved for Pierre van der Aa's *La Galerie Agréable du monde* (Gough's *Brit. Top.*, vol. ii. p. 673). It was also published in 1710; afterwards in Edinburgh by Robert Kirkwood in 1817; and later still, in facsimile of De Witt's engraving, by W. and A. K. Johnston in Edinburgh, 1865.

An entry at page 11 of Sibbald's Latin Advertisement (1683) of his projected *Atlas and Description of Scotland* causes some difficulty. It runs as follows: 'Edinburgi Descriptio, Auctore ejusdem clarissimi viri [Robert Gordon] filio Ecclesiæ Rothiemaiensis Rectore, quæ Anglicâ linguâ composita est.' This looks as if James Gordon had himself written in English a Description of Edinburgh for his map or view of that city. Sibbald gives the above among the 'Scriptorum Opera in lucem Edita, quæ Scotiæ Historiam illustrant, et quæ ad manus meas pervenerunt.' Perplexities of this nature have been of frequent occurrence during the editing of this volume.

NOTES

In preparing the first volume of the *Macfarlane Collections*, I made Notes of such things as interested me, and I drew these Notes together, in the hope that they might prove useful. I have made similar Notes in reading the second volume, and I now bring them together, classifying them under the same headings, so far as that is possible. The items differ somewhat in character from those in volume I., as might be expected from what has been said about the general differences between the contents of the two volumes. I have given the page where each item occurs.

Parish Church Fabrics.

1. The Presbyterie of Mayboll has 'Nyne churches all of them built of good free stone and *covered with skleit.*' (P. 18.)

2. Panbryd. Earl Panmuir has 'a loft in the kirk most sumptous and delicat.' (P. 49.)

3. Glenmorristoune. 'There is ane litle parish Church *of timber* in this countrey called Millergheard.' (P. 171.)

4. Old Aberdeen. Machar Church. 'Nor was the furniture out of keeping [with the Church]. It included crosses, chalices, ecclesiastical vessels, and other articles of that sort, made of gold or silver, adorned with many various and costly inlaid gems, & of great weight. The chasubles, cassocks, and all the priests' vestments . . . were of silk, . . . embroidered in colours, and gleaming with jewels or braided with gold.' (P. 505.)

Fairs.

1. Brechine. There is a cattle, horse, and sheep fair during '*the wholl week* after Whytsunday.' (P. 40.)

2. Borgue. 'In the Kirkyard of Kirkanders upon the ninth day of August, there is a fair kept called Saint Lawrence fair, where all sorts of merchant wares are to be sold, but the fair *lasts only three or four houres*, and then the people who flock hither in great companies *drink and debauch and commonly great leudness is committed here at this fair.*' (P. 65.)

3. Wigton. There are 'four yearly faires. . . . The first is call'd Palm-fair, which begins the fifth Monday in Lent and lasts two days. The second . . . St. Albans fair, for on the sevnteenth day of June, St. Albans day, if it fall upon a friday, or if not so the next fryday thereafter, they have a market for horses and young Phillies.' 'The third and greatest fair is call'd Lambmas fair.' 'The fourth is their Martinmas' fair,' on the first Monday of November. (P. 73.)

Physic and other Wells.

1. About a mile from the Kirk of Bootle towards the north is 'a well, called the rumbling well, frequented by a multitude of sick people, for all sorts of diseases the first Sunday of May, *lying there the Saturday night*, and then drinking of it early in the morning.'

'There is also another well about a quarter of a mile distant from the former, towards the East, this well is made use of by the countrey people when their cattel are troubled with a disease called by them the Connoch; this water they carry in vessels, to many parts, and wash their beasts with it, and give it them to drink.'

'It is to be remembred that at both the wells they leave behind them some thing of a thankoffering. At the first they leave either money or cloathes; at the second they leave the bands and shacles, wherewith beasts are usually bound.' (P. 59.)

2. Borgue. 'Half a mile from the Ross is the famous well

of Kessickton, medicinal, as it is reported, for all sorts of diseases, the people hereabouts flocking to it in the summer-time.' (P. 65.)

3. Monnygaff. Near Larg 'is a well called the Gout-well of Larg, of which they tell this story, how that a Piper stole away the offering left at this well . . . but when he was drinking of ale, which he intended to pay with the money he had taken away, the gout as they say, seized on him, of which he could not be cur'd but at that well, having first restor'd to it the money he had formerly taken away.' (P. 70.)

4. Mochrum. White Loch of Myrton. 'I deny not but the water thereof may be medicinal . . . yet still I cannot approve the frequenting [of it] . . . the first Sunday of the Quarter viz. the first Sunday of February, May, August, and Nov^r., although many foolish people affirm that not only the water of this Loch, but also many other *springs and wells have more vertue on those days than any other.*' (P. 87.)

5. Kirkcolme. At the side of the chapel 'there is a well to which people superstitiously resort, to fetch water for sick persones to drink and they report that if the person's disease be deadly the well will be so dry that it will be difficult to get water, but if the person be recoverable, then there will be water enough.' (P. 94.)

6. Portpatrick. 'About a mile and an halfe from the parish Kirk is a well call'd Muntluckwell, it is in the midst of a litle Bogg, to which well severall persons have recourse to fetch water for such as are sick asserting that if the sick person shall recover, the water will so buller and mount up, when the Messinger dips in his vessel, that he will hardly get out dry shod by reason of the overflowing of the well but if the sick person be not to recover, then there will not be any such overflowing in the least.' (P. 97.)

7. Portpatrick. In the Laird of Logan's land 'there is a rock at the seaside . . . which is continually dropping both winter and summer, which drop hath this quality . . . that if

any person be troubled with chine-cough, he may be infallibly cured by holding up his mouth and letting this drop fall therein.' (P. 97.)

8. Lochgreveren. 'Where the Chappell stands, there is verie manie fresh springs and fountaine waters. And sundrie and divers multitudes of men and woemen from all Countries doe convein and gather togidder to this Chappell in the springtyme one day before St. Patrickmess day and drinking everie one of them of this springand fresh water alleadges that it shall recover them to their healthes againe, of the sicknes or desease which they have before their comeing to that place and uses the same yearlie, once a time in the year *certaine of them doth come for pilgrimadge, and certane others in respect of their sickness bygone . . . or present.*'

. . . 'There is one fountaine springing out of the sand in the sea, of fresh water, not ane myll distant from the sanctuarie or holie Chappell in a toune called Ardnacloch which when anie in these pairts are sick, if the sick dieth, a dead worme is found in the bottome of the water or fountaine and if the sick shall recover a quick worme is found in it.' (P. 154.)

9. Wrquhattane. 'In the midle of this Countrey there is a fresh water Logh,' and 'there is one litle chappell at this Loghsyde in Wrquhattane which is call Kil Saint Ninian. and certaine hieland men and woemen doeth travell to this chappell at a certane tyme of the zeare expecting to recover there health againe and doeth drink of certaine springand wells that is next to the Chappell.' (P. 172.)

10. Illand of Awin. Kintyre. There is a well 'called St. Ninians Well and it doth recover severall men and women which doeth drink therof, to their health againe.' (P. 187.)

11. The Lewis. There is a well in a 'place called Chader, the water wherof if it be brought and drunk *be a seek man he sall immediatlie dye or recover.*' (P. 214.)

Dedications of Churches and Chapels.

1. In Mayboll there is an 'old chappell called Kirkbryde.' (P. 8.)

2. In Barre there is a 'chappell called Kirk Domine.' (P. 19.)

3. In Arbroath—'Lady Chapple' and 'St. Ninians Chapple.' (P. 46.)

4. Forfar. 'Panbryd alias St. Brigid.' (P. 48.)

5. Bootle. 'The Kirk was of old called Kirkennen.' (P. 58.)

6. Borgue. 'In the Kirkyard of Kirkanders.' (P. 65.)

7. Kirkmabreck. 'So called from some saint or other, whose name they say was McBreck, *a part of whose statue in wood*, was about thirty years since, in ane old Chapel at the ferrietoun . . . the parish Kirk was then [thirty years before] built at the said Chapel, and therefore the parish is sometimes also called the Ferritoun.' (P. 67.) [? Mabreck.]

8. Penygham. Church bell 'dedicat . . . to Saint Ninian *in the thousand year after the birth of Christ.*' (P. 75.)

9. Mochrum. 'In this parish . . . about three miles distance from the Kirk . . . is a little ruinous chapel call'd by the Countrey people Chapel Finzian.' (P. 88.)

10. Glenluce. 'Midway betwixt Balcarrie and Schinnerness . . . there is an old chapel or Kirk, called Kirkchrist but now it is ruinous.' (P. 90.)

11. Kirkcolme. 'About a mile and an half from the Kirk, in the way betwixt it and Stranraver there was of old a Chapel called Killemorie but now wholly ruinous.' (P. 93.)

12. Barray. 'Ane litle Chappell called Kilmoir.' (P. 178.)

13. 'There is one litle Chappell at this Loghsyde in Wrquhattane which is call Kil Saint Ninian.' (P. 172.)

14. 'There is a church in Harie in the toune of Rovidill and there is a litle toure in this toune named by ane Saint called Cleamean which is in English called St. Cleaman.' (P. 181.)

15. Haray. 'Ther is a paroch church in Haray cald Rovidil and a small tour in that town, named after the Saint Cleaman, in English Clement.' (P. 531.)

16. Kyl, Ayr. 'S. Kebets kirk 4 m. up the water on the northsyd.' (P. 587.)

17. The highest of the hills on which Aberdeen is built 'takes its name from St. Catherine's Chapel.' (P. 495.)

18. Aberdeen. Castell razed to the ground 'and in its place the [townsmen] built a chapel sacred to Ninian.' (P. 499.)

19. Aberdeen. Futtie. Clement's Church. (P. 502.)

20. Old Aberdeen. At some little distance from the College are the ruins of a parish Church, formerly called that of St. Mary at the Snows. (P. 508.)

21. Aberdeen. The Spital Church had St. Peter for its tutelar Saint. (P. 508.)

Place-Names.

1. Terregles. By some said to be 'Terra regalis,' by others 'Tertia Ecclesia,' and by others 'Terra Ecclesia,' 'so that it should be spell'd perhaps Tereglise.' (P. 55.)

2. Kirkgunnion or Kirkgunguent. (P. 56.)

3. Rerick also called Monkton Parish. (P. 58.)

4. Dundranen should be called Dungreggen, because situated on the rivulet called Greggen. (P. 58.)

5. Kirkmabreck. 'So called from some saint or other, whose name they say was McBreck.' (P. 67.) [? Mabreck.]

6. Monnygaffe. 'Munnachs gulfe from the river of Munnach in this parish.' (P. 68.)

7. Skye. 'The promontaries thereof are stretched into the sea like wings for which it is called by some Writers Alata since the word Skia in the old language signifies a wing.' (P. 220.)

8. The name Crage-alaachie given as meaning 'the devyding crag.' (P. 573.)

9. 'Vijsk Alyin' given as meaning 'pleasant streams.' (P. 596.)

10. 'Lekanachailuy' given as meaning the 'Broom Bank.' (P. 597.)

11. 'Cory na bruick' given as meaning the 'Cory of Grilds.' (P. 599.)

12. 'Mony-nedy' given as meaning 'Moss of Armour.' (P. 597.)

13. Dalrawer upon Tay given as meaning 'fatt haugh.' (P. 599.)

14. 'Ylen na Bock' given as meaning 'goat yland.' (P. 602.)

15. 'Nowach' given as meaning 'old yl of lambs.' (P. 603.)

16. Stratheiren. 'Loichscoilk' given as meaning 'the cloven stone.' (P. 607.)

17. 'Craig na en' given as meaning 'the birds wood.' (P. 607.)

18. Jura. 'IllandnaGowre, which is by interpretation the goatt Illand.' (P. 191.)

Waters that do not Freeze.

1. Mochrum. White Loch of Myrton is 'very famous in many writers, who report that it never freezeth in the greatest frosts; whether it had that vertue of old I know not, but sure I am it hath not now for this same year it was so hard frozen that the heaviest carriages might have carried over it.' (P. 87.)

2. Loch Mulruy. Lochew. 'This fair Loch is reported never to freze.' (P. 540.)

Natural Objects—Animals, Plants, etc.

1. Carrict. Mayboll. A Jackdaw and a Magpie paired and brought forth young—'more the Jackdaw than the Magpie.' (P. 10.)

2. Wigton. 'Henbane grows also very plentifully in the town through the streets, and upon every dunghill there.' (P. 73.)

3. Urquattin. 'In the midle of this Countrey there is a fresh water Logh and abundance of fish are slaine with lynes in all tymes of the zeare.' (P. 172.)

4. Heysker. 'The inhabitants of the Countrey doe meet and gather themselves togidder once in the yeare upon ane certaine tyme in faire and good weather and bring bigg trees and stafs in ther hands with them as weapons to kill the selchis which doeth Innumerable conveen and gather to that Illand at that tyme of the yeare. And so the men and the selchis doe fight stronglie And there will be Innumerable selches slaine wherwith they loaden ther boatts, which causes manie of them oftymes perish and droune in respect that they loaden ther boatts with so manie selchis.' (P. 181.)

5. Lewis. River out of Lochbravais. 'There was thrie thousand bigg salmond slayne in this river' 'but halff a myll in length' 'in anno 1585.' (P. 185.)

6. Lewis. Forest of Cadsoill or Cadfield. 'The Deir which doeth remaine in this Mountaine or forrest *hath two tayles.*' (P. 185.)

7. 'There will be monstrous bigg adders or serpents sein in this Countrey or Illand of Jura.' (P. 191.)

8. Skye. Sleat. 'Locheafort which excells all other Lochs for the bigness of its herring.' (P. 221.)

9. Edir-da-cheulis. 'At the small loch of Stacky there is a wooded track where all the stags are found with forked tails.' (P. 456.)

10. 'Anno 1620 in the beginning of August, the people of the countrey were building a bridge over the Airkaig, at the end of the work they report they saw an infinit number of adders swymming upon the water, a litle above the bridge, leaping theron, wherof many landing creeped away throch the grass and hather, to the great terrour of the beholders.' (P. 524.)

11. Ile Scalpa. 'It hath also wild sheep, which evir

keep the fields, contrair to the use of thois countreys.' (P. 531.)

12. 'Ther is a great forest about that place on the south-syd of Lewis, consisting of a great mountayne cald Cadsoil or Cadfeild, the deer of this mountaine *all have two tayls*, wherby they are discerned from the rest.' (P. 533.)

13. Lewis. 'Ther is a place not far of called Runacabaigh wher are taken a kynd of small fishe, which hath four feet lyk a lyzard. it is thick bodied and reidish coloured.' (P. 533 and P. 185.)

14. Strath navir. 'Specially *heir never lack wolves*, more then ar expedient.' (P. 559.)

15. Loch-muy. 'In this Loch are founde trowts called Reedwynes [*sic*] taken only betwix Michelmess and Hallow-mess.' (P. 607.)

16. River Dee, Galloway. 'In this river about Balmaghie are sometimes gotten excellent pearles.' (P. 109.)

17. Cree River, Galloway. 'In that part of this river which divides Cammonel from Monygaffe I have seen severall pearles taken out of the great muscle.' (P. 110.)

18. Galloway. Here they till ordinarily 'with oxen, some only with eight oxen, but usually they have ten.' (P. 102.)

19. 'In the parish of Monnygaffe there is ane excrescence, which is gotten off the Craigs there, which the countrey people make up into balls, . . . this they call Cork lit and make use thereof for litting or dying a kind of purple colour.' (P. 106.)

20. There is also in Monnygaffe parish 'another excrescence which they get from the roots of trees, and call it Woodraw, it is a kind of fog or moss with a broad leaf, this they make use of to lit or dy a kind of *Orange or Philamort Colour*.' (P. 106.)

21. Church of Kilmorie. 'In this town there is one spring-and fresh water, in which water there are two black litle fishes, And when they see anie coming hither . . . they will hide themselves underneath a broad stone . . . The saids fishes as the Inhabitants of that toune report, was wont to take this

stone for their saiftie and refuge . . . and they are seen verie oft in the said well both winter and summer and all other tymes of the yeare.' 'The saids fishes hes bein ever seen being neither more nor less in bigness nor yet having increasing nor decreasing of procreatione . . . but ever since they wer aither seen or knowen, being of one bignes of one colour, which they doe take as a miracle . . . And therefore the Inhabitants Indwellers and tennants . . . in that place doe call the saids fishes *Eisgseant that is to say holie fishes.*' (P. 151.)

22. On a Hill one mile from Inche it is said that there are 'Sheep feeding there *remarkable for gilded teeth.*' (P. 299.)

Miscellaneous.

1. Girvan. Knock Oshin, a sandy know, is said to be the place 'upon which the *Head Courts* of this Jurisdiction *are kept and held*'—'*in the feild lyke a rendee vous of souldiers.*' (P. 14.)

2. Kirkmabreck. 'In Camerotmuir in the said parish of Kirkdale' [annext to Kirkmabreck] 'about a mile from the said Kirk northward there is a stone four or five foot in diameter, called the Pennystone, under which money is fancied to be; this stone hath upon it the resemblance of that draught which is commonly called the walls of Troy.' (P. 67.)

3. Marriages in Galloway take place on Tuesdays or Thursdays. Out of four hundred and fifty marriages by the Rev. Andrew Symson all but seven were on these days. 'For the most part also their marriages are all celebrated *crescente Luna.*' (P. 118.)

4. Betwixt the watermouth of Devern and the church of Raithen 'are severall verie great heaps of stones.' One called Cairnbo, ''twixt 29 and 30 foots high.' (P. 137.)

5. Glengarne. 'The stone of the *Ridge* of Scotland,' 'in the *midst* of Scotland,' '*the mid part* of Scotland.' (P. 169.)

6. 'On the east or southeastsyde of Loghnes next to

Abirtarff there is a countrey which is called Straharriggaick And it is alleadged *this countrey is the highest countrey in Scotland* . . . it [is] as it were upon a mountaine above all other Countreys.' (P. 172.)

7. 'On the Northwest syde of this river [Nearne] at the mouth of it almost at the seasyde there is ane ancient litle burgh called Invernearne . . . And there is ane litle burgh laitlie builded not two myles from Invernearn called Alterne. The Inhabitants of that toune come to Invernearn with certain companie and brake the cross of that antient toune and did cast it down and hes friedome themselves now.' (P. 173.)

8. Barray. 'On the Southend or southwest there are severall litle Illands . . . The Master or Superior of these Illands hath in due payment from the Inhabitants and tennants of the saids Illands *for his dewtie. the half of ther . . . comodities*, which does Incres or grow to them in the yeare, And hath ane officer or serjeant in everie Illand to uptake the samen.' (P. 177.)

9. Barray. 'Everie husbandman in the countrey hes ane Instrument in their houses called one Kewrne and the two stones doth lye on the house floore, and that place is made cleane.' (P. 179.)

10. Wist. 'Ancient men in that Countrey were reportand that there is much of the lands of Wist overwhelmed and destroyed with the sea, and the sand doeth flow with the winde and destroyes both the lands and *hyds the houssis below the sand*, and so the most pairt of the Countrie is overwhelmed with sand.' (P. 180.)

11. Wist. '*This Church* [Kilpettell] *is below the sands* except foure or fyve foot length of the pinnacle of that church And the pairt of there houses which are nearest the seasyde for the Wind doth blow up the sand upon the lands and the churches were destroyed with the sea which were principall Churches of Ancient. Certaine of them will be seen when the sea ebbs in the summer tyme. And the Countrie people

will take Lobsters out of the windowes of the Pinnacle of that which was first called Killpettill before it was destroyed by the sea.' (P. 180.)

12. Jura. 'Upon the westsyde above the sea there is a number of great Coves . . . In tyme of stormie weather and in tyme of great tempest of snow the deir doth lodge in these Coves.' 'The McDonalds and the Mcleans in ancient tyme, when they wer wont to come to Jura to hunt, they did lodge in these Coves with their companies.' (P. 191.)

13. 'There is bot two myles from Inverloghie the Church of Kilmalie in Loghyeld. In antient tymes there was ane church builded upon ane hill, which was above this church, which doeth now stand in this toune. and ancient men doeth say that there was a battell foughteon on ane litle hill not the tenth part of a myle from this Church be certaine men which they did not know what they were. And long tyme therefter certaine herds of that toune and of the next toune called Annaff both wenches and youthes did on a tyme conveen with others on that hill. And the day being somewhat cold, did gather the bones of the dead men that were slayne long tyme before in that place, and did make a fire to warm them, at last they did all remove from the fire, except one maid or wench which was verie cold, and she did remaine there for ane space. She being quyetlie her alone without anie other companie took up her cloaths above her knees or therby to warme her awhile, [the wind] did come and caste the ashes below her cloaths, and some of the same entering into her privie member she was conceived of ane Manchild. Severall tymes therefter she was verie sick and at last she was knowne to be with chyld. And then her parents did ask at her the matter heiroff, which the Wench could not weel answer. . . . As fortune fell upon her concerneing this marvellous miracle, the chyld being borne, his name was called Gille dow Maghre-vollich That is to say the black child, son to the bones so called. His grandfather and friends send him to the schooll, and so he

was a good schollar and godlie, he did build this Church which doeth now stand in Lochyeld called Kilmalie.' (P. 162.)

[The foregoing Extract is printed by Sir Walter Scott as one of the Notes to *The Lady of the Lake*, Canto iii., with reference to the birth of the Monk Brian.—Ed.]

14. Kirk of Kilmaillie. 'The people report of a battell focht in old tymes hard by thar Church, and how long after, hirds feeding ther cattell in that place, in a cold season, made a fyre of dead mens bones ther scattered, who being all removed except one mayd who took up her cloaths and uncovered hirself sum part here. a sudden whirlwind threw sum of the ashes in her privie member. whereupon she conceaved and bore a sone called Gillie dow-mak Chravolick that is to say the black chyld sone to the bonis, who after becam learned and relligious and built this Churche whiche now standeth in Kilmaillie' (P. 520.)

15. Glen Garry. 'Ther is a little Strath . . . call'd Achadrome supposed be the people therabout to be *the middle part of Scotland be the length.*' (P. 523.)

16. Isles of St. Flannan. 'It is for certaintie that upon a tyme a Countriefellow being sent there and left in it, be reason he could not be keept from thift and robberie, and so on a time the fire went out with him, without which he could not live, and so despaired of life and since he saw that there was no remead, he betook him to pray both to God and the Sainct of the Island as they term'd it and by night being fallen in a deep sleep, he sees a man come to him well clade saying aryse, betake thee unto the Altar and there thou shalt find a peate in fyre for the Lord hath heard thy prayer. So he arose and accordingly found the fyre, which he preserved untill he was taken home, and henceforth he proved as honest a man as was in the countrie.' (P. 211.)

17. The Lewis. Standing Stones. 'It is left by tradition that these were a sort of men converted into stones by ane Inchanter. others affirme that they were sett up in places

for devotione, but the places where they stand are so far from anie such sort of stons to be seen or found either above or under ground, that it cannot but be admired how they could be carried there.' (P. 213.)

18. The Lewis. 'The first and most antient Inhabitants of this Countrie were three men of three severall races, viz. Mores the son of Kenannus whom the Irish historiance call Makurich whom they make to be Naturall Sone to one of the Kings of Noruvay. some of whose posteritie remains in the land to this day. All the Morisones in Scotland may challenge there descent from this man. The second was Iskair Mac.Awlay ane Irish man whose posteritie remain likvise to this day in the Lews. The third was Macknaicle whose onlie daughter Torquill the first of that name (and sone to Claudius the sone of Olipheous, who likewise is said to be the King of Noruway his sone) did violentlie espouse, and cutt off Immediatlie the whole race of Macknaicle and possessed himself with the whole Lews and continueth in his posteritie (Macleud Lews) dureing 13 or 14 generations and so extinct before, or at least about the year 1600 the maner of his decay I omitt because I intend no historie but a descriptione.' (P. 214.)

19. The Lewis. 'There is a little island hard by the coast where it is said that Pigmeis lived some tyme by reason they find by searching some small bones in the earth; but I cannot give much faith to it since greater mens bones would consume in a short tyme but I hold them to be the bones of small fowls which abound in that place.' (P. 215.)

20. Iona. 'Here is yett a few people upon the Isle called Ostiarij from their Office about the temple who is observed never to exceed 8 in number.' (P. 217.)

21. Skye. The inhabitants 'besides ther land rents ordinarlie *send gratis to ther superiours of the product of ther land, of all sorts.*' (P. 221.)

22. Glengarry. 'There is a small town, whair a chappell wes built of old not two myl from Kilmanevack, wherin the

oldest men declare they did sie in this chappel which is called Achannathannait many inhabitants of that town selling wine, ail, aquavitæ the Scots quart of wine for 18 pennies Scots a quart of aill. a quart of hasill. nutts, and a quart of oat meal for thrie pennies Scots.' (P. 523.)

23. Uist. 'The Church of Kilmonie is now called Kilpetil, that is the church of the muir for so it lay of old nearest the muirs, but now the sea and the sands have approched it, there be sum remaynes of the destroyed Churches yit to be seen, at low tydes or Ebbing water.' (P. 530.)

24. Uist. 'The oldest men report this Isle to be much empayred and destroyed be the sands ovirblowing and burieing habitable lands, and the sea hath followed and made the loss irreparable, *there are destroyed the tounes and paroch churches of Kilmarchirmoir and Kilpetil.*' (P. 530.)

25. Glen-Elcheg. Combrich Kirk, 'a fair hieland kirk, wher hath bene a girth or asylum, as the name importeth its cald Apil-cors kirk' (P. 542.)

26. Badenoch. 'Of all the provinces of Scotland *furthest off from seas.*' (P. 577.)

27. 'Fra Duntraith down the river twa myl is a place cald the Mosse on the south or South west syd. heir wes Mr. George Buquhanan borne.' (P. 580.)

28. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, speaking of the Stone Circles of Aberdeenshire, says, '*One stone conspicuous by its breadth, facing the south, . . . seems to have supplied the place of an altar.*' [An early reference (before 1662), to the position of the so-called Altar Stones in these circles.] (P. 271 and P. 304.)

29. 'The inhabitants [of Aberdeen and Banff] are the most warlike and the most cultured of all the Scots' who have their abodes beyond the Grampian range. (P. 290.)

30. Aberdeen. 'A square field near this [the Spa water] of old supplied the place of a theatre. It has now been changed into a pleasant suburban garden at the expense of

the talented George Jamesone, who has also caused a museum, painted by his own hand, to be built in the same place.' (P. 496.)

Superstitions.

1. Church in Barray. There is a 'Springand fresh water Well.' And the inhabitants, both men and women, 'say that when appearance of Warrs wer to be in the Countrey of Barray That certaine drops of blood hath oftymes bein sein in this Well.' (P. 177.)

2. Kilbarray. 'in this toun is a spring of fresche water whilk the inhabitants do believe doth prognostique warrs, when they are to be, be drops of blood seen therein.' (P. 529 and P. 177.)

3. Barray. Chappell of Kilmorie. 'There is certaine earth within this Chappell which if anie men wold carrie the samen with him to the sea, And if the wind or stormie weather were cruell and vehement if he wold caste a litle of this earth into the sea it wold pacifie the wind and the sea wold grow calme immediatlie.' (P. 178.)

4. The Lewis. 'There is a strange fountain in a place called Garrabost the water of which being put with either fish or flesh in a pot or kettell, it will not boyll though it were never so long keept at the greatest fyre.' (P. 213.)

5. Knapdale or Gnaptill 'at the east syd therof ther is a Ridge of mountayns, sum eight myles of length call'd Slew-gaill, wherof the inhabitants have opinion that ther groweth ane herb therin, which if so ony man trod upon, it bringeth hunger and fainting.' (P. 513 and P. 149.)

6. Lewis. 'There are other [nuts] lesser yett, of a whitish coulour and round, which they call Sanct Maries Nutt quhilk they did wear in the same manner [about their necks], holding it to have *the verteu to preserve woemen in child bearing*.' (P. 214.)

Bows and Arrows in Battle.

1. 'Att the end of this Loghgruineord in the yeare of God 1597, the fourteenth of August There was a battell foughten betwixt Sir James McDonald and Sir Laughlan M^clean of Duard, wherin Sir Laughlane and thirteenscore of his men were killed and *Sir James deidlie shot with ane arrow* and twentie four of his men killed. and *thriescore hurt all with arrowes*.' (P. 190.)

Scottish Scenery Admired in Early Times.

1. Loch Ew. 'All thir bounds is compas'd and hemd in with many hills but thois most beautifull to look on.' (P. 540.)

2. Connen River. 'ruynes of Fin-Mack-Coul, upon a shoyr-hill top, having a gallant prospect.' (P. 552.)

3. Strath Naver. The writer speaks of 'the great green sea upon the north.' (P. 559.)

Successful Highland School.

1. The Lewis. School at Stornoway. 'And not onlie the people of the Lews but also those of the nixt adjacent Isles. the gentlemens sons and daughters are bred in that schooll to the great good and comfort of that people; so that there are few families but at least the maister can read and write.' (P. 215.)

Church Hand Bell.

1. Whitherne. In the church founded by Saint Ninian and dedicated by him to St. Martin, 'there is a little hand bell, . . . which in Saxon letters tells it belongs to Saint Martins church.' (P. 82.)

Golf, Byasse Bowls, and Football.

1. Carrict, Mayboll. The gentry of the Country 'were wont to play at football but now at the Gowffe and Byasse bowls.' (P. 17.)

2. Aberdeen Links. 'There various sports are practised, such as football, golf, and bowls.' (P. 503.)

County Towns the Winter Resorts of the Gentry.

1. Forfar town. 'King Malcome Canmore had a house and lived frequentlie there.' (P. 25.)

2. Carrict. The gentry of the country had many pretty buildings in Mayboll, and 'were wont to resort hither in winter and divert themselves in converse together at their owne houses.' (P. 17.)

3. Keith. 'Very many gentlemen of lower rank and some barons have houses here.' (P. 274.)

How Distances and Directions, East, West, North, and South, are given.

1. Distances are given 'as the Countrey people do commonly estimate the same.' (P. 52.)

2. East, West, North, South, etc., only mean that 'the place spoken of lyes toward that part.' (P. 52.)

Old Weather Proverbs.

1. Anwoth. 'When that Cairnsmuir hath a hat, Palnure and Skairsburn laugh at that' [1684]. (P. 67.)

2. Galloway. 'When the days beginne to lengthen, the cold beginnes to strengthen'—that is, 'Winter never comes till Ware comes.' [*Circa* 1680.] (P. 120.)

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I have to acknowledge indebtedness to many friends, who have given me assistance in the editing of this volume. Mr. C. G. Cash, who knows so much about Timothy Pont's maps, and about the *First Topographical Survey of Scotland*, has often given me much help. Mr. Alexander Gow has furnished me with a translation into English of the Latin Descriptions, which I believe will be regarded as very satisfactory. He showed as much patience with his perplexing Latin text, as he showed scholarship. His assistance in bringing the Latin into presentable form, without verbal changes, has been very valuable. There are a few Hebrew words in the Description of the City of Edinburgh, and, in regard to these, the Rev. Dr. James Kennedy has been good enough to give me assistance. Mr. J. T. Clark was always ready to give me help, and it goes without the saying that all through the work I was constantly asking and receiving advice and assistance from Dr. Hay Fleming.

I am conscious of many failures in the work of editing, but I think I have been successful in showing how the *items* of this second volume stand in regard to Blaeu's accomplished and Sibbald's projected topographical survey of Scotland. There has been some success in another direction, namely, in showing how large and how important a part of the volume has already appeared in print, either before or since Macfarlane's time.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

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Imprimis A Description of CARRICT by Mr. Abercrummie, Minister at Minibole.

Carrict is a part of the Shyre of Ayre lying to the South 1.
and Southwest of Kyle, from which it is seperated by the river of Dun, which hath its ryse out of a Loch of that same name which is in breadth and has a castle in the midst of it above Dalmellingtowne a kirktowne in Kyle, miles, and after many windings, whereby it makes Kyle & Carrict mixe and Indent the one with the other, it empties itself into the sea within two myles of Aire; yet so that at low water there is scarce the vestige of a River, because in the broad and spacious sands the waters of it are lost having no channell, so that people usually passe alongst on foot and shod without any prejudice by water.

It lyes in the forme of a Triangle, whereof the North poynt towards Kyle at the bridge of Dun, is very narrow, being shutt up by the sea on the West part, and the land of Kyle in the parish of Alloway & Dalrimple shutts up the water of Dun on the East syde. The Coast runs Southwest from the castle of Greenand standing on a rock at the influxe of Dun into the sea untill the poynt of Turnberry whereon are to be seen the ruines of an old castell of the same name, from this to Girvan, the coast turns perfytely South from which turning Southwest till the Bennan-hill. From thence it turns again Southward till Ballantrae on the Southsyde, whereof the river Stincher 2.
runs into the sea at the influxe whereof there riseth up a ridge of hills, which run streght Westward to the mouth of Loch-ryan and then the Coast of Carrict turns to the south east up the syde of the Loch. This Loch will be myles in breadth, above the mouth of which on the other syde of Glenap toward the descent of the hill to the Rins of Galloway

are the standing stones, which are accounted the march betwixt Carrict & Galloway on that part, from which stones eastward this countrey is all alongst marched with the countrey of the Rins and shyre of Galloway alongst the heads of the parishes of Ballantrae, Calmonell, Barre and the parish of Straton which bords with parish of Carsfairne in the Stewartrie; but all alongst the March it is a wild moorish countrie, and then meets with Loch Dun, out of which issues the river of that name abovementioned.

It is a countrey which is abundantly furnished with all the accomodations of human lyfe, and if it had Iron, could subsist of itselfe without dependance upon any other, for though no salt be made in it, yet wants not the materials for making thereof. It being washed by the sea upon one syde and well enough provyded of coal at no great distance from the coast, and it is not so much the sloath of the Inhabitants that they have none, as the cheapness of this Commodity both domestick and forreigne. It is better fitted for pasturage than Corns, yet it produces such plenty of all sorts of graine, that it not only serves its own Inhabitants, but has to spare to nighbouring places so that from hence are yearly transported considerable quantities of meal both to Galloway and the fishing in Clyde.

It affoords also store of Cattle, so that great droves of Cowes and bullocks are carryed yearly hence both into England and other places of our own kingdome which are returned againe in silver and gold which uses to be very common amongst all the people from hallowday till Candlemess that
3. the rents be cleared. And this is the speciall quality of the beefe that pasture in the moore Countrey that the flesh is very sweet and pleasant and the fat of them keeps soft lyke that of pork.

It is very balanced with moore and dale for the one part that abounds with corne supplyes the other place which is for pasturage with bread, as they fournish them again with beefe, mutton, wool butter cheese, and the whole Countrey are so fond of preserving store that it is very rare to find any veal eaten here but what is brought from Kyle or Cuninghame. They have plenty of poultrey, hens, capons, ducks, geese, and turkeys, at easie rates, and for wild foul, partridge, moore

fowl, black cocks, pliver no place is better provided besyde store of solangeese in so great plenty that the very poorest of the people eat of them in ther season at easie rates besydes other sea fowles, which are brought from Ailra of the bigness of ducks and of the tast of solangeese, and are called Abbanacks or Ailra cocks and Tarnachans of which there is so great a multitude about that Isle, that when by a shot of a peice, they are put upon the wing, they will darken the heavens above the spectators. This Ailra is a rock in the sea in which these solan geese nestle and breed, in which also there be conies, and wild doves, it is reckoned as a part of the parish of Daylie, belongs to the E. of Cassillis and has the valuation of a ten lib. land of old extent.

By the nighbourhood of the sea which washes the coast thereof for the space of thirtie miles, it is well provyded of fishes such as Killing, Ling, Cod, Haddowes, whyttings. Herrings, makrells and by the three maine rivers that water this Countrey viz: Dun Girvan and Stincher they be furnished with salmond, which be taken at the mouth of each of these in such abundance as serve both for the use of the Countrey and to be sent abroad. The Lochs and other rivulets have in them pykes, trouts, eels.

No Countrey is better provyded of wood, for alongst the banks of Dun, Girvan & Stincher there be great woods, 4. but especially on Girvan whereby they serve the nighbourhood both in Kyle and Cuninghame for timber to build countrey houses, and for all the uses of husbandrie as cart, harrow, plough and barrow at very easie rates, and the sorts are birch, elder, sauch, poplar, ash, oak and hazell, and it is ordinary throughout all that Countrey and every Gentleman has by his house both wood and water orchards and parkes.

The countrey is very well watered, for it has Dun that marcheth it all alongst on the syde next Kyle. Girvan runs through the middle of it and almost divides it, and Stincher that waters the upper part, besydes severall other lesser rivulets such as Muck, Dusk, and Tig that run into it, the last whereof is about a mile above the influxe of Stincher into the sea. The Lochs be Lochdun out of which runs the water of Dun, the streame whereof is very rapid and impetuous and is

passable by a bridge of one Arch but exceeding wide about half a myle above its influxe into the sea. Loch Spalander in which are excellent trouts known by ther blackish colour out of which runs a small rivulet called Dyrock, which in its course passes by the Church of the parish of Kirkmichael, and passes into Girvan a mile below the said kirk. there be also other Lochs such as the Doveloch, Neilsiston Loch and Heart Loch all in the parish of Mayboll. The last whereof is so called from its shape and figure which is exactly that of a heart so formed by the rushes growing round about it and giving the waters the shape of the heart it lyes within a quarter of a myle of the town of Mayboll to the southeastward, there be also Mochrum Hill Loch and Craigdow Loch in the parish of Kirkoswald.

It abounds with many good springs of water, whereof I
5. shall at present mention four only for ther singularity, two for ther copiousnes of water both of them at Mayboll; one at the Northeast end of the towne called my Lordswell and Hough usually it spring so abundantly that no inconsiderable streame run from it, yet in tymes of great droughts it fails, but the other on the southwest end of the towne called the Sprout of Welltrees is so very plenteous that falling in severall mouths through rock and stone it would for its plenty and sweetnesse be accounted a rich treasure to the Capitall city of the nation. Another spring there is called St. Helens well or by a curt pronuntiation St. Emus for St. Antonies well, it is about a myle and ane halfe from Mayboll on the road to Aire a litle north of Balachmont. It is famous for the cure of unthriving children, to which at the change of the quarter especially at May-day there is a great resort of people from all quarters, and at a good distance. A fourth is a small neglected spring about the head of the Denines in the forsaid parish of Mayboll near to a place called Sennyglens-crosse famous for its vertue in curing cowes that are taken with the mure ill for by drinking thereof, they are healed and accordingly it is carryed far up into the moore countrey by people for this use.

Though this Countrey be washed with the sea for the space of 24 myles and upwards yet there be no convenient harbours or bayes for receiving of ships so that none resort it but small

boats and barks from Ireland or the highlands and ther best receptacle is the broad sands of Turnberry and the mouths of Dun, Girvan, and Stincher; and of all these three, Girvan is the best; and for ther fishing boats, they have no other shelter but to draw up the length of the water marke when they come ashoar and then to them when the tyde puts them afloat againe, the shoar is very well parted all alongst 'twixt rock 6.
and sand, some places a tract of open plain sands, some places high and steep rock which is ever washen with the sea.

There be in this Countrey some vestiges of ancient Occurrences, the historie whereof not having been preserved by the Inhabitants, oblidges us to observe them only without giving any Rationale of them. There is a little acervus of earth of a Circular forme with a big stone erect on the middle thereof within halfe a myle of Mayboll on the road to Aire within the farme called St. Murray. There is also upon the descent of Broun Carrick hill near to the Mains of Blairstoune a big whinstone upon which there is the dull figure of a Crosse, which is alledged to have been done by some venerable Churchman who did mediat a peace twixt the King of the Picts and Scots and to give the more authority to his proposalls, did in their sight by laying a Crosse upon the stone, imprint that figure thereon. Of late there was a discoverie made near to the house of Bargeny and just opposite to the gate of the new Avenue to this house a sepulchre of square stone covered over with flagstones in which were found the bones of a man, and at the place where his head was laid, an Earthen pott in which the Diggers up of it found some small peices of silver, whereof the Impression bore no letters that could be known.

There is yet to be seen on the Coast of Carrict beyond Drumbeg as you goe to Girvan, the vestige of a camp and fortification but the most memorable actions that are now remembred in this Countrey, are domestick feuds betwixt two great families of the name of Kennedy contending for precedence viz. the family of Cassillis and the Kennedy's of Bargeny, these contending for the right of primogeniture against the Encroachments of the other, who by the Interest of his greater allyance with the royall familie assumed the pre- 7.
heminence, which occasioned such animosities betwixt them,

that the matter was disputed by these two families with their respective friends and followers in a pitched feild in a certain place within the parish of Mayboll called the field of Pennyglen to this day. In which contest many of both sydes were killed, but the family of Cassillis had the advantage since which tyme the stock of the family of Bargeny is extinguished some branches of it being yet extant. the Mansionhouse and principall park of the Estate being now possessed by Hamiltons.

The Inhabitants of this Countrey are of ane Irish Originall as appears both by ther names being generally all Mac's. I mean the vulgar and all their habitations of Irish designatione, their hills are Knocks, their Castles Ards, but the great and almost only name amongst the Gentrie have been Kennedies, yet there be besyde them Boyds, Cathcarts, Fergussons and Moores that have been old possessors. but the later names that enjoy some the ancient honourable seats of the Kennedies are Hamiltons that possesse Bargeny, Whitfoords that possesse Blairquhan and Crawfuird that have Ardmillan. yet the Kennedies continue still to be both the most numerous and most powerfull clan. Beside the E. of Cassillis their cheife there be Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Girvanmains, Sir Arch. Kennedy of Colarne, Sir Tho. Kennedy of Kirkhill, Kennedy of Beltersan, Kennedy of Kilheigwe, Kennedy of Kirkmichael, Kennedy of Knockdone Kennedy of Glenour, Kennedy of Bennan, Kennedy of Carlock and Kennedy of Drummellan. But this name is under great decay in comparison of what it was ane age agoe at which tyme they flourished so in power and number as to give occasion to this Rhyme

8. Twixt Wigtoune and the towne of Aire
And laigh down be the Cruves of Cree
You shall not gett a lodging there
Except ye court a Kennedy.

The persons of men are generally tall and statelie, well limbed and comely, and women are nowhere better complexioned, they are a healthfull sort of people, and live to a good age both Gentrie and commons, so that they usually have in all ther families the Grandfather and Oyes, some see the fourth generation, and they all generally love ease to

which their soyle being pasturage gives them opportunities, and they are in poynt of Industrie most addicted to merchandising by droves of cattle, wool, flocks of sheep and commerce with Ireland, but seeme not fond of trading afar off as having all necessary accomodations at home, but if they be transplanted from their native soile, they prosper & thrive very well both at home & abroad. Their ease and plenty disposes them to be unruly and turbulent, so that the servants are Insolent, and all of them are but uneasie subjects so that in the late tymes Carrict hath been a sanctuary or rather a nurserie of Rogues, bearing arms against authority upon pretext of religion.

In this Countrey Religion has had the Influence upon the people to dispose them to the founding and endowering many places for devotion for though there be but one Monasterie in all this Countrey viz: Crosseraguel within two myles of Mayboll westward, which besyde other revenue enjoyed the Tythes of these five parishes viz: Kirkoswald, Daillie, Girvan, Ballantrae, and Straton which enjoyed the Jurisdiction of regality within itselfe to which all its vassals and tenents were answerable, yet were there also severall other pious foundations and donations. There is the Munkland ane 100 Merkland of old extent which is an appendage of the Abbacy of Melross and had a separat Jurisdiction of its owne for 9.
ministring Justice to all the Vassals and Tennants thereof. The Laird of Ardmillan one of the vassals was heretable Baillie, and upon the parcelling of his fortune, was acquired by Kennedy of Grange. There was also a Collegiat Church at Mayboll the fabrick whereof is yet extant and entyre, being now used as the buriall place of the Earle of Cassillis, and other Gentlemen who contributed to the putting of a roofe upon it when it was decayed. On the northsyde of which Kirk is the buriall place of the Laird of Colaine within ane Enclosure of new squarestone lately built the Colledge consisted of a Rector and three prebends, whose stalls are all of them yet extant, save the Rectors which was where these low buildings and the garden are on the Eastsyde of that which is now the Parsons house, the other three are the Blackhouse, Ja Grays house with the Orchard and the Welltrees. The

patrimony of this church were the provest and priests lands in the parish of Kirkmichael, which fell into the E. of Cassillis hands upon the dissolution of the Colledge at the reformation. Out of which he as yet payes yearly to the Minister of Mayboll the some of 70 Merks Scots. As for the Church its present patrimony is out of the Tyth of the parish which before the reformation was all possessed and enjoyed by the Nuns of Northberwick and on the dissolution of the said Nunnerie became a prize to the Laird of Bargeny. The parish Church stands at a little distance from the forsaid Colledge eastward. It does not appear when it was built, but the large Isle that lyes from the body of the Church southward and makes the figure of the Church a T, was built by Mr. Ja. Bonar, Minister thereat in the reigne of K. Ch. the First. Within the said parish of Mayboll there have been other
10. chappells of old as Kirkbryde on the Coastsyde whose walls and yard be yet extant, and within the lands of Achindrain and elsewhere there have been other chappels whereof the Rudera are yet to be seen.

This Countrey of old gave the title of Earle to Robert Bruce the great assertor of the Scottish liberty in right of whom it continues still to be one of the titles of the Prince; and the freeholders of this Jurisdiction are the Princes vassals. This Countrey is the ancient seat of the Kennedies, whose principall dwelling was the Castle of Dinnure standing on the seasyde in a rockie shoar in the parish of Mayboll and gives designation to a Baronie lying round about it. but this being wholly ruined, their chief Mansion is the house of Cassillis standing upon a high ground on the southsyde of the river of Dun having the wood of Dalrimple opposit to it on the other syde of Kyle, which gives it a very agreeable prospect of wood and water. The house in the body of it is very high having a fine stone stare turning about a hollow casement, in which are many opens from the bottome to the top, that by putting a lamp into it, gives light to the whole turn of staires. In the River they have cruves for taking of salmond and ponds to furnish them other fishes and there be large plots of ground cast into Gardens, fenced about with stone walls exceeding high which yeilds good store of Apricocks, peaches, cherries and

all other fruits and herbage that this Kingdome produces. Near to which stands the hill of Dunrie out of which has been digg'd a rich ore and is accounted a silver myne.

All the houses of the Gentry of this Countrey are seated both pleasantly and commodiously, being either built upon the principal rivers and the lesser waters that feed them or upon the seacoast, these upon the seacoast are the Castell of the Grenand and the Cove. The Greenand is a high house upon the top of a rock hanging over upon the sea with some lower new work lately added to it but never finished. It is too open to the cold and moisture arysing from the sea to be a desyreable habitation *11.* and has been designed to be the owners security against a surprize rather than a constant residence. it is within the parish of Mayboll. Not far from it lyes the house of Newark, a good old castle southeast from the other, much improven of late by the enclosing grounds for a park and a well planted orchard. The Cove is the Laird of Colains Mansion house standing upon a rock above the sea, flanked on the south with very pretty gardens and orchards adorned with excellent Tarrases and the walls loaden with peaches, apricotes, cherries and other fruit; and these gardens are so well sheltred from the north and East winds and ly so open to the south that the fruits and herbage are more early than any other place in Carrict. Southward from this lyes the house of Thomastowne once the residence of the Cory's but now of McLevain of Grimmet a very pretty house with gardens Orchards and Parks round it, both these ly in the parish of Kirkoswald. The next upon the Coast, are to be seen the old ruines of the ancient Castle of Turnberry upon the Northwest poynt of that rockie angle that turns about towards Girvan and is perhaps that place called by Ptolomee Rerigonium of a Greek Origination Importing round the corner and suiting the English designation of Turnberry and that it cannot be Bargeny as some imagine, the very situation of that Castle and recentness of it will abundantly shew. And to confirme this our conjecture that Περιγονιον is Turnberry from turning of the corner, a tradition amongst the people there, will not a litle conduce viz: that near to this very Castle there was of old a towne of the same name of which there is no vestige at

present to be seen, but that they perceive some remainders of a causeway, and the reason for this may be the nighbourhood of the port of greatest resort in all that Coast, at which the first possessors have landed from Ireland and so might have
12. fixed their habitation near to it, though now the place be but a tract of barron sands. Next to this is the Castle of Ardmillan so much improven of late that it looks like a palace built round courtwayes surrounded with a deep broad ditch and strengthened with a moveable bridge at the entry, able to secure the owner from the suddain commotions and assaults of the wild people of this corner, which on these occasions are sett upon robbery and depredation, and to enable him the better to endure a seige he is well provided of well in his Court and a handmill in the house for grinding meall or malt with which two lusty fellows sett a work, will grind a firlott in the space of ane hour. It is surrounded with good corn fields and meadow, with large parks for pasturage, and excellent good gardens and orchards that yeild plenty of apples and pears, and one more particularly that for its precocity is called the early pear of Ardmillan of a very pleasant tast. In the year happened a strange conjunction twixt a Jackdaw and a Magpie that paired together, built their nest, and brought forth ther young resembling more the Jackdaw then the Magpie. Last there is the old Castle of Ardstincher, which is mostly now ruined but has been of old a vast hudge fabrick and stands upon ane ascending ground above the towne of Balantrae eastward.

The houses on the water of Dun are Cassillis of which already. Achindrain an high tower with laigh buildings surrounded with good orchards and gardens, parks and good cornfeilds, the owner hereof is Moore, next to this is Blairtown, a stone tower house with lower buildings about it surrounded with gardens orchards and parks it lyes low upon the watersyde and then Bridgend a pretty dwelling surrounded also with gardens orchards and parks. All these three are in the parish of Mayboll.

13. The water of Girvan above the Kirk of Straton is wyld and hilly but at the Clachan it opens into a faire pleasant prospect of plaine grounds. Next to it is the great

castle of Blairquhan, the fyne building and hudge bulke whereof is a plain demonstration of the sometime greatness of that family, which besyde their possessions in Carrict, had large territories also in Galloway. It is well provyded with wood covered with planting of barren timber and surrounded with large orchards. Next to it is Cloncaird near two myles distance which is surrounded with gardens orchards and great store of wood, the third but at a remoter distance from the water of Girvan is the house of Kirkmichael a pretty commodious house within a short space of the church of the same name, betwixt which runs the water of Dyroyk above mentioned which soon swells with rains falling on the higher grounds and becomes unpassable on a sudden. The house of Kirkmichael is as desyreable a dwelling as in all the countrey having good gardens and orchards and was the first in Carrict planted with Apricocks and peaches. This orchard and house is flanked on the south with a Loch, part whereof has been drained of late, and rewards the owners industry with good hay. The next is Dalduffe on the southsyde of Girvan a small stone house with ane Orchard and good corne feilds about it. Below that upon the southsyde and at some distance from the river stands the house of Barclanathan with its gardens and orchards all which are surrounded by wood, all the water from this downward till near Daillie being so covered with wood that it looks lyke a forrest. And in a low ground below the last, and nearer the water stands Drummellan and upon the northsyde of the river below that upon an higher ground stands the house of Drumburle the mansion house of the lairds of Drummellan. On that same syde farder downe the water stands the house of Drummochrin which is but a small Interest, but a most lovely thing being every way so commodious and convenient for living easily, that it is as it were ane abridgement of this Countrey having all the accommodations that are dispersed through it all, comprized within its short and small bounds. It has a house not for ostentation but conveniency fit to lodge the owner and his nighbours. It hath gardens orchards wood, water all the fishes that swim in rivers, all sort of cattle sheep cows, swine, and goat, all sort of fowl wyld and tame, all maner of stone for

building, free stone and lyme stone. And coall, moore mosse meadow and marle a Wak myln and corn miln, and all manner of artisans and Tradesmen within his bounds and yet the revenue not above 100 lib. per annum. Not far from this, downe the water stands the stately Castle of Dolquharran, the building whereof is much improven by the additions lately made thereto, which make it by very far the best house of all that Countrey, surrounded with vast enclosures of wood, that the Countrey is not able to consume it by their building and other Instruments and amongst them there be oake trees of a considerable size both for hight and breadth that will serve either for Jest or roofe of good houses. Opposite to this stands the house of Muirestowne on the southsyde of the river and westward from it the new kirk of Daillie which is of late erected for the accommodation of the parishioners being now centricall whereas before the situation thereof was at the extreme west poynt of the parish. Below this on the south syde of Girvan stands the house of Brunstoune in ane open feild, next to which in the midst of a forrest rather than wood stands in a low ground near the brink of the river the old castle of Bargeny on the southsyde of Girvan which is ane
15. argument of the sometime greatness of that family, being a hudge great lofty Tower in the center of a quadrangular court that had on each of three corners, fyne well-built towers of free stone four story high. But the new house lately built after the modern fashion, stands upon a higher ground southward of the old castle, which furnished materials both for founding and finishing of the new house. It is a mighty commodious house, and if any make a greater shew and appearance, yet it has the advantage of them for contrivance and accommodation, it is flanked to the south with gardens very pretty, and has orchards lying westward of it about a myle downe the water stands the Castle of Killochan, the mansion house of Cathcart of Carletowne surrounded with orchards, planting and wood, it stands upon a higher ground that descends southward to the water, which is at a small distance from it, and has toward the south a prospect of a pleasant plaine, where stood the old kirk of Daillie and Kirktowne by which runs the litle rivulet of Polchapel passing northward into

Girvan. On the eastsyde of which up toward the hills stands the house of Pinkill belonging to the Boyds. West of which lyes a high hill called the Sauchhill once memorable for the resort of people to conventicles, where they built a meeting house of turfe and wood. On the northsyde of the river downard and up toward the hill about a myle from the river stands the house of Trochreg which belongs to the Boyds, which family hath produced two great men famous in their generation and great lights in the Church of God. One was James Boyd Archbishop of Glasgow who maintained the honour of his character by a vertuous and exemplary lyfe and strenuously defended the lawfullness of his office against the Insults of our first Zealots Mr. Andrew Melvin and his complices. The other was his son and heir who following the study of Divinity, merited the chaire in the Colledge of Saumure in France, and thence was brought to be Princi- *16.*
pall of the Colledge of Glasgow whose learned commentaries on the Ephessians are well known and Justly had in great estimation. From this downward stands the Enoch, and a litle below that there is cast over the river a stone bridge and near to the influxe of the sea upon a levell ground high above the water stands the Kirk of Girvan and the Parsons house on the northsyde of the churchyard. opposite to which on the other syde of the river lyes a pleasant Links with a Conyware and at the foot of it is a salmond fishing at the mouth of the river and a station for boats that come from Ireland or the Highlands. Southward from the Kirk of Girvan stands the tower of Balachtowle a monument of the builders folly being raised five story high without a staire case and no more but one roome in each story. it has nether garden or orchard nor planting but stands in the midst of rich cornfields. The builder of this house Boyd of Penbrill procured a patent for building a new-burgh at Girvan, whose situation and streets he designed and marked out in these barren sands on the southsyde of the water mouth of Girvan and erected a Pole for the crosse thereof. but his design never took effect not an house being built there save and that scarcely within the compass of the sands assigned his towne, yet it hath four faires one for every quarter of the year that give the names of the New-

burgh of Girvan to these sandy knows amongst which there is one spot that is not to be passed without observation, which is called Knock Oshin upon which the Head Courts of this Jurisdiction are kept and held and all the Vassalls compear there and seems to retaine some thing of the ancient custome of our Nation that the Kings Vassals were conveened in the feild lyke a rendee vous of souldiers rather then in ane house for Ceremony and attendance.

The other principall river of this Countrey is Stincher which ryses in and makes a pleasant strath in all its Course in which are many pleasant seats of pettie Heritors
17. and substantiall farmers who knowing the nature of the soyle, to be fittest for pasturage, breed store of Cowes, sheep, and goats, and live very plentifully. Below the ryse of it, myles the Countrey opens about the Ballage, and affoords pretty plains on each syde of the River which is somewhere again shut up by the encroachment of some litle hills and againe is dilated into broad plaine feilds as at Dalherne and so makes pleasant Haughs upon one or other syde of the river, till you come to the Barrehill, upon the southwest of which, stands the Kirk of Barre or Brownhill which is a new erection for the convenience of the extreme places of the old Parishes of Daillie and Girvan and the dwellers in the remote corners on the borders of Galloway upon the waters of Cree and Menock. From the said Kirk the trough of the water continues pretty open and has pleasant dwellings all upon each syde of the water as Antanalbany, Dowlarg, Achinsoul, Bennan, Monnucion for the space of three myles, till you come to Corseclayes that stands upon the confluence of Muik and Stincher the hills growing close and high upon the North and West thereof, leave the place open to the East and South and then running twixt two hills is shutt up by them upon the South and North, till you come to Daljarrach, which stands upon the North syde of the river at the head of a pleasant plaine, looking westward, below which Stincher receives Dusk and just above their meeting, stands the old castle of Pinwhirrie and up Dusk a little stands the house of Glendusk on the rysing ground, below which lye large fields of excellent meadow and a myle upward stands the house of Kildonan upon

the Eastsyde of the water. and below the influxe of Dusk into Stincher stands the Craig on the Northsyde of the river and in a higher ground, and a litle downe the river on the Southsyde stands Dalreoch on a rysing ground, but the Hills upon the south come so close upon it, and so high that they cover *18.* from the sun in the short days. And a litle downeward and in the low ground upon the brink of the water stands Bardrochatt and just above it upon the hill on an ascent of difficult accesse stands the strong castle of Craigneil, which belongs to the Earl of Cassillis and gives designation to a barony of land lyand round it. opposite to which on the northsyde on a ground mounted above the water, stands the kirk and clachan of Calmonell and hard by it the house of Kirkhill, which gives the title to Sir Thomas Kennedy late provost of Edr. A myle below this stands the house of Knockdolian on the east foot of Knockdolian Hill, the seat of the McKubbens about which is shewen what art and industrie can doe to render a place, to which nature hath not been favourable, very pleasant by planting of Gardens, Orchards walks and rows of trees that surprise the beholder with things so far beyond expectation in a countrey so wild and mountainous. This hill lyes Northwest of the house and mounts up with a small top as if it would pierce the skies. It is the highest of all the countrey, about the top whereof when any mist is seen, tis the forerunner of foul weather, and is the countreymans almanack. When the river of Stincher has past this Hill, It receives the water of Tig about whose influxe into it, are the remains of an old church called Innertig or Kirkudbright the ancient parish church of Balantrae. Below which influxe there is a pleasant Haugh of low grounds till the falling into the sea, which of late has been quyte ruined and spoyled by the rivers forcing its course out of its ancient channell and breaking in upon the same that it is neither fitt for grass nor corns. At the foot of this water stands the towne of Balantrae on the northsyde on a pleasant foreland, which some years agoe has been much resorted to by reason of an herring fishing about the Christmasse tyme but that has ceased above 30 years past. *19.* In this towne is the parish church and in it an Isle the Buriall place of the Lord Bargeny opposite to which on the

other syde there is a rich Conneyware and in the mouth of the river the best salmond fishing in Carrick, all which belong to the Lord Bargeny.

As to the Civill Jurisdiction of this Countrey, It is a Bailliarie and belongs heretablie to the Earl of Casillis who exercises his power by a depute and has the priviledge to appoynt his owne clerk without dependence either upon the Secretary or Register. The ordinary seat of the Courts of Justice is at the towne of Mayboll on thursday, though the meeting of their head court be at a little Hillock or Know called Knockoshin in the bounds designed for the new towne of Girvan. All the Inhabitants of the Countrey answer to this Court both for civill debts and crymes except these who live within the precinct of the two spiritualities viz: the Regality of Crosse Raguel and the Regality of the Monckland depending on Melrosse above mentioned, but now those being all united in the person of the Earle of Cassillis, there are no separate Courts held upon that account, nor any priviledge pleaded for them in prejudice of the Baillie Court. The offices of Depute or Clerk are advantagious posts to any the Earle bestowes them upon for by the plenty of wood and water in this Countrey which tempt men to fish and cutt scob or wattles for necessary uses, they find a way yearly to levy fines for cutting of green wood and killing fry or fish in prohibite tyme, that makes a revenue to these offices and is a constant taxe upon the people.

In all this Countrey there is not any Town corporat save one viz. Mayboll which is nether a burgh royall for it sends
20. no Commisioner to the Parliament, nor is it merely a burgh of barony, such having only a power to keep mercats and a magistracy setled amongst them in dependence on the Baron of the place, but here it is quyte otherwayes, for they have a charter from the King erecting them into a burgh with a Towne Councill of sixteen persons for manadging the common concerns of the burgh with power to them to elect from amongst themselves two Bailies their Clerk and Treasurere and to keep Courts for maintaining order amongst the Inhabitants and to admitt burgesses of their Corporation. It is true indeed the Earle of Cassillis is the Superiour of all the land

whereupon the town is built but they deny him to be their superiour in their Constitution as a burgh and disputed their right with him, during the dependence of which action, he as Baron sett up a Baron baillie to exercise authority over the Inhabitants and to lessen the magistrats authority but the people being poor and divided amongst themselves and the Earle being gott into the government, upon the revolution they were forced to submitt and yeild to his pretensions.

This Towne of Mayboll stands upon an ascending ground from East to West, and lyes open to the South, It hath one principall street declining towards the East. It is pretty well fenced from the North by a higher ridge of hills that lyes above it at a small distance northward. It hath one principall street with houses on both sydes built of free stone and it is beautifyed with the situation of two Castles one at each end of this street. That on the East belongs to the Earle of Cassillis beyond which Eastward stands a great new building, which be his granaries, on the west end is a Castle which belonged sometyme to the Laird of Blairquhan, which is now the Tolbuith and is adorned with a pyramide and a row of Ballesters round it raised upon the top of the staire case, into which they have mounted a fyne clock. There be four Lanes which passe from the principall street. One is called the back *21.* Venall which is steep declining to the southeast, and leads to a lower street, which is far longer than the high chiefe street, and it runs from the Kirkland to the Weltrees in which there have been many pretty buildings belonging to the severall Gentry of the countrey who were wont to resort hither in winter and divert themselves in converse together at their owne houses. It was once the principall street of the towne, but many of these houses of the Gentry being decayed and ruined, it has lost much of its ancient beautie. Just opposit to this Venall there is another that leads North West from the chiefe street to the Green which is a pleasant plott of ground enclosed round with an Earthen wall wherein they were wont to play at football but now at the Gowffe and Byasse bowls. At the Eastend of the principall street are other two lanes, the one called the fore Venall carryes northward, the other furder East upon the chiefe street passes to the south East,

and is called the Kirk Venall and is the great resort of the people from the towne to the church. The houses of this towne on both sydes of the street, have their severall gardens belonging to them, and in the lower street there be some pretty orchards that yeild store of good fruit. The church is very capacious, well furnished with seats below and lofts or Galleries above, the principall whereof is that belonging to the Earl of Cassillis. On the Eastend of the Isle there is the Session Loft well adorned with two rowes of seats a higher and lower round about it, for the accomodation of the people who are wont to be catechised in this apartment. The schoole is upon the East end of the Church separated from it by a partition of timber wherein doors and windowes open to give them not only a prospect into the church but opportunity of hearing at the greatest distance.

In this Jurisdiction there be Nyne churches, all of them built of good free stone and covered with skleit made so capa-
22. cious as to containe the people of the respective parishes, and they are generally all of them very well endowed with competent maintenance and other good accomodations for the minister, having all of them tolerable good manses and gleibs. These Nyne Churches have sometyme been a distinct Presbyterie under the name of the Presbyterie of Mayboll which therby appears to have been the seat thereof, which seems very reasonable as being most capable to lodge such as on that account should resort thither and having the presence of the Magistracy to assist and second the exercise of discipline. And of late ane essay was made for erecting it anew under the designation of the Presbyterie but there being difficulty to satisfie the parties anent the seat thereof it was let fall. All the tyme that they acted distinctly, the Meeting were either circular lyke visitations or by turns at Girvan and Mayboll. The Nyne Parishes are Mayboll, Kirkmichael, Straton, Barre, Calmonel, Balantrae, Girvan, Daillie and Kirkoswald.

The parish of Mayboll is very large and populous extending from the sea and water of Dun to the water of Girvan about Dolduffe and westward. Besyde the large church now used for public worship there be other religious places such as the Collegiat Church and Kirkbryde and other chappells whereof

mention is made above. The Lord Bargeny is patron thereof though he have small or no Interest therein. There be a great number of gentry living therein who have pretty dwellings in commodious places throughout the parish, some of which we have already named and shall remember them againe in the general reckoning viz: Dolduffe, Kilheignie, AchinWind, Bogend, Smithstowne, Monkwood, Damme, Knockdone, Sauchry, Craigshean, Beoch, Garirhorne, Dunduffe a house on the coast never finished Glenayes, Greenand, Newark, Bridgend, Blairstoune and Archindraine. Many of those are sweet and desyreable places, but for the good building gardens orchards and all other accomodations Kilheignie is the *23.* chiefe, lying about a short myle south from the towne of Mayboll.

The parish of Kirkmichael lyes in length east and west, and is a mensall kirk of the Bishop of Galloway who is patron thereof. It stands hard upon the rivulet of Dyorock has no Clachan by it. In this parish are these houses Cassillis the mansion house of the Earle of Cassillis, Kirkmichael, Cloncaird, Blairquhan, Kilmore and Montgomerystone.

The parish of Stratowne lyes East and south toward the Stewartree of Galloway. The church stands upon a ground declining to the westward. The King is in possession of the patronadge thereof having slipt from the Abbot of Crosseraguel, to whom it seems to appertaine because the Tyth hold of that Abbacy. There be no Gentry live here save Shaw of Keirs and Shaw of Geimmet toward the water of Dun.

The parish of Barre is but a late erection for accomodation of the extreme parts of the parishes of Daillie and Girvan. The patron hereof is the Bishop of Dumblaine in the right of holding the Abbacy of Crosseraguel. In this parish below the Church on the North syde of the water on the higher ground stands the chappell called Kirk Domine at which there is ane yearly fare and the custom levyed by Alexr. of Kirkland. None dwell here but petty Heretors in common ordinary houses as Doherne Barre Dinmuchre Antanalbany Achinsoul Bennan Monuncion and Bellimore. It is of vast bounds reaching from Stincher to Galloway twixt which lye vast bounds of moorish and barren ground.

The Parish of Calmonell is of yet larger extent some places in these moorish countreys lying at ten myles distance from the Church. The patron hereof is the Lord Bargeny. In this parish are severall very good houses for the Heretors residence
24. as Corseclayes, Daljarroch, Kildonan, Glenduiske, Craig, Dalreoch, Craigneil, Kirkhill, Knockdolians, Knockdaw and Carleton. Craigneil belongs to the E. of Cassillis & Knockdaw to Bargeny so they are no places of ther residence.

The parish of Balantrae is of a great extent though the people be not numerous, the Clachan is pretty populous. The patron hereof is the King, and the Lord Bargeny pretends mightily to it, but upon examination it will be found to belong to the abbacy of Crosseraguell: The residing heretors are but few, and their dwellings are mean and homely being Glenour Bennan and Carlosk and Glentig there is neither orchard nor fruit tree in it all And Ardstincher above mentioned is North East from this a wynd mill lately built.

The parish of Girvan is populous lying contiguous to the sea & the champaigne ground upon the water of Girvan on both sydes. The patron thereof is the Bishop of Dumblaine in the right of the Abbacy of Dumblane. The houses of the Gentry here are Ardmillan Balachtoule Troweir Trochrig.

The parish of Daillie lyes in length East and west on both sydes of Girvan, more populous then spacious. The patron hereof is the Bishop of Dumblain in the right of the Abbacy of Crosseraguel. This parish abounds with Gentry and mansionhouses all alongst Girvan which gives a very delightfull prospect to any who from the top of the Hills, that guard the same, shall look downe upon that pleasant Trough. They are Pinkill, Killochan, Bargeny, Brunstowne, Dalquharran, Moorestowne, Drummochrin, Drumburle, Drummellan, and Barclanachan.

The parish of Kirkoswald is pretty populous because of the coast syde whereof it consists and is all the pleasure
25. thereof, for the place of the Churches situation is very obscure and unpleasant being twixt two hills at the end of A bogue and Marish. The church is a good fabrick and well furnished, the patron hereof is the Bishop of Dumblane in the right of the Abbacy of Crosseraguell, the fabrick of which Abbey

stands within this parish. The Monks were of the Cistercian Order, the situation thereof is no ways pleasant. The fabrick of the Church is entyre without a roofe, much of the building is demolished, yet there be two towers still standing entyre in ther walls. It stands about midway twixt Mayboll and Kirkoswald. The houses of the Gentry residing in this parish are the Cove, Thomastowne, Beltersan, and Balsarach and Thrave, the two last are obscure Countrey dwellings. But Beltersan is a stately Fyne house with gardens Orchards parks and woods about it, lying from Mayboll about ane Myles distance. The Cove is the Mansionhouse of Sir Archbald Kennedy of Colaine and takes its name hence that under the outer area of this house there be three naturall coves which enter laigh at the water mark. from the one they enter upward to a higher by ane easie ascent but the entry to the third is more difficult being both low in the entry and strait, and in the highest of them there is a spring of very good water.

Information for Sir Robert Sibbald anent the Shyre of FORFAR by Mr Ouchterlony of Guinde. 26.

The Shyre of Forfar so called from the head-burgh thereof is divided in fyve Presbetries viz. Forfar, Dundie, Migill, Brechine and Aberbrothock and hath therein fyve royall burghs viz. Forfar, Dundie, Brechine, Montross and Aberbrothock burghs of regalitie two Kerremuir and Couper, divers burghs of barronie as Glammes Edziel burgh Easthavene of Panmure &c. The Judicatories thereof are the Shirrefcourt whereof the Earles of Southesque are heretable shirrefes. four Church regalities viz. Aberbrothock, Brechine and Couper, whereof the Earles of Airlie are heretable Bailzies, Rescobie whereof the Earles of Crawfurd are heretable Bailies, the Archbishop of St. Andrewes being Lord of the Regalitie and the whole lands thereof hold of him some feu, some waird, but the other thrie hold of the King feu, and are all oblidged as a pairt of the Reddendo of ther chartors to give suit and

presence at thrie head courts in the yeir at ther respective burghs abovewritten. Item one temporall regalitie Kerrē-muir whereof the Marquis of Douglas is Lord of erectione and directs his Brieves for inquests out of his own Chancelerie and hath a depute residing in the shyre, the whole regalitie hold of him either waird or feu, the Bishop of Brechine hath his Commissariot Court at Brechine his sea where are diverse other Courts of the Kings barrons and burghs royall within ther own bounds. The militia of the shyre is one regiment consisting of one thousand foot commanded by the Earle of Strathmore Colonell, Laird of Edziell Lieutenent Collonell, Laird of Pitcur Major, two troups of horse consisting both of 103 hors one thereof commanded by the Earl of Airlie, the other by the Lord Carnegy. The length of the shyre from east to west viz. from the burne of Innergourie upon the west which divides the shyre of Perth, to the water of Northesk on
27. the east which divides the shyre from the shyre of Kincardine is 28 myles and from any place of the coast on the southsyd to Bra Mar on the Northsyd will be much about the same, the hill of Glenquiech its thought will be the center. It is an excellent countrie alongst the coast, which we call the length thereof exceedingly fruitfull of all kynd of graine thrie good harbours for shipping as shall be spoken of in their own place, severall fishertouns as Northferrie, Panbryd Easthavene of Panmure, Auchmutie Ulishavene Ferredene. diverse salmond fishings on the rivers of Tay, North and Southesk. diverse Gentlemens houses, cuningares and dovcoats as is in all the rest of the shyre and shall be described in ther proper place, and are aboundantly provided of peat and turf for feuell, great abundance of cattle sheep and horse especially the brae countrey who have great breeds of cattle sheep goat and hors and in all the laigh countrey for the most part except in some few places on the coast where they are scarce of grass. All breed als many as sufficiently serve themselve but the chief breeds in the shyre are the Earles of Strathmore, Southeske, Panmure, Edzell, Pourie, Balnamoone both for horses and cattle. The principall rivers of the Shyre are North Esk, having its beginning at a great distance in the Highlands and falls into the sea four myles be east Montross.

Southesq, hes lykwayes its beginning in the highlands and runneth through a pairt of that excellent countrie called Strathmore by the towne of Brechine and thence to Montross where it maketh an excellent harbour and falleth in the sea. The water of Lounane hath its beginning in the mosses of Loure and falleth in the sea at Reidcastle, alongst that river is that fyne litle countrey called Strathbegg. Begg ane Irish word signifies litle and mor, great Brothock having its beginning in the meadowes of the Leyes, and running by the *28.* walls of the yeards of Aberbrothock falls in the sea. Dichtie having its beginning in the loch of Lundie, runneth through a very fyne countrey called Strath Dichtie-Martine and falleth in the sea at Moniefieth four myles east from Dundie. Gourie which hath its beginning in the hills of the Carse of Gourie and falleth in the river of Tay at Innergourie four myles be west Dundie. Carbit taking its beginning in the Mosses of Dilla and Hyndcastle runneth by the castle Glammes and thence West till it joyne with ane other water called the water of Dean coming from the Loch of Forfar and run both together westward and is called Dean untill they meet with ane other water coming from Glenyla, and all thrie running west together are called the water of Glenyla, untill they fall in the river of Tay six myles above Perth, and there loose ther name, and these with many others make the river of Tay the greatest river in Scotland and is navigable to the toune of Perth, and falleth in the sea six myles from the toune of Dundie at a place called the Gae of Barrie, there are severall other small rivers which I judge unnecessare to speake off. There are two Abbeyes viz. Aberbrothock and Couper, one Pryorie Restennet with severall other religious houses all now ruinat and demolished, several great Lochs abounding with severall kind of fresh water fishes, as Pykes, Pearches and Elles, all kind of water foul and swans breeding in some of them. The lochs are Lundie Kinnordie, Glames, Forfar, Restennet, Rescobie, Balgayes Balmadies, Barrie. Abundance of Parks and Inclosures which shall be spoken to in ther own proper place, great plentie of wyld foul in all the places of the countrey especially in the highlands wher ther are great plenty of Muirfoules and Heathfoules and others, some heart and hynd

29. Roebuck and Does in the low countrey abundance of patridges plivers dotrills, quailes, snips, and other small foules in great plentie besides birds of prey as hawks of all kynds, ravens crows and such lyk, all kynd of salt and fresh waterfoul and one especiallie Kittiewauks nothing inferior in tast to the solangeese of the Basse. The countrey aboundeth in quarries of freestone excellent for hewing and cutting especiallie one at the Castle of Glammes far exceeding all others in the shyre of a blewish colour, excellent milne stones great abundance of sklait and Lymestone in diverse places ane excellent lead mine in Glenesk belonging to the Laird of Edzell, all alongst the sea coast there is abundance of that wee call ware, in Latine alga marina cast up by the sea and is gathered by the people and carried to ther land which occasions a great increase of cornes, where it is laid. there are abundance of amphibious creatures bred in the rocks betwixt Arbroth and Ethie called sea calves who gender as other beast doe, and bring furth ther young ones in the dry caves, whereof there is abundance and suck them there till they be of some bigness and strength to swime in the water. the old ones are of a hudge bignes nigh to ane ordinare ox but longer, have no leggs but in place thereof four finnes in shape much lyk to a mans hand whereupon they goe, but slowly in the end of September, which is the tyme they goe aland for calving. Severall in the toun of Aberbrothock goe to the caves with boates and with lighted candles search the caves where apprehending they kill diverse of them both young and old, whereof they make very good oyll. There is lykwayes of them in the river of Tay but smaller whereof none are taken or any benefit made, there is lykwayes ane other creature in shape lyke to a fish called a mareswine and will be of twentie or four and twentie foot long, all
30. alongst the coast but especially in the river of Tay where they are in great abundance killing a great deall of salmond and doing a great deall of injurie to the fishings in thir few yeires there were great numbers cast up dead all alongst the river of Tay with great wounds and bytings upon ther bodyes which gave occasion to conjectur that there had been some fight amongst them at sea.

Presbetrie of FORFAR.

The Presbetrie of Forfar is divided in twelve parishes Viz. Forfar, Glames, Kinnetles, Innerarite, Methie, Dunichine Aberlemno, Rescobie, Cortaquhie, Clovay, Tannadyce, Kerremuir.

Forfar is a large parish, both toune and landward hath but one minister called Mr. Small, the toune are patrons of the church and is in the Diocese of St. Andrewes. the toune of Forfar being a burgh royall hath a provest two Bailzies have Commissioners at Parliaments, Convention of Estates and Borrowes John Carnegy Provost and Commissioner to the Parliament. It is a very ancient toune and we find in historie the first Parliament that was ryden in Scotland, was kept ther also King Malcome Canmore had a house and lived frequentlie there, the ruines of the house are yet to be seen in a place called the Castlehill. at litle distance is ane other litle mott where the Queens lodgings were, called to this day Queen's Manore. It is a considerable litle towne and hath some litle trade of cremrie ware and linen cloath and such lyke. It is prettie weel built. Many good stone houses sklaited therein and are presently building a very stately croce, hath a large church & steeple well finished with bells, they have some publick revenue and a good deal of mortifications to ther poor doled by the bountie of some of ther townsmen who going abroad became rich. They have a good tolbuith with a bell 31. on it. They have four great faires yeirly and a weekly mercat. The Shirref keeps his Courts there, and all publick and privat meetings of the Shyre both in tyme of peace and war, are kept there. They have been very famous for their loyaltie especiallie in that base transaction when King Charles the first of ever blissed memorie was delyvered over by our Scots Parliament to the Inglish at Newcastle Strang the then Provost of Forfar did enter his protestatione publictly against the same and presently rose from the table and deserted the meeting, which this present king Charles the 2d so much resented that he called for the persone and publictly spoke to his advantage and added something to the priviledges and

immunities of the place he represented. In the landward parish therof there are severall gentlemens houses as Meikle-Loure a good hous and well planted with an excellent Moss good cornes and well grassed belonging to the Earl of Northesk. Balmashanner an old familie belonging to Patrick Cairncroce. Halkertoune Gray. Tarbeg Gray with a good moss the place is very ear and lyes in that excellent countrey of Strathmore.

Kinnetles Mr. Tailieor Minister in the Diocese of St. Andrewes. Bishop of Edr. patrone hath in it. the house of Bridgetoune belonging to Lyon a grandchild of the house of Strathmore; a good house well planted, excellent yeard & orchards very fruitfull in bear and oats and abundance of grass. Kinnetles ane excellent corne place, a tolerable good hous belonging to Patrick Bowar a burgess in Dundie it lyes upon the water of Carbit.

32. Glames the Castle of Glames E. of Strathmores speciall residence in the shyre, a great and excellent hous newly reedified and furnished most stately with every thing necessare, with excellent gaites, avenues, courts gairdin bouling-greens, Parks, inclosures, hay meadowes and planting very beautifull and pleasant lying upon the river Carbit at that place called the Water of Glames, where there is hard by the house two great Bridges, one of stone of two arches and an other of timber, als large as the other be east the house and within the park is another called the yeat bridge by which ther whole peats are brought and by which his Lo: is served from his mosses be north the water in great abundance and hath ane other litle house there called Cossines In a litle distance to the Castle of Glames is the toune thereof all belonging to the E. it is a burgh of barronie, hath two great faires in it yeirly and a weekly mercat. there is a cuningare within the park and dovecoat at the burn. Mr Lyon Minister thereof in the Diocese of St. Andrews. The E. patrone. the familie is very ancient and honourable one of the Lords of Glames haveing married King Robert 2^{d} his daughter and got at that tyme from the King the Thannadge of Tannadice and which he still enjoyes at this time. two of the familie have been Chancellors of Scotland and a third Thesaurere. the present Earle is one of his Majesties privie Counsell and was one of

the Thesaurie he hath many considerable vassals in the Shyre. Glen belonging to the Laird of Claverhouse Grahame ane ancient gentleman of good extraction and great estate in the Shyre, a pleasant place a good hous and well planted, excellent quarrie of fine stone and sklait well furnished of peat and turfe and in the hill thereof abundance of Muirfoull. the sklait is carried to Dundie on horseback and from thence 33.
by sea to all places within the river of Forth. Dunoone belonging to George Innes the Earle of Strathmore superior.

Inneraritie and Methie are now joyned in one parish & have but one minister viz. Mr Grahame, in the diocese of St. Andrews the Kings Majestie patrone. Litle-Lour is a good hous belonging to the E. of Northesk who is superior of the haill parish of Methie well appoynted of peat and turff for ther own and the countreyes use about. Wester Methie to Patrick Bower of Kinnetles Easter Methie to Alex^r^ Bower of Kincaldrum, the kirk of Methie is ruinous and decayed. Barronie of Innerarite belongs to the Laird of Pourie Fotheringhame with a house of that same name with a great park and a birkwood therein. Item ane other excellent new built park called the Park of Tarbra and Inverichtie a good house belonging to Willm Gray. Kingoldrum to Alex^r^ Bower who hath a considerable interest in the parish purchased by his grandfather a burgess of Dundie, this parish lyes on both sydes of the water of Carbit.

Dunichine Barronie of Ouchterlony which formerly belonged to the Lairds of Ouchterlony of that ilk, but hath no house on it, is a considerable thing, and a plesant place belonging to the Earle of Southesk. Barronie of Tulcorse belonging to John Ouchterlony of Guynd only representative of the forsaid familie of Ouchterlony of that ilk. Dumbarrow Arrot the parish lyes on both sydes of the water of Lounane, which at that place is called Evenie. the Minister called Mr Lindsay in the diocese of Brechine. Earle of Panmure patron therof. Aberlemno the Chief heretor therof is the Laird of Auldbar young chief of his name, ane excellent and great house, good yeards and planting built by one of the Earls of King-
horne and twyce given of to the second sons of the 34.
house, which for want of aires returned to the family againe

and was laitly sold to one Sinclair from whom this present Laird coft the same. Melgund belonging to the aires of Alex[r] Murray son to Sir Robert Murray lait provost of Edr. ane excellent hous good yeards & two fyne parks and much planting, ane excellent utter Court before the gait with excellent stone walls about it. the house built by Cardinall Beatone and the parks by the Marques of Huntlie and some addition made to all by Henry Maull lait Laird thereof, it is a very sweet and pleasant place, fruitfull in cornes well grassed and abundantly provyded of turf as is also Auldbar and the rest of the parish from the Muir of Montroymont. Carsgounie belonging to Alex[r] Campble. Tilliequhadline belonging to the ancient name of Thornetoune of that ilk. Balgayes anciently belonging to the familie of Ouchterlony of that ilk now to M[r] Jo[n] Wischeart advocat and Commisser of Edr. representative of the familie of Logie Wisheart and chief of his name. M[r] Ouchterlony Minister in the Diocese of St. Andrewes, the Kings Majestie and the Earle of Perth patron who present *per vices*.

Rescobie, there are severall gentlemens houses therein as Pitscandlie Lindsay a good hous and weel planted, the old priorie of Restennet, whereof the church walls and steeple are yet extant with the Loch formerly spoken the Earle of Strathmore Pryor dod hunter. Carsbank Guthrie Wester Carse a pleasant place well planted belonging to Sir Patrick Lyon advocat. Drummie Nisbet, Balmadie formerlie belonging to the Lairds of Ouchterlony of that ilk and was the mannore hous of the family and their burial was at the kirk of
35. Rescobie untill they purchased the lands of Kellie where after having built ane house, they changed both dwelling place and burial with ane loch abounding with pykes pearches and yels and all kynd of fresh water fowls as all the other Lochs thereabout are, and further in the Loch of Restennet do swans yearly bring furth ther young ones, ther are severall Eylarks on these lochs viz. Balmadies, Balgayes, Restennet, Guthrie, Pitmoues M[r] Lyon Minister, in the diocese of St. Andrews. E. Strathmore patrone.

Tannadyce, most part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Strathmore called the Thannadge of Tannadyce and was

by King Robert 2d given to the Lord Glames in tocher with his daughter. there are severall gentlemens houses in the parochine besyd as Kinnatie, Ogilvy, Inshewane, Ogilvy, Cairne Lindsay, Easter and wester Ogels, Lyons, Whytwall Lyon, Balgillie Lyon, Murthill, Lyell ane ancient familie and chief of his name, a pleasant place lying upon the water of South Esk. Memus, Livingstoune, Memus Guthrie. Mr Lyon Minister, in the diocese of St. Andrews. New Colledge thereof patrons to the Church.

Cortaquhie and Clovay. Cortaquhie the E. of Airlies speciall residence is a good hous well planted, lyes pleasantly on the water of Southesque, the whole parish belongs to the E. Clovay belonging to Sir David Ogilvy brother to the Earle is a fyne highland countrey abounding in catle and sheep. some cornes, abundance of grass and Hay as all the highland countreyes of the Shyre are. it hath a chappel and some benefice for a Vicar that reads ther every Sabbath day and the Minister of Cortaquhie goes every third Sabbath and preaches there. the family is very ancient and honourable and have ever been very famous for ther loyaltie especiallie in the times of our civill warrs. the lait and present Earl of Airlie with his brethren Sir Thomas who dyed in his Prince's service &c. and Sir David now living, have with diverse others of their name given such evident testimonie of ther loyaltie to ther Prince that will make them famous to all succeding generationes which doubtles you will get account of to be recorded to ther everlasting honour. Mr Small Minister in the diocese of Brechine, the Earl patrone.

Kerremuir, a burgh of regalitie holden for the most pairt of the Laird of Pourie Fotheringhame who holds the same with the Milne of Kerremuir of the Marques of Douglas the rest of the Laird of Innerarite, who holds it in the same way. a very ancient and honourable family of the name of Ogilvy, who have been lykwayes very remarkable for their loyaltie. Sir Thomas young Laird thereof being execute at Glasgow for his concurrence in his Majesties service with his Commissioner the Marques of Montross. and his second brother Sir David father to the present Laird suffered very much be imprisonment being taken prisoner at Worcester where he lay long was

fyned and his estate sequestrat for a long tyme by the rebells, it is a great estate, a good old hous, fyne yeards and much planting it lyeth pleasantlie upon the waters of Southesque Carritie Glenprossine a fyne highland Interest belonging to the Laird of Bandoch in Perthshyre, it lyes at a great distance from Kerremuir and therfor have a Curat who reads in the chapell every Sabbath day. Logie Ogilvy a cadett of the house of Balfour a good house, well grassed with excellent meadows and mosses Ballinshoe belonging to Robert Fletcher a pleasant place, good mosses lying within the fforest of Plattone, where the Earl of Strathmore has a very consider-
87. able interest which with a great deall more lands therabout belonged to the great and famous hous of Crawfoord. Gleswall Lundie. much of the parish hold of the Marques of Douglas as doeth all the regalitie ether waird or feu, hes his regalitie Court in the toun of Kerremuir where his deput, Clerk, and other officers put in by himself do reside, it hath thrie great faires and a weekly mercat of all kind of commodities the countrey affoord but especially of timber brought from the highlands in great abundance.

Presbetrie of DUNDIE.

Presbetrie of Dundie is divided in diverse parishes within the Shyre of Forfar the rest within the Shyre of Perth, viz. Dundie, Moniefieth, Monikie, Murrays, Maynes, Telling Ouchterhous, Liff, Strathmartine, Lundie, Benvie.

Dundie hath a great landward parish besyd the toune which is a large and great toune very populous and of a great trade and have many good ships, the buildings are large and great of thrie or four stories high, a large mercat place with a very fyne tolbuith & croce, two great churches with a very high steeple well furnished of bells, as is also the tolbuith, they have thrie ministers, whereof the toune presents two, and the Constable of Dundie one, ther Magistrates are a provost, four bailies Dean of gild and others and are Shirreffs within their own bounds, they are joyned in nothing to the Shyre except in the militia, whereunto they furnish 150 foot. it lyeth upon the water of Tay very pleasantlie and hath good yeards and

meadowes about it. they have four great faires yeirly, two mercat dayes everie week and a great fish mercat dayly there is a great consumption there of all kind of victualls, the excyse of malt there being litle short of the whole excyse of the shyre and burghs besyd a great victuall mercat twice a week for service of the toune besydes great quantities of all kind of grain coft by the merchants and transported, by which *38.* returnes they import all kynd of commoditie from Holland, Norway Denmark & the East Countrey. they export lykwayes all other our native commodities and import other things necessare for the service of the Countrey, which serves above 20 myles round about ther toune, their trade is very great as is evident by the books of Custome, they have dependance in many things upon the Constable, who have been of the name of Scrimgeour, heretors of Dudop and Standart bearer of Scotland ane ancient loyall and honourable familie and of lait were made Earls of Dundie, but the estate falling in his Majesties hands as *ultimus hæres*, the Lord Haltone now Earl of Lauderdaile was constitute the Kings donator and hes the same privilege and superioritie with the haill estate of the late Constable and Earle of Dundie, the toune hes a good shoar well built with hewen stone with a key, on both sydes whereof they load and unload ther ships with a great house on the shore called the packhouse where they lay up ther merchant goods, ane large hospitall with diverse easment and a good rent. the landwart parish thereof are first Dudop ane extraordinare pleasant and sweet place, a good house, excellent yeards, much planting, and fyne parks it lyes pleasantly on the syd of the hill of Dundie, overlook the toun and as of purpose built there to command the place. Dundie Law is at the back therof ane exceeding high small hill the bonnet hill of Dundie a large toune. All feuars of the house of Dudop. Claypots belonging to the laird of Claverhous. Blackness Wadderburne a good house with a considerable estate in acres about the toune. Duntroone Grahame a pleasant place with fyne parks and meadows about it. Pitkerro belonging to Durhame a good house extraordinary well planted good yeards and orchards a very pleasant place Baldovie and Drumgeicht to Clayhills of Innergourie Cragie Kid excellent land and a

39. good house with a litle new park. Balgey Davidsone a good house and good land. Mr Scrimgeour, Mr Guthrie, Mr Rait Ministers Mr Ranken Catechist in the Diocese of Brechine.

Moniefieth. Laird of Balumbie brother to the Earl of Panmure. hath the kirktoun therof with salmond fishings on the river of Tay with a considerable estate in the parish besydes. Grange. Durhame ane ancient family and chief of his name, a good house, yeards and planting with salmond fishings on the river of Tay. Ardounie a good house yeards and much planting with dovecoats there and at Grainge both belonging to him. Balgillo Hunter with a salmond fishing upon Tay and a great cunningaire. Omarhie Durham with a house and dovecoat Kingdunie, Broughtie-Castle with a great salmond fishing belonging to the Laird of Pourie Fothringhame who hes lykewayes ane other interest in the parish. Mr Dempter Minister in the diocese of St. Andrews Earle of Panmure patrone.

Monikie, most part of all the Parish with the Castles of Dunie and Monikie belong properly to the E. of Panmuir and is called the baronie of Dunie wherein is that sweet and excellent place Ardestie with excellent yeards hes meadow and a park the whole Baronie is excellent land and hath severall dovecoats therein. there is lykwayes a fine park at Monikie belonging to the said Earl. Auchinlek of that ilk a verie ancient familie which hes continued in that name these many generations ane old high tower house which is seene at a great distance at sea, and is used for a landmark by those that come in the river of Tay Mr Rait Minister in the Diocese of Brechine Earl of Panmure patrone.

Murrayes. Balumbie the Earle of Panmures second brother his designatione, ane old ruinous demolished hous but is a very pleasant place the Laird of Pourie Fothringhame a very
40. honourable and ancient family of a great and flourishing fortune he hes lykwayes the Murrayes in that parish. both are good houses, sweet and pleasant places, excellent yards, well planted parks and hey meadows and dovecoats extraordinare good and a litle from the house of Pourie toward the south a fine litle wood of fir and birk with a stone dyk and

is chief of his name Easter Pourie. Wadderburne formerlie belonging to the Lairds of Pourie Ogilvy who were repute Chief of that great and ancient name of Ogilvy it is a very good hous with good yeards and parks about it, and at the foot of the Castle-wall runs a litle rivulet which going to Balumbie and from thence to Pitkerro falls in the river of Dichtie a very pleasant place and he is Chief of his name whose predecessors have been clerks of Dundie for those many generations Westhall with a dovecoat [as also one at Easter Pourie] belonging to Mr Archibald Peirsone. Mr Edward Minister in the diocese of St. Andrews. Earl of Panmure patrone.

Maynes. the Maynes of Fintrie belonging to the Laird of Fintrie Grahame ane ancient and honourable familie, whos predecessors was eldest son of a second mariage of the Lord Grahame. Severall considerable persones cadets of his house— it is a good hous, excellent yeards with a great deal of good planting with parks and dovecoats. Claiverhouse. Laird of Claiverhouse speciall residence and litle-Kirktoun Scrimgeor laitly purchased by a merchant in Dundie of that name. the Laird of Pourie Fothringhame hes ane interest lykwayes in that parish. it is all extraordinare good land and lyes upon the water of Dichtie. Mr Strachan Minister in the diocese of St. Andrews Earl Panmure patrone.

Telling. the house of Telling Maxwell is a good hous well planted and good yeards. E. of Strathmore, Lairds of Pourie and Claverhous have interest in the parish. it is excellent good land well accomodat in grass and fir and lyes betwix Dundie and the hills of Sidlaw. M^r^ M^c^Gill *41.* Minister, in the Diocese of Dunkeld the Kings Majestie Patrone.

Ouchterhous belongs for the most part to the Earl of Strathmore, a fyne house, good yeards and excellent parks and meadows with a dovecoat, it formerly belonged to the E. of Buchane. Mr Robertsone Minister within the Diocese of Dunkeld. E. Strathmore patron Liff, Logie, and Innergourie three churches joined in one. the lands in the parish are extraordinare good as Newbigging and Innergourie belonging to Robert Clayhills ane excellent house, good yeards much plant-

ing a great park and dovecoat Dryburgh Yeaman hath a good estate there, whereat a place belonging to him called Patalpe where that great battaill betwixt the Scots and Picts was fought and Alpinus head struck off, called from thencefurth Pasalpine and now Patalpie. Nether Liff belonging to the Lord Gray who have been formerly most ancient and honourable, being still the first Lord of the kingdome and of whom are descended many considerable persons Mr Cristiesone Minister in the Diocese of St. Andrews, the Kings Majestie Patrone.

Strathmartine. the Laird of Strathmartine a good hous well accomodate with cornes and grass and chief of the name of Wyntoune. Baldovane, Nairne a very ancient name in the Shyre of Fyffe whose predecessors wer lairds of Sanfoord Nairne on the Southsyd of the water of Tay over against Dundie, and is chief of his name. Mr Fergusone minister in the Diocese of St. Andrews Archbishop therof patrone.

Lundie, E. Strathmore hes ane interest there, the greatest part of the rest of the parish belong to one Duncane a merchants son in Dundie. it is a big old house, hath a great loch abounding in pykes pearches and eles with abundance of fresh water foul. Mr Campbell last minister, now vacant, in the diocese of St. Andrews and in respect the kirk is joyned in one with the kirk of Foules, the patronage is debaitable betwixt the Lord Gray, Laird of Auchtertyre heretor of Foules and some other pretenders.

Benvie, the whole parish belonged formerly to the Earl
42. Dundie and now to the E. of Lauderdaill. by that same right he holds the rest of the Earle of Dundies estate, it holds of the E. of Panmure as Superior and was anciently a pairt of the barronie of Panmure a very sweet place good ground and borders with the Shyre of Perth. Mr Scrimgeor Minister, in the diocese of St Andrewes. Earle Lauderdaill patrone.

Presbitrie of MEIGLE

The Presbetrie of Meigle is divided in 12 parishes in the Shyre of Forfar, the rest are in Perth viz. Keatnes, Newtyld,

Eassie, Nether Glenyla, Over Glenyla, Blacklounans, Nether Airlie, Lentrathene, Kingoldrum, Couper, Ruthvene.

Keatnes wherin is the hous of Pitcur belonging to the Laird of Pitcur Halyburtoune, it is a great old hous with much fyne planting it is ane ancient, great and honourable family, wherof there are many persons of good quality descended, and they have been alleyed to many honourable families in the kingdom. Most pairt of the parish belongs properlie to him and the rest, most of them his vassals or otherways depend upon him. Fotherance whos Grandfather the Lord Fotherance a Senator of the Colledge of Justice was a nephew of the hous of Pitcur in the Diocese of Dunkeld, but the Ministers name and patrone is unknown to the informer.

Newtyld the hous of Newtyld with the most part of the whole parish belonging formerly in propertie and the rest of the parish in Superioritie to the laird of Pitcur and laitly sold by him to Sir George McKenzie of Roshaugh his Majesties advocat is a very good hous, much planting an excellent countrey fertill in cornes abounding in grass for pastur and meadowes for hay, not inferior to any part of the shyre. Abundance of excellent moss and extraordinare good pasturage for multitudes of sheep on the hills of Kilpurnie. Mr Black Minister, in the diocese of Dunkeld E. of Panmure patrone.

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Eassie and Newoy two small parishes served with one 43.
Minister and have preaching in them every other Sabbath day. both the parishes are extraordinare good land and well served of grass & fir. the aires of the lait Lord Couper have a considerable interest there. the Laird of Newoy of that ilk an ancient gentleman and chief of his name, the Lord Newoy lait Senator of the Colledge of Justice who also assumes the titlle of Nevoy. Earl Strathmore hath ane interest in that parochine. Mr Jon Lammie of Dunkennie. a pleasant place Kirktoun of Essie belonging to the Laird of Baltkyock in Perthshyre. all thir parochins lye in Strathmore. Mr Lammie Minister, in the diocese of St. Andrewes.

Couper. the precinct of the Abbey built by Malcome 4th King of Scotland and some rent belonging thereto is only in the Shyre of Forfar and pertaines to the aires of the lait Lord

Couper it hes been a very sweet place and lyes in a very pleasant countrey but now nothing but rubbish. Mr Hay Minister, in the diocese of Dunkeld Lord Balmirrinoch patrone.

Ruthvene a litle parish belonging altogether to a gentleman of the name of Crightoune, ane ancient familie a good hous well planted and lyes pleasantly upon the water of Dean, and a prettie oakwood he hath ane estate equivalent therto in Nether Glenyla it and the former lye in Strathmore. Mr Fife Minister, in the diocese of Dunkeld. Earl Panmure patrone.

Over and Nether Glenyla are joyned in one parish and have severall small heretors therein holding of the Abbey of Couper they are highland Countreys, have some cornes, abundance of cattle sheep goat and much hay. they live most on butter cheese and milk. they kill much venisone and wyld foull. the summer they goe the far distant Glens which border upon Brae Mar and ther live grassing their cattle in litle houses which they build upon ther coming and throwes doun when they come away called sheels, their dyet is only milk and whey and a very litle meall and what vennison or wyld foull they
44. can apprehend. the Earl Airlie has a good interest in that parish called Forther with two great woods called Crandirth and Craigiefrisch, he hes a large Glen for grassing with abundance of Hay meadows with a free forrestrie, which in those places they reckone much worth, the nature of the people and these of Blacklounans a highland place in the parish of Alithie consisting of diverse small heretors holding of the Laird of Ashintillie Spalding all one with the other highland men that you will get descrived to you in other places except that the Irish is not ther native language for none speak Irish there except strangers that come from other pairts, notwithstanding that in Glenshie and Strath-Airlie ther nixt nighboures the Minister alwayes preaches in the afternoon in the Irish toungue. Minister Mr Nevoy in the Diocese of Dunkeld Earl Airlie patrone.

Nether Airlie the barrony of Bavkie pertaining to the Earl Strathmore a great interest and excellent land and als good cornes and a great deal more ear then upon the coast, the

hous of Airlie brunt in the tyme of the rebellion becaus of his loyaltie and never reedified, the Laird of Balfour Ogilvy hes lykwayes a considerable estate in it, it lyes in Strathmore. Minister Mr Lyon, within the diocese of Dunkeld Earl Strathmore patrone.

Lentrathene. most pairt of the parochine belongs to the Earl Airlie, there are some heretors besyd. Peell Ogilvy Shannalie anciently belonging to the Lairds of Ouchterlony of that ilk, now to Patrick Hay. Glenquharitie Ogilvy. Mr Ogilvy Minister, in the diocese of Dunkeld. Earle Airlie patrone.

Kingoldrum the Laird of Balfour Ogilvy hath the greatest ther. ane antient gentleman, and a great estate, it hath a great hous built by Cardinall Beatone and much planting. Persie Ogilvy Persy Lindsay Baldovie Hunter the Earl Airlie hath ane interest there Earl of Panmur hath a considerable feu duetie payed out of that parish Kingoldrum and Lentrathene are two brae parishes but have abundance of corne, gras and fyre and lye pleasantly on the southsyd of the hills. Lentrathene hes lykwayes a great Loch abunding with such fish and foull as the other loches of the Shyre are. Mr Rait Minister, in the Diocese of Dunkeld. Earl Panmure patrone. *45.*

Presbitrie of BRECHINE

The Presbitrie of Brechine is divided in eighten kirks viz. Oathlaw, Fearne, Carraldstoune, Menmuir, Navar, Brechine, Strubathroe, Peart Logie, Dun, Montross, Inchbraick, Marietoune, Kinnaird, Farnell Edzell, Lethnet, and Lochlie.

Oathlaw, the whole parish formerly pertained to the Lord Spynie but now to the Laird of Phinnaven a second sone of the hous of Northesk. it was a great old hous but now by the industrie of this present Laird is made a most excellent hous, fyne roumes and good furniture, good yeards excellent planting and inclosures and avenues, it lyes as all the presbetrie of Brechine doe (except the brae countrey,) in Strathmore and the water of Southesk runs pleasantly by the foot of the castle of Finnavene and hes some bushies of wood upon the water, it is ane excellent corne countrey and well grassed Mr Straitone

Minister, in the diocese of Brechine. Laird of Finnaven patrone.

Ferne, the parish belongs totallie to the Earl Southesk and hath a very good hous therin called the Waine well planted good yeards. the house presently repaired by him and well furnished within, it hath ane excellent fyne large great park called the Waird of Fearne. it is a very fyne brae Countrey much corne and abundance of bestiall. plentie of muirfoul in the braes therof. Mr Cramond Minister, in the Diocese of Dunkeld Earl Southesk patrone.

Carraldstoune belongs totallie to the Laird of Balnamoone
46. Carnegy whose grandfather was a sone of the hous of Southesk a great and most delicat hous well built, brave lights and of a most excellent contrivance without debait the best gentlemans hous in the shyre extraordinare much planting, delicat yeards and gardines with stone walls, ane excellent avenue with ane rainge of great ashtrees on everie syd, ane excellent arbour for lenth and breadth none in the countrey lyke it. the house built by Sir Hary Lindsay of Kinfaines after E. of Crawfoord which great and ancient familie is now altogether extinct it was formerly within the parochine of Brechine and being at so great a distance from the toune of Brechine Sir Alex^r^ Carnegy grandfather to this Balnamoone built a very fyne litle church and a fyne Ministers Mans upon his oun expenses and doted a stipend and gave a gleib therto out of his own estate, it lyes on the northsyd of the water of Southesk. Mr Murray Minister, in the diocese of Brechine. Laird of Balnamoon patrone

Menmuir the half of the parish belongs to the Laird of Balnamoone, with the hous well planted good yeards ane excellent corne countrey well accomodat of grass hay and fir Baljordie ane ancient familie and Chief of the name of Symmer. Balhall, Lyell, Barroun, Livingstoune, a pleasant sweet stance. good yeards and well planted. Mr Campbel, Minister, in the diocese of Dunkeld. Balhall patrone.

Navar, most pairt therof being a litle highland parish belongs to the E. of Panmure and Balnamoone, its a part of the E. of Panmures title of honour. Balnamoon hes a hous in it called Tilliebirnie well accomodat in grass, park and

meadowes. Mr Sympsone Minister, in the Diocese of Brechine the Kings Majestie patrone.

Edzell, Lethnet and Lochlie being thrie parishes, have 47.
only two Ministers, one in Edzell and one for Lethnet and Lochlie and have a Curate who hath a benefice and reads at the Chapple of Lochlie, belong all properly to David Lindsay Laird of Edzell, ane ancient and honourable familie and only representative of the famous and ancient familie and hous of Crawfoord Lindsay. It is ane excellent dwelling, a great hous, delicat gardine with walls sumptously built of hewen stone polisht, with pictures and coats of armes in the walls, with a fyne summer hous with a hous for a bath on the south corners therof far exceeding any new work of thir times. excellent Kitchine gardine and orcheard with diverse kynds of most excellent fruits and most delicat. new park with felow deer built by the present Laird. it lyes close to the hills betwixt the water called the West Water and the water of Northesk which joyning together make as it were a demi Island thereof. it hath ane excellent outter court so large and levell that of old when they used that sport, they used to play at the football there and there are still four great growing trees which were the dobts. It is ane extraordinare warme and ear place so that the fruits will be readie there a fourthnight sooner than in any place of the shyre and hath a greater increase of bean and other graine than can be expected elswhere. West from Edzell lyes Lethnet & Northwest from Lethnet lyes Lochlie both highland countries but pay a great rent in moe, besydes casualiteis, of cowes, waderis, lambs butter, cheese wool &c. there is abundance of vennison muir and heath foules in the forrest therof great plenty of wood, in Lochlie is the great and strong castle of Innermark upon the water of Northesk. it is very well peopled and upon any incursions, the Highland Katranes (for so those highland robbers are called) the
Laird can upon very short advertisment, raise a good number 48.
of weell armed prattie men, who seldom suffer any prey to goe out of ther bounds unrecovered. Mr Irvyne Minister of Edzell, Mr Norie Minister of Lethnet and Lochlie, in the diocese of Brechine. Laird of Edzell patrone to all.

Brechine is a royall burgh, the Bishopp is Provost therof,

hath the electione of a Bailie, E. Panmure hath the electione of the eldist Bailzie and the toune one, it lyes very pleasantly upon the north syd of the water of Southesk, which runneth by the walls therof. The yeards therof to the south end of the tenements therof, where there is a large welbuilt stone bridge of two arches, and wher E. Panmure hath a considerable salmond fishing and lykways croves under the castle walls, which lyes pleasantly on the water, and is a delicat house fyne yeards and planting, which with a great estate therabout belonged formerly to the E. Marr and now to the E. Panmure and is called the Castle of Brechine, the toune is tollerablie well built and hath a considerable trade by reason of ther vicinitie to Montross, being four myles distant from it but that which most enriches the place is ther frequent faires and mercats, which occasions a great concourse of people from all places of the Countrey having a great fair of cattle, horse, and sheep, the wholl week after Whytsunday and the Tuesday therafter a great mercat in the toune. they have a weekly mercat every Tuesday throughout the year, where ther is a great resort of highland men with timber, peats and heather and abundance of muirfoull and extraordinarie good wool in its seasone. Item a great weekly mercat of cattle from the first of October to the first of Januare called the Crofts mercat. Item a great horse mercat weekly throughout all Lent. Item a great horsefair called Palmsundays fair. It is a very pleasant place and extraordinare good land about it. E.
49. of Southesk hes a great interest lykwayes in the parish. Ballnabriech belonging to the Laird of Balnamoone a good hous and a considerable thing Cookstoune to John Carnegy lyeth very pleasantly at the Northport of Brechine and is a good land, the laird of Findourie hath a considerable interest ther most of it in acres about the toun, a good hous and well planted Arrot belonging to the Viscount of Arbuthnet is a fine litle hous lying upon the northsyd of Southesk with a fishing. Auldbar hath lykwayes an interest there. Pitforthie, Rait, Keathock Edgar with a good new hous built by this present Laird. Mr Skinner Minister.

Strickathroe a great pairt of the parish belongs to Sir David Falconer Lord President of the Colledge of Justice, and

lyes on the south syd of Northesk and is called the barronie of Dunlappie. Strickathroe, Turnbull hath a good estate in it, as also the E. Southesk Mr Couttis Minister, in the diocese of Brechine. E. of Southesk and Lord President patrons and present *per vices.*

Peart is ane excellent sweet place, lyeth on the southsyd of Northesk, excellent good land and belongeth equallie to Sir Jo^n^ Falconer of Galraw and James Scott of Logie, where there is a large stone bridge of two great arches over the water of Northesk built by one of the Lairds of Dun, but not being altogether finished, there was railles put upon the same of very good hewen stone amounting to a great expense by this present Laird of Dun. Mr Guild Minister, in the diocese of Brechine, heretors patrone, the Ministers there are Chanters of Brechine.

Logie, the chief heretor is the Laird of Logie Scot, a gentleman of a good estate therabout. Gulraw belonging to Sir Jo^n^ Falconer, ane excellent new built hous with much old planting and fyne yeards and salmond fishing. Craigs to Mr James Carnegy all lying very pleasantly upon the southsyd of *50.*
Northesk. Mr Symsone Minister in the diocese of Brechine.

Dun the whole parish did formerly belong to the Lairds of Dun, as did the parish of Logie and barrony of Arrot. it is ane ancient and honourable family. it is a great hous, well planted, good yeards and orchards the situatione is pleasant and extraordinare good land, hath a large outter court and the Church on the southeast syd therof, and the Ministers manse hard by it lyes on the Northsyd of Southesk where he hath a good salmond fishing. Mr Lichtoune Minister, in the diocese of Brichen the Laird patrone.

Montrose is a royall burgh, have a provost, four bailzies and Dean of the Gild and others. its a very handsome, well built toune, of considerable trade in all places abroad, good houses all of stone, excellent large streets a good tolbuith and church, good shipping of ther own a good shore at the toune, a myle within the river of Southesk. but the entrie is very dangerous for strangers that know it not by reason of a great bank of sand that lyeth before the mouth of the entrie called Long Ennell, but that defect is supplied by getting pilots from the

nighbouring fisher touns of Ulishavene or Ferredene, who know it so well that they cannot mistake. its a very cheap place of all things necessare except hous rent which is dear by reason of the great distance they are from stones and makes ther building very dear, yet notwithstanding they are constantly building both in the toune and suburbs which is at a considerable distance from the toune in the links and is ther malthouses and kills and granaries for cornes, of thrie storie high and some more and are increased to such a number that in a short tyme its thought they will equall if not exceed the toune in greatness, they are wel appointed of flesches and fishes which are extraordinare cheap in that place and have them in great abundance of all sorts. they have good publick revenue two wind milnes ane hospitall with some mortifica-
51. tiones belonging to it, they are mightie fyne burgesses and delicat painfull merchants. there hes beene men of great substance in that towne of a long time and yet are, who have and are purchasing good estates in the Countrey. the generalitie of the burgesses and merchants do very far exceed these in any other toune in the shyre. they have a good landward parish and severall heretors therein viz. Logie Scot before mentioned who hath very good houses and yeards in the toune Kinnaber Fullertoune a pleasant place lying on the southsyde of Northesk with salmond fishings. Borrowfeild Taylzeor Heatherweck a new built fyne hous belonging to David Scott Mr Lyell and Mr Mill Ministers, in the diocese of Brechine the toun patrons.

Inchbraick formerly belonging to Sir John Carnegy a second son of the hous of Southesk, now to Patrick Scott son to James Scott of Logie sometime provost of Montross. it is a great estate, excellent good land lying upon the southsyd of the water of Southesk untill ye come to the mouth of the water and then turneth West the coast untill ye pass Ulishavene a fishertoune of his. he hath another called Ferredene and hath salmond fishings ther the river makes ane Island betwixt Montross and Ferredene where the kirk in old stood and the whole parish is designed from the Island and is still the buriall place of the parish, they alwayes wait the low water and carries over ther dead then being almost dry on the

southsyd, when it is low water. He hath thrie houses there viz. Craig, Rossie, two excellent houses welbuilt with excellent good yeards orcheards and planting. Craig hath ane excellent fountaine with a large bason of hewen stone whereunto water is conveyed by pypes of lead from a spring at a good distance. Baldovie a gentlemans hous of the name of Dundas farther up the southsyd of Southesk with a salmond fishing Dunynald belonging to Thomas Allerdice a second son of the house 52.
of Allerdyce of that ilk in Mernes, a good estat and a fyne new built hous, with good yeards wher there is great plentie of excellent lyme stone, it lyes upon the coast, which all alongst from Montross is a rockie iron coast and there is a large spacious bay, which makes a sure and saif road for any ships in a storm called Lounan houp. Mr Mathie Minister, in the diocese of Brechine.

Marietoune that parish lyes upon the southsyd of Southesk from Baldovie up to Kinnaird. there are therein Old Montros formerly belonging to the Marques of Montross and is their title, now to the E. Middletoune one of his Majesties Secretaries of State a pleasant place good hous excellent yeards and planting delicat land with a salmond fishing on the water. Bonnietoun belonging to Sir Jōn Wood ane ancient gentleman and good estate well planted, good yeard orcheard and doucoat. and excellent good land. Dysart Lyell, a good hous lyes on the coast be west Dunynald with a doucoat. Mr Lindsay Minister, in the diocese of Brechine. Bishop therof patrone.

Kinnaird and Farnell, both those parishes belong entirelie to the E. Southesk. Without competition the fynest place, (taking altogether) in the shyre, a great hous, excellent gardines, parks with felow-deer orcheards, hay meadowes wherein are extraordinare quantities of hay. very much planting, ane excellent breed of horse, catle and sheep, extraordinare good land. Farnell is lykwayes ane extraordinare sweet place, delicat yeards and very much planting. My Lord is patrone of both, and are in the diocese of Brechine, the familie is very ancient and honourable thir six generations in Queene Marie Regent, Queen Marie, King James the Sixth King Charles the first and his Majestie now raigning, they have been Officers of State and privie Counsellers and have all of them been very 53.

famous for ther loyaltie and of lait have suffered much upon that accompt and have been honoured by having this present kings Majestie his father and grandfather of blissed memorie at ther house of Kinnaird. upon the Westsyde of both parishes lyes that great and spacious forrest called Mont roy mont belonging to his Lordship and abounding in wyld foul and haires.

Presbitrie of ARBROTH

The Presbitrie of Arbroth is divided in eleven parishes viz. Kinnell, Innerkillor, Lounane, St. Vigeans, Arbroth, Arbirlot, Carmyllie, Idvie, Guthrie, Panbryd, Barrie.

Kinnell. most pairt of the parish belongs to Earl Southesk being adjacent to Farnell and Kinnaird with the house of Balshione well planted with excellent fyne yeards Easter Braickie belonging to Sir Franciss Ogilvy of New Grange a great grandchild of the house of Airlie. Wester Braickie a gentleman of a nigh relation of the hous of Gray both good houses and well planted. Mr Thompsone Minister in the diocese of St. Andrewes. Archbishop patrone.

Innerkillor, most part of the parish belongs to E. Northesk as the barronies of Ethie and Reidcastle with others. Ethie is the principall dwelling, a very good hous laitly reedified by Jo^{n} E. Ethie Grandfather to this present E. and who was a son of the hous of Southesk a noble, worthie and loyall persone who suffered much for his loyaltie, as was also his son the Earl Northesk father to the present E. they have fyne yeards orcheards and park. it lyes pleasantly on the coast be west Lounanhoup formerly spoken to and is very good land and hath a fisher toune belonging therto called Auchmuthie
54. belonging therto whereby they are abundantly served of all kinds of fishes all seasons of the yeir. in the rocks of Ethie there engendreth ane excellent falcone yearly. Abundance of sea foul and Kittie Waicks formerly spoken of. ReidCastle ane old hous upon the seasyd under the walls wherof runs the river of Lounane. King William when he built the Abbey of Arbroth, dwelt there. Laird of Boysack a grandchild of the house of Northesk, hath a good estate there and a good hous

called Boysack on the water of Lounan, the Laird of Bonnietoune hath a considerable interest in the parish. Breyingtoun belonging to Mr Jo^n^ Rait Minister a gentleman of the hous of Halgreen in the Mernes. Lawtoune to Gairdyne of that ilk a very ancient familie and chief of his name. Mr Rait Minister in the Diocese of St. Andrews. Earl Panmure patrone.

St. Vigeans lyeth about a myll above Arbroth on the water therof ane old great kirk built upon ane high artificial mount, as is famed by one Vigeanus a religious man and was Canonized and the church beares his name. places in the parish are Innerpeffer with a considerable interest belonging to the E. Panmure. a pleasant sweet place lying upon the coast thrie myles be west Arbroth, fyne yeards orchard and planting and although it be in St. Vigeans, yet the whole parish of Abirlot is interjected betwixt them. Northtarrie belonging to E. Northesk welplanted with yeards and orchards, lyeth on the eastsyd of the water of Brothock. Lethem on the westsyd of the said water. a pleasant place with good yeards orcheard well planted with a hay meadow belonging to Sir Jon Wood of Bonnietoun. New Grange lyeing on the eastsyd of the said water good yeards well planted and pleasant meadowes. Collestoune presently purchased by Doctor Gordone, good hous, *55.* planting and meadowes. Parkconnone Ramsay, Cairnetoune Ramsay, Muirhous belonging to the Laird of Guynd. Easter Seatoune, Crawfoord. Wester Seatoune Guthrie both lyeing together on the coast good houses, yeards and planting with a litle park at the Easter Seatoun the rocks whereof abound with sea calves, sea foull and wyld pigeons. South Tarrie Leslie a fyne litle hous and yeards excellent ground lyeing at the east syd of the toune of Arbroth. Hospitalfeild and Kirktoune a pleasant place and good land belonging to a gentleman of the name of Fraser of the family of Filorth, where they gather abundance of that alga marina wherwith they dung their land to their great advantage. Mr Strachane Minister, in the diocese of St. Andrews Earl Panmure patrone.

Aberbrothock is a burgh royall, hath a provost, two Bailzies, whereof E. Panmure hath the electione of the first. it is a pleasant and sweet place and excellent good land about it. built upon the east syd of the water of Brothock. they have

a shore some shipping and a litle small trade. it hath one long large street and some bystreets. its tolerablie well built and hath some very good houses in it, but the beautie and decorement of the place in tymes past, was that excellent fabrick and building of the Abbey therof built by King William King of Scots and endued by him and others with great rents and revenues and lyes buried there in a peice of very stately work built by himself for that purpose and is a very stately peice of work of thrie storie high. the wholl fabrick of the buriall place is still entier as at first and if it be not thrown downe may continue so for many generations. the laigh storie is the buriall place and the second and third stories were imployed for keeping the Chartours of the Monas-
56. trie. there is one lodging remaining yet entier. it had a most stately Church with two great steeples on the west end therof. Most part of the church is ruined, but was the largest both for breadth and lenth, it is thought in Scotland there is much of the walls therof as yet standing in many places the tower thrie storie high is standing yet entier, and the roof on it ther was ane excellent roume called the fish hall, standing with ane excellent oak roof, but that with much more of the building by the avarice of the touns people about there all broken down and taken away. there was besyd the Cathedrall Church four chapples viz. St. Thomas Chapple, the Abbey being dedicat to St. Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterberrie. it was richly furnished and as a gentleman told me, he saw the verie things in a chapple at Parish and was told they were removed thither by the monks of Arbroth the tyme of reformation, extraordinare rich but of ane antique fashione. Lady Chapple, St. Ninians Chapple the Almeshouse Chapple is now possest be James Philp of Almryclose, his hous built of the stones therof, and hes all the apartments belonging therto, the fabrick was great and excellent, having many fyne gardines and orcheards now converted to arable ground about which is a high stone wall and now by the Kings gift belongs to the Bishop of Brechine. hardby the toune upon the eastsyd is Newgait belonging to a Gentleman of the name of Carnegy of the family of Southesque, a very good hous and pleasant place. Almryclose is in the head of the toune and good hous

and yeards Sunddie croft a litle interest belonging to a gentleman of the name of Peirsone is ancient and without debait 57.
chief of his name. Mr Carnegy Minister, in the diocese of St. Andrews, the Kings Majestie patrone.

Arbirlot. most pairt of the parish with the hous of Kellie which formerly belonged to the Lairds of Ouchterlony of that ilk, belongs now to Henry Maull thrid brother to the present E. Panmure, is a good and very great house well planted and stands very pleasantly on the water of Ellot, the rest of the parochine belongs to the E. Panmure is excellent good ground and lyes alongst the coast two or thrie myles. Mr McGill Minister, in the diocese of St. Andrews. the Earl of Panmure patrone.

Carmyllie the most part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Panmure with the house of Carmyllie. Carnegy belonging to the E. Southesk and is the tittle of the eldest sone of the familie, is a good hous well grassed, a good moss with ane excellent large park. Guynd a good hous with yeards and planting, lying upon the water of Ellot, belongs to Jon Ouchterlony, lineal successor chief and representative of the ancient familie of Ouchterlony of that ilk. Cononsyth to a gentleman of the name of Rait of the familie of Halgreen in the Mernes. Mr Ouchterlony last Minister, now vacant within the diocese of Brechine Earl Panmure patrone.

Idvie the Laird of Gardyne of that ilk formerly spoken of, hath the most part of the barronie of Gairdyne except the hous and Maynes which belong to a gentleman of the name of Ruthvene Barronie of Idvie to Sir Jon Wood of Bonnietoune. Pitmowes belonging to Jon Ogilvy a grandchyld of a second sone of the hous of Airlie, a good hous well planted and lyes pleasantly on the water of Evenie. Mr Balwaird Minister, in the Diocese of St. Andrewes. Archbishop patrone. 58.

Guthrie the most pairt of the parish belongs to the Laird of Guthrie of that ilk, a very ancient gentleman and chief of his name, his hous is well planted, good yeards and orchards good land well grassed and lyes pleasantly on the head of the water of Lounane in Strathbegg. Pitmowes and Commisher Wisheart have some interest there. Carbuddo a gentleman of the name of Erskine a Cadent of the hous of Dun lyes at

a great distance from the kirk and had a chapple of ther own, wherein the Minister of Guthrie preached every thrid or fourth Sabbath day but is now ruinous. it is abundantly served of peat and turf not only for ther oun use but for the service of the wholl countrey about, is a muirish cold countrey and at a great distance from all gentlemans houses and kirks about it. Mr Strachane Minister in the diocese of Brechine. Guthrie patrone.

Panbryd *alias* St. Brigid, the wholl parish except the barronie of Panbryd which belongs to the E. Southesk, appertaines to E. Panmure, wherein stands the hous of Panmure new built and as is thought by many, except Halyruidhous, the best hous in the Kingdome of Scotland, with delicat gairdins with high stone walls, extraordinare much planting young and old, many great parks about the new and old house with a great deall of planting about the old house, brave hay meadows well ditched and hedged and in a word, is a most excellent sweet and delicat place, the family is very ancient and honourable and hes been alwayes very great and were reckoned befor they were nobilitat, the first barone of the shyre, they have allwayes been very famous for ther loyaltie and good
59. service to ther princes. Patrick E. Panmure grandfather to the present Earl having served King James the Sixth and king Charles the first of blissed memorie, loyallie, faithfullie and truelie in the qualitie of Bedchamber man, was advanced by King Charles the first to the dignitie of ane Earle and did continue in his service and dutie to his sacred Majestie in all his solitudes and troubles through all the pairts of the Kingdome in the tyme of the rebellion and afterward in all places of his confynment and at the Isle of Weight till the bloodie traitors who afterwards imbrued ther hands in his sacred blood thrust him from his attendance, but was the last Scots man that attended his Majestie. It is lykwayes known how the late Earl his sone being a Colonel of horse behaved himself when this present King his Majestie, was in Scotland both at Dunbar Innerkething, and other places, and whose estate was robbed and spoylt by the usurpers forces, here, and fyned in a vast soume of money whereby he was forced to redeem his estate from forfaultre. the place is also

famous for that great battle fought there betwixt the Scots and Danes, wherin the Scots obtained a great victorie and is called the battle of Panmure ther was one of the Lairds of Panmure killed at the famous battle of Harlaw and most of all his name in his princes service against rebells and usurpers. Balmachie belonging to a gentleman of the name of Carnegy of the familie of Southesk. Mr Maull Minister in the diocese of Brechine Earl Panmure patrone and hes newly reedified his buriall place with a chamber above with a loft in the kirk most sumptous and delicat. he hath at Panmure a most excellent breed of horse and cattle.

Barrie. it belongs to severall heretors. E. Panmure hath *60.* an Interest therein and the wholl parish pay him few, hath a Bailiery and keeps courts there. Woodhill, Kid, a pleasant place, Grange of Barrie, Watsone, Ravensbay pertaining to the Laird of Gairdyne of that ilk Pitskellie Alexander, Carnustie to Mr Patrick Lyon advocat, the rest are but small heretors. It is an excellent countrey, good cornes and well grassed it is famous for that great battle fought betwixt the Scots and Danes in the links of Barrie wherein the Scots obtained the victorie with great slauchter of both Scots and Danes which is to be seen at this day by ther great heapes of stones castin together in great heapes in diverse places of that links, which is said to be the burial of the dead ther slain. those of the Danes who escaped the slauchter of that battle fled with ther General Camus and were overtaken by the Scots four myles from that place and defeat. ther Generall Camus being slaine upon the place with many others. Camus with all the dead were buried there and a great highstone croce erected upon him which is still extant and gives name to the place being called Camustone and the pillar the Croce of Camustoune it belongeth to the E. of Panmure. Within thes two or thrie yeires the Croce by violence of wind and weather did fall, which the Earl caused reerect and fortifie against such hazard in tyme to come. the remainder of the Danes that escaped that battle fled northward wher they were overtaken by the Scots at a place in this Shyre called Aberlemno ten myles distant from Camustoune and ther beat and all of them either killed or taken and there its probable some

great man was killed ther being ane other croce erected there
61. and called the Crocestoun of Aberlemno. they have both of them some antique pictures and letters so worne out with tyme, that they are not legible or rather the characters are not intelligible in thir tymes. Barrie lyes midway betwixt Dundie and Arbroth, six myles distant from either. Mr Carnegy Minister, in the diocese of St. Andrews the Kings Majestie patrone.

Ancient Families in the Shyre.

Noblemen. E. Strathmore, Southesk, Airlie, Panmure, L. Gray. Gentlemen Lairds of Edzell Dun, Pitcur, Pourie-Fothringham Fintrie Claverhous, Innercarritie, Bonnietoune, Ouchterlony of that ilk Gairdyne of that ilk, Auchinlek of that ilk. Grange-Durhame Balmashanner, Guthrie of that ilk, Baljordie, Balfour Ogilvy, Strathmartine, Nevoy of that ilk, Ruthvene, Deuchar of that ilk. Thornetoune of that ilk.

Many great families are extinct in this shyre within these few yeires as E. Buchane, Dundie, E. Crauford, Lords Spynie Olyfant besydes many considerable barrons and gentlemen whose estates are purchased by private persons and by merchants and burgesses of the severall burghs of the shyre.

The Shyre is aboundantlie furnished of all things necessare for life, such abundance of cornes and cattle that the consumption within the countrey is not able to spend the sixt part therof.

I will add no more for our familie of Ouchterlony of that ilk but what I have said in the generall description of some places we have and had concern in. but that I have ane accompt of the marriages of the familie thes fifteen generations viz. first Stewart of Raisyth in Fyffe, 2. Maull of Panmure, 3. Ogilvy of Lentrathene predecessor to the Lords of Ogilvy, 4th Gray of the Lord Gray, 5th Drummond of Stobhall now Perth, 6th Keith, Lord Mareshall, 7th Lyon Lord
62. Glames 8th Cunningham of Barnes, 9th Stewart of Innermeath, 10th Olyphant of the Lord Olyphant, 11th Scrimgeor of Dudope, 12th Beatoun of Westhall, 13th Peirsone of Lochlands, 14th Carnegy of Newgait, 15th Maull cousine germane

to the deceist Patrick E. of Panmure. all these are daughters of the abovewrettin families. the familie is very antient and very great having above fourteen score chalders of victuall which was a great estate in those days. my Grandfather told me he saw a letter from Sir William Wallace Governour of Scotland directed to his trustie and assured friend the Laird of Ouchterlony of that ilk requyring him in all heast to repair to him with his friends and servants, notwithstanding his pass was not out, which pass did bear, allowing him to travaill from Cunninghame head to Ouchter Meigitie now Balmadies, which was his place of residence about his lawfull affairs and to repaire to him againe in a short tyme therein prescrived for its lyke, says he, we will have use for you and other honest men in the Countrey within a short tyme and accordingly the barns of Air were burnt shortly therafter, the letter and pass are both together, probablie the Laird of Drum who purchased the estate hath these and other antiquities of our familie but they cannot be had for the present.

The Armes of our familie are thus blazoned beares Azur a Lyon rampant argent within a border Gules entoyre of eight buckles above the shield ane Helmet mantled Gules and doubled Argent and on the Torse for a crest ane Eagle displayed Azur with ane Escolope in hir buik argent and the motto above the Crest *Deus mihi adjutor.*

A LARGE DESCRIPTION of GALLOWAY the parishes in it, by Mr ANDREW SYMSON. 63.

Whereas there came lately to my hands some printed sheets, bearing the Nuncius Scoto-Britannus sive Admonitio de Atlante Scotice &c together with an account of the Scotish Atlas &c subjoynd thereto, wherein it is desired that you may receave Answers to severall queries emitted by you, or what other information can be had for the embellishment of that work which you are to publish in obedience to his sacred Majesties commands. I have judged it not altogether excentrical to my profession to comply something with my Genius and therefore have drawn up this following informa-

tion; which although in generall it may serve for the whole tract of Galloway, and more particularly for the Meridian of the presbitry of Vigton, in one of the parishes whereof I have (by the providence of God, and the protection of his Sacred Majesties Laws) for more than twentie yeares been a residenter, *per varios casus et per discrimina rerum.*

When I mention the distance of places, I would not be understood as speaking exactly, geometrically or *in recta lineâ*, but only according to the vulgar account, and as the Countrey people do commonly estimate the same. And so also mentioning East, West, North, South &c I do not always mean exactly, according to that very point of the compass, but only that the place spoken of lyes towards that part, although it may be three or four points distant from the exact Cardinal point made mention of.

The tract of ground called commonly by the name of Galloway reacheth from the port which is upon the Bridge of Dumfreise (under which the river of Nith runneth) unto the Mule of Galloway and extendeth, according to the vulgare estimation, to about threescoir and four miles in length.

This tract of ground hath on the east Nithisdale, on the south and west it is environed with the sea; on the North it is bounded with the shire of Air viz. Kyle and Carrict.

64. Although this whole tract hath the name of Galloway, yet it is not subject to one and the same Jurisdiction, nether Civil, nor Ecclesiastical, nor Consistorial.

We shall divide it with respect to its civil Jurisdiction, and as we speake particularly thereof, we shall also take notice of the other Jurisdictions contained therein.

With reference to its Civil Jurisdiction, it is divided into the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh and the Shire of Wigton; whereof the Stewartry exceeds the shire, both in bounds and Valuation, being valued at $5 \div 8$ parts; whereas the shire is only valued at $3 \div 8$ parts.

The Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh is bounded on the East with Nithisdale; on the South with the sea; on the West with the shire of Vigton and parted therefrom by the river of

Cree. On the North it is bounded partly with Kyle, partly with Carrick.

The Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh containes twenty eight principal parishes viz.

1. Traqueer. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof it being a pendicle of the Abbacy of Tongueland of which more hereafter, when we shall have occasion to answer the Querie concerning the revenues of the Bishoprick of Galloway. The parish kirk is twenty four miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh and about a quarter of a mile distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of Traqueer is bounded on the east with the toun, and parish of Dumfreise, from which it is separated by the river of Nith. On the south it is bounded with the parish of New Abbey. On the West with the parish of Lochruiton and on the Northwest with the parish of Terregles.

2. New Abbey. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron hereof; which with six other Kirks depending thereon viz: Kirkcudburgh, Bootle Keltoun, Corsemichael, Kirkpatrick and Orr, (of all which more hereafter) were formerly appointed for the maintaining of the Castle of Edinburgh, but when King Charles the Martyr thought fit to erect the Bishoprick of Edinburgh, his Majesty disjoin'd the said Kirk of New Abbey, 65. with the other six Kirks depending thereon from the Castle of Edinburgh, and gave them to the Bishoprick of Edinburgh towards the maintenance of the Bishop of that Sea. The Kirk of New Abbey is bounded on the East with the parish of Karlaverock (in the shire of Nithisdale), from which it is separated by the river of Nith; on the south it is bounded with the parish of Kirkbeen. On the West with the parish of Kirkgunnion. On the Northwest with the parish of Lochruiton; and on the North with the parish of Traqueir.

3. Kirkbeen. Maxwell of Kirkhouse is patron hereof. The parish kirk is twentie four miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh and nine miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. This Kirk [with some others, of which more hereafter in the description of the parish of Terregles] depended of old upon the provestry of Lincluden. The parish of Kirkbeen is bounded on the east partly with the parish of Karlaverock

(from which it is separated by the river of Nith) and partly with the sea. On the south it is bounded with the sea. On the southwest with the parish of Suddick (of which in the description of the parish of Cowend) on the west with the parish of Kirkgunnion, and on the north with the parish of New Abbey.

4. Cowend. The Marquess of Queensberry is Patron of this parish of Cowend, (which also of old depended on the provestry of Lincluden, of which hereafter in the description of the parish of Terregles). But there is another parish annext thereto called Southwick (pronounced Siddick or Suddick) whereof the Bishop of Dumblain is patron It belonging, as I suppose to the Abbacy of Dundranan (of which hereafter) to which Abbacy the Bishop of Dumblain hath right as Dean of his Majesties Chapel Royal. 'Tis said that this Suddick is directly south from John a Groatis house in Cathness. The parish Kirk of Cowend is thirteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh and fourteen miles distant from the toun of Dumfreise. The parish of Cowend with the annext parish of Suddick is bounded on the east with the parish of Kirkbeen; on the south with the sea; on the
66. west partly with the parish of Orr, and partly with the parish of Bootle (from which it is separated by the river of Orr) and partly with the parish of Dundranan (from which it is separated by ane arme of the sea. On the North it is bounded with the parish of Kirkgunnion.

5. Orr. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron hereof as depending on New Abbey. The Kirk of Orr is twelve miles distant from the toun of Kirkcudburgh, and twelve miles distant from the toun of Dumfreise. The parish of Orr is bounded eastwardly with the parish of Kirkgunnion. On the southeast with the parish of Cowend; on the south southwest with the parishes of Bootle and Corsemichael from both which parishes it is separated by the river of Orr. On the Northwest it is bounded with the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham. On the North with the parish of Irongray, and on the Northeast it is bound with the parish of Lochmiton.

6. Kirkpatrick. This parish to distinguish it from other Kirkpatricks is called also Kirk Patrick Durham. The lands in this parish belonging to McNaight of Kilquonadie pertained

of old to the name of Durham. The Bishop of Edinburgh as having a right to New Abbey is patron of this parish. This Kirk of Kirkpatrick Durham is thirteen miles distant from the toun of Kirkcudburgh, and eleven miles distant from the town of Dumfreis. The Parish of Kirkpatrick Durham is bounded on the East with Kirkpatrick Iron Gray. On the southeast with parish of Orr. On the south it is bounded with the parish of Corsemichael, from which it is divided by the river of Orr; on the southwest and westwardly it is divided from the parish of Partan by the river of Orr; on the northwest and westwardly it is bounded with the parish of Balmaclellan from which it is separated by the said river of Orr. On the North it is bounded partly with the parish of Glencairn within the shire of Nithisdale and Presbetry of Pinpont and partly with the parish of Dunscore within the shire of Nithisdale and Presbetry of Dumfreise.

7. Iron Grey called also Kirkpatrick Irongrey. M^c^brair of New Wark is patron hereof. The parish Kirk of Iron Grey 67.
is twentie three miles distant from the toun of Kirkcudburgh and thrie miles distant from the toun of Dumfreis. This parish of Iron Grey is bounded on the East with the parish of Terregles. On the southeast with the parish of Lochmiton. on the south with the parish of Orr, on the south southwest with the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham. On the west and north with parish of Dunscore; on the Northeast and Northwardly with the parish of Holywood in the shire of Nithisdale and presbetry of Dumfreis, from which parish of Holywood to the Northeast, this parish of Iron Grey is divided by the water of Cluden.

8. Terregles. Concerning the Latine name of it, one man told me it was *terra regalis*. Another said, it was *tertia Ecclesia*. A third said it was *Terra Ecclesia*, so that it should be spell'd perhaps *Tereglise*. And as there is some debate concerning its name, so there is about its patronage. The Earl of Nithisdale and the Marquess of Queensberry each of them pretending thereto. Which of them hath the best right, I shall not take upon me to determine however the Intrant for his better securitie, doth commonly procure a presentation from each of them, but then again the Archbishop of Glasgow comes in for

his share and pretends that *Jus patronatus* belongs to him and thereupon grants a presentation himself and gives Collation only thereupon. The parish Kirk is distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh twentie three miles; and a large mile distant from the toun of Dumfreis. It is but a small parish. It is bounded on the east with the parish of Dumfreis, and separated from it by the river of Nith, on the South East it is bounded with the parish of Traqueer. On the South and Southwest with the parish of Lochmiton; on the West with the parish of Iron Grey; on the North with the parish of Holywood from which it is divided by the water of Cluden, which emptieth itself in the river of Nith. Near to this water of Cluden is a place called the Colledge or Provestry of Lincluden, on which this parish of Terregles, together with the parishes of Kirkbeen, Cowend and Lochmiton together also with the parish of Carlaverock in the shire of Nithisdale, did of old depend.

68. 9. Lochmiton. The Marquess of Queensberry is patron hereof. It did of old depend upon the provestry of Lincluden as hath been said in the description of the parish of Terregles. The parish Kirk is twenty miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, and four miles distant from the town of Dumfreise. The parish of Lochmiton is bounded on the East with the parish of Traqueer. On the Southeast with the parish of New Abbey; on the South with the parish of Kirkgunnion. On the Southwest and Westwardly with the parish of Orr: On the North with the parish of Iron Grey. On the North and Northeast with the parish of Terregles.

10. Kirkgunnion (or Kirkgunguent as I am informed, *ab extrema unctione*, it being a pendicle of the Abbey of Holme in Cumberland). The Earl of Nithisdale is patron hereof. This parish Kirk is sixteen miles distant from the toun of Kirkcudburgh and eight miles distant from the toun of Dumfreise. This parish is bounded on the east with the parish of New Abbey, on the South with the two annext Parishes of Suddick and Cowend; on the Southwest and Westwardly with the parish of Orr; and on the North with the parish of Lochmiton.

As to the ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of these ten parishes

(being commonly called the ten Kirks beneath Orr) they ly within the Diocese of Glasgow, and are subjected to the care of the Archbishop thereof, and under him are a part of the Presbytry of Dumfreis and belong thereunto. These parishes also (excepting Kirkgunnion) belong to the Jurisdiction of the Commissary of Dumfreis, who also hath his dependance upon the Archbishop of Glasgow. But as for Kirkgunnion it is a distinct Commissariot within itself where the Earl of Nithisdale is heretable Commissary, but from whom the said Earl derives his authority I know not. The reason why it is a distinct Commissariot within itself and independent upon any Bishop of Scotland, seems to be this, because, as said is, it being a pendicle of the Abbey of Holm in Cumberland and no Scottish 69. Bishop hath any right to the said Abbey, and consequently hath no right to the Commissariot in Kirkgunnion, which is, as hath been said, a pendicle thereof.

11. Kirkcudburgh. So called from the Kirk dedicated to St. Cudbert. It hath two other Kirks annext thereto viz: Galtuay (pronounced Gaata) where Lidderdail of Isle hath his interest, and Dunrod appertaining to Sir David Dunbar of Baldone. Kirkcudburgh is the headburgh of the Stewartry being about twenty four miles from Dumfreis Westward, and about sixteen miles eastward from Vigton. It is a burgh royal, having a weekly mercat much frequented, together with some other annual faires. It is situated in a very pleasant place, in a flexure of the river of Dee, more than a large mile from the mouth of that river. It hath an excellent natural harbour, to which ships of a very great burthen may at full sea come, and ly safely from all stormes, just at the side of the Kirk wall. This toun is commonly pronounced Kerkcubree, yea and commonly written Kirkubright. but the true name is Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron of the Kirk of Kirkcudburgh. it being a pendicle of New Abbey. Above the influxe of the river of Dee is the Isle, call'd of old St. Maries Isle, a Priory. And therefore there is a mistake in John Speeds lesser Mapps (which are the only Mapps I have beside me at present) for in his Map of the Southern part of Scotland, he places St. Maria, on the West side of the mouth of Cree, which

should have been rather placed on the east side of the mouth of Dee.

12. Rerick. This parish is also called the parish of Monkton from the Monks that dwelt in the Abbey of Dundranen, and from the said Abbey it is also called the parish of Dundranen. Neer to the Abbey is a rivulet called Greggen, from whence
70. (as some assert) the Abbey now called and pronounced Dundranen, should be called Dungreggen. It is reported [how true I know not] that the famous Mr Michael Scot was a Monk belonging to this Abbey. This parish of Rerick is bounded towards the West with the parish of Kirkcudburgh (the Kirk of Rerick being about four miles distant from the Kirk of Kirkcudburgh). On the South it is bounded by the sea. On the South East it is divided from a part of the parish of Cowend by a bay of the river of Orr, more eastwardly it is bounded with the parish of Bootle and then from the East inclining to the North, it is bounded with the parish of Gelston of which more hereafter in the description of the parish of Kelton. The Bishop of Dunblaine as Deane of the Chapel Royal is patron of the parish of Rerick, or Dundranen, and has a part of his revenue paid out of the lands of that Abbacy, he hath also a bailerie here heretablie exerc'd by the Earl of Nithisdale, whose Jurisdiction reacheth over the whole parish, except one Baronie called Kirkcastel belonging to the Laird of Broughton. In this parish of Rerick there is a good Milstone Quarrie, on the sea, called Airdsheugh, not far from which is a very safe harbour called Balcarie, of which lyeth a litle Island belonging to the Earl of Nithisdale, of about a mile circumference called the Isle of Haston, belonging also to the parish of Rerick, though some say it belongs to the parish of Bootle as lying much neerer to it.

13. Bootle. This parish Kirk is about nine or ten miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron of this parish also; it being one of the parishes which depend on New Abbey. The Kirk was of old called Kirkennen, and was situated upon the river of Orr, neer the mouth of it, but for the more conveniency was translated to the very center of the parish and called Bootle, because built in the Baronie so called. The parish of Bootle is

bounded on the east by the river of Orr, which divides it from the parishes of Orr and Cowend, towards the south and 71.
West it is bounded with the parishes of Rerick and Gelston, (of which hereafter in the description of the parish of Kelton) towards the northwest it is bounded with the parish of Kelton, and towards the north with the parish of Corsemichael. In this parish of Bootle about a mile from the Kirk towards the North is a well, called the rumbling well, frequented by a multitude of sick people, for all sorts of diseases the first Sunday of May, lying there the Saturday night, and then drinking of it early in the morning. There is also another well about a quarter of a mile distant from the former, towards the East, this well is made use of by the countrey people when their cattel are troubled with a disease called by them the Connoch; this water they carry in vessels, to many parts, and wash their beasts with it, and give it them to drink. It is to be remembred that at both the wells they leave behind them some thing of a thankoffering. At the first they leave ether money or cloathes; at the second they leave the bands and shacles, wherewith beasts are usually bound.

14. Kelton. This parish Kirk is about eight miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is also patron hereof, it being one of the parishes depending on New Abbey. This parish of Kelton is bounded on the North with Corsemichael, toward the Northeast, East, and Southeast with the parish of Bootle, more Southerly with the parish of Rerick, towards the West it is bounded with the parish of Kirkcudburgh, as also by a part of the parishes of Tongueland and Balmaghie, from both which it is separated by the river of Dee. This parish of Kelton hath two other parishes annext thereto viz. Gelston and Kirkcormock, though both those Kirks are ruinous. Gelston in which the Earl of Galloway pretends an interest, lyes distant from the Kirk of Kelton a large mile, towards Southeast. Kirkcormock is only a chapel, and not, as it would seem, a compleat parish, though so ordinairly called, it depends on the Bishop of 72.
Edinburgh, is distant from Kelton about two miles towards the southwest. the Kirk or Chapel of Kirkcormock lying upon the very brink of Dee.

15. Corsemichael. This parish Kirk is twelve miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, keeping the way thereto upon the eastside of Dee, but it is only eight miles the neerest way, but then you must cross the water of Dee twice, viz. at the boat of Balmaghie, and at the toun of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Edinburgh is patron of this Kirk also, it being another of the parishes depending on New Abbey. The parish of Corsemichael is bounded on the East with the parishes of Kirkpatrick and Orr, from both which it is divided by the river of Orr. On the south with the parishes of Bootle and Kelton; on the West with the parish of Balmaghie from which it is separated by the river of Dee. On the North it is bounded with the parish of Partan.

16. Partan. This parish Kirk, (being about two miles to the Northward distant from the Kirk of Corsemichael) is fourteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, keeping the way on the east of Dee but it is only ten miles the neerest way, but then the water of Dee must be cross'd twice. There are three pretenders to the Patronage of this Kirk. The Viscount of Kenmuir, the Laird of Partan, and the Laird of Drumrash. Which of them hath the best right, I know not, but upon their disagreeing, the Bishop of Galloway is necessitat sometimes to present thereto *Jure devoluto*. This parish of Partan is bounded on the East with the parishes of Dunscore and Kirkpatrick from both which it is separated by the water of Orr; on the south with the parish of Corsemichael. On the West with the parish of Balmaghie and part of the Kells, from both which it is separated by the river of Dee. On the North it is bounded with the parish of Balmaclellan.

These sixe parishes last described viz. Kirkcudburgh, Rerick,
73. Bootle, Kelton, Corsemichael and Partan are all lying betwixt the Rivers of Orr and Dee.

17. Balmaclellan. This parish Kirk, being about five or six miles to the Northward of the Kirk of Partan, will be about twenty miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh, by the way on the east side of Dee, but crossing at the boat of the Rhone viz. at the influx of the river of Dee into the Loch of Kenn, it will be but about fourteen miles distant

from Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Dumblain is patron of the Kirk of Balmaclellan, as also of the Kirk of the Kells, of which more hereafter. If I mistake not, his right of patronage to these two Kirks, is as being Dean of the Chapel Royal and as such, hath a right to the Abbacy of Dundranen, and the Kirks depending thereon. This parish of Balmaclellan is bounded on the North with the parish of Dalry. On the Northeast and East with the parish of Glencairn in the shire of Nithisdale, and presbytry of Pinpont; on the Southeast with the parish of Dunscore in the said shire of Nithisdale and Presbytry of Dumfreis. On the South it is bounded with the parish of Partan; on the West with the parish of the Kells and separated from it by the river of Kenn.

18. Dalry. This Kirk being about two miles to the Northward of Balmaclellan, will be more than twenty miles distant from the toun of Kirkcudburg, going by the way on the Eastside of Dee, but crossing the river of Kenn and thence crossing at the boat of the Rone, and then again crossing at the toun of Kirkcudburgh it will be about sixteen miles distant therefrom. The Viscount of Kenmuir is patron of Dalry, and it is, at least should be, a free parsonage. The kirk of Dalry is seated upon the east brink of the river of Kenn, and there is a very pleasant valley from thence down the river side. About a furlong distant from the east end of the Kirk there is a litle toun commonly called St. Johns Clachan or the old Clachan, partly belonging to the Earl of Galloway 74. and partly to the Laird of Earlstoun. This parish is bounded on the South with the parish of Balmaclellan, on the West with the parish of the Kells, from which it is seperated by the river of Kenn. On the North it is separated from the parish of Corsefairn by the said river of Kenn. On the Northeast it is bounded partly with the parish of Cumlock in Kyle and partly with the parish of Sanquhair in Nithisdale. On the East it is bounded partly with the parish of Pinpont at Polskeoch and then with the parish of Glencairn in Nithisdale, from which it is separated by the water of Castlefairne. Severall years since there was one who travelling and trading in England, acquired great riches, and having no children left a vast summe for maintaining of a

free school in the parish of Dalry, but his money and papers falling into sacrilegious hands the pious designe of the donor was almost wholly maid void, however the affair is not so desperat, but if honest men in that parish would be active in it, they might yet recover a considerable part of it, though far from that which was at first appointed.

19. Corsefairne. This parish kirk, being eight miles distant to the Northward from Dalry, will be more than twentie eight miles distant from Kirkcudburgh, going by the way on the Eastside of Dee, but crossing the river of Kenn twice, and then crossing Dee at the boat of the Rone, and the boat of Kirkcudburgh. it will be but about twentie four miles distant therefrom. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of the kirk of Corsefairne. This parish is in part bounded on the South with the parish of Dalry (and separated therefrom by the river of Kenn) and in part with the parish of the Kells, being of old a part of the said parish but now separated therefrom by Bourn which emptieth itself into the water of Kenn. On the West it is bounded with the parish of
75. Monygaffe. On the Northwest with the parish of Dumullington. This parish of Corsefairn running up as far as Loch Dune. On the North East and East with the

In this parish of Corsefairn there is a considerable water called the Water of Deugh having its rise in the and runneth hard by the Kirk of Corsefairn, On the Westend thereof, and at length loseth its name by entering into the river of Kenn two miles beneath the said Kirk of Corsefairne.

20. Kells. This parish Kirk will be but about fourteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Dumblain is patron hereof, of which formerly in the description of the parish of Balmaclellan. The Kirk of the Kells stands about a short half mile on the Westside of the water of Kenn, opposit to the Kirk of Balmaclellan, which will be more than a mile distant from the eastside of the said river. In this parish about a furlong from the Westside of the river of Kenn is a litle Burgh royal named New-Galloway or the Newtoun, and hath a pretty good mercat every Wednesday beside a yearly fair. To the Southward of this town, is the

Castle of Kenmuir, one of the dwelling houses of the Viscount of Kenmuir, it is pleasantly scituated on a mount, having a wood of great overgrowne oakes on the one side, viz. betwixt it and the towne, and on the other side pleasant meadows lying on the river of Kenn, Where here begins to run in a deep loch for the space of seaven or eight miles but four miles beneath the Kenmuir, at a point called the boat of the Rone, the river of Dee meeteth the said Loch of Kenn, and from thence to the sea, the River bears only the name of Dee. This parish of the Kells is bounded on the East with the parishes of Dalry and Balmaclellan and a part of Partan, from all which it is separated by the river of Kenn. Upon the Northwest and North it is bounded with the parish of *76.* Corsefairne and separated from it by Bourn which empties itself into Kenn. On the West it is bounded with the parish of Monnygaste and a point of Girthtown, and at the Rone it is bounded southwardly with the parish of Balmaghie, from which three parishes, it is separated by the river of Dee. This parish of Kells, excepting about the Newton and the Kenmuir, is for the most part Muirs and Mountaines.

These four last parishes above described viz. Balmaclellan, Dalry, Corsefairn, and the Kells, ly eastward of the River of Dee, and because the River of Kenn runs through them, therefore they are commonly called Glenkennes.

21. Balmaghie. This Kirk is about seaven miles distant from the toun of Kirkcudburgh. The Laird of Balmaghie is patron hereof. The parish of Balmaghie is bounded on the East with the parishes of Partan, Corsemichael, and Kelton, from all which it is separated by the river of Dee. On the South it is bounded with the parish of Tongueland. Towards the Southwest it is bounded with the parish of Borgue. Westward and Northwest it is bounded with the parish of Girthton. On the North it is bounded with the parish of Kells, from which it is separated by the river of Dee. In the river of Dee a litle beneath a place called the Graimefoord, lyes an Island calld ye Threave, belonging to the said parish of Balmaghie. In this Island the Black Dowglass had a strong house wherein he sometime dwelt.

It is reported, how true I know not, that the peeces of money called Douglas groats were by him coyned here. As also here it was that he detained Sheriff M^c^Clellan prisoner and when the King sent him a letter requiring him to set him at liberty, he suspecting the purport of the message, took the messenger in, and by discourse entertained him, but in the meantime gave private orders to hang M^c^Clellan instantly. At lenth the letter being receav'd and opened and the contents known, he regrated that the letter came no sooner, for the man was just hang'd which he let the messenger see by opening of a
77. window. The common report also goes in that countrey, that in this Isle of the Threave, the great iron gun in the castle of Edinburgh, called commonly Mount-Megg, was wrought and made; but I am not bound to believe it upon their bare report.

22. Tongueland. So called from a tongue of land lying betwixt the river of Dee, and a litle Water called the water of Tarffe, which hath its rise in the same parish, at the meeting of which two waters, there was the Abbay of Tongueland; the steeple and part of the walls are yet standing. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof, and hath a regality or at least a Baronrie here, the Viscount of Kenmuir being heritable Bayly thereof. This Kirk is two miles distant from Kirkcudburgh. The parish of Tongueland is bounded on the East with the parishes of Kelton and Kirkcudburgh from both which it is separated by the river of Dee. Toward the South and Southwest it is bounded with the parish of Twynam, more Westwardly it is bounded with the parish of Borgue. On the West and Northwest with the parish of Girthon and on the North with the parish of Balmaghie.

23. Twynam. This Kirk is distant two miles northward from Kirkcudburgh. Sir David Dunbar of Baldone is patron hereof. This parish of Twynam is bounded on the East and South with the parish of Kirkcudburgh from which it is divided by the river of Dee. On the West with the parish of Borgue

The parish of Twyname hath another Kirk annexed thereto, though altogether ruinous, called Kirkchrist, lying upon the Westside of the river of Dee, not far from the brink thereof, just opposit to the toun of Kirkcudburgh.

24. Borgue. This parish Kirk is three miles westward distant from Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of this parish. On the east it is bounded with the parish of Kirkcudburg from which it is divided by the river Dee, on the south it is bounded by the sea, on the West and part of the 78.
North by the parish of Girthton on the North also, in part, and wholly on the Northeast by the parish of Twynam. This parish of Borgue hath two other parishes annexed thereto, the one called Kirkanders, and the other Senick, whereof the Bishop of Galloway is also patron. This parish of Borgue with the other two parishes annext thereto, is about four miles in length, and for the most part three in breadth, except towards the foot thereof towards the seaside, where it will be four miles broad. The minister hereof is one of the members of the Chapter and of old was Præcentor. This parish abounds with plenty of corne, wherewith it furnishes many other places in the Stewartrie, supplying them both with meal and malt. In the midle of this parish, there is a good strong house, called the Castle of Plunton-Lennox, possess'd of a long time by the name of Lennox, till of late when it came into the possession of Richard Murray of Broughton, whose Lady is one of that name, and family. In the parish of Sennick there is a very famous and large harbour, called the bay of Bemangane,[1] it is one of the best harbours in the West of Scotland; for there ships of all sizes are secure, blow the wind which way it will. Adjacent to this Bay is a promontory called the Mickle Ross, wherein is to be seen the ruines of an old castle where in times past some of the inhabitants have digg'd up silver plate, as I am informed, as also therein have found certain peeces of silver with a strange and uncouth impression thereon, resembling the old Pictish coine. Half a mile from the Ross is the famous well of Kessickton, medicinal, as it is reported, for all sorts of diseases, the people hereabouts flocking to it in the summertime. In the Kirkyard of Kirkanders upon the ninth day of August, there is a fair kept called Saint Lawrence fair, where all sort of merchant wares are to be sold, but the fair lasts only three or four houres and then the

[1] 'Balmangan' interlined.—Ed.

people who flock hither in great companies drink and debauch and commonly great leudness is committed here at this fair.
79. A litle above Roberton, within half a mile of the Kirk of Kirkandres, is to be seen the ruines of an old town call'd Rattra, wherein, as the present inhabitant thereabouts say, was of old kept a weekly market, but the town is long since demolished, and neer the ruines thereof is now a litle village which yet retaines the name of the old town. Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of white fish taken, one kind whereof is called by the Inhabitants Greyheads, which are a very fine firm fish, big like Haddocks, some greater, some lesser.

25. Girthton. This parish Kirk is about five miles to the Westward of Kirkcudburgh. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof. This parish of Girthton is bounded on the East with the parishes of Balmaghie and Borgue. On the South with the sea. On the West it is divided from the parish of Anwoth by the water of Fleet, (Speed calls it Flint), that hath its rise from the great mountain of Cairnsmuir lying to the Northwest. On the Northwest it joynes with the parish of Kirkmabreck. On the North it is bounded with the parish of Monnygaffe, and on the Northeast with the parish of the Kells from which it is separated by the river of Dee. About two miles from the Kirk of Girthton in the road way betwixt Dumfreise and Wigton, at a place called the Gatehouse of Fleet, there is a market for good fat Kine kept on the friday after the first thursday which is after the first Monday of Novr and so every Friday thereafter, till Christmass. This market being rul'd by the dyetts of the Nolt market of Vigton, of which more hereafter in the description of that town and Parish.

26. Anwoth. This parish Kirk is near seaven miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh. Westward just in the way betwixt Kirkcudburgh and Wigton. Sir Godfrey McCulloch of Myrton as Laird of Cardiness is patron hereof. It is separated on the East from the parish of Girthton by the
80. water of Fleet. On the south it is bounded on the sea. On the west it is divided from the parish of Kirkmabrek by a rivulet called Skairsbourn, which having its rise from Cairnsmuir and the adjacent northern mountains, will even in the summertime and in a moment almost, by reason of the mists

and vapours in those hills, be so great, that it will be hardly foordable which occasioned the proverb of Skairsbourns warning applicable to any trouble that comes suddenly and unexpectedly. This sudden inundation proceeds as said is, from the mists and vapours on Cairnsmuir hence the common people say when that Cairnesmuir hath a hat, Palnure (of which more hereafter in the description of the river of Cree) and Skairsburn laugh at that. On the North the parish of Anwoth is bounded with the parishes of Kirkmabreck and Girthton.

27. Kirkmabreck. So called from some saint or other, whose name they say was McBreck a part of whose statue in wood, was about thirty years since, in ane old Chapel at the ferrietoun distant about to the of the Kirk of Kirk M^cbreck, which Kirk about thirty years since was taken down and left desolate and the parish Kirk was then built at the said Chapel, and therefore the parish is sometimes also called the Ferritoun, which Ferritown is a litle clachan upon the Eastside of the river of Cree, where there us'd to be a boat for the ferrying of passengers over water of Cree in their passage to Vigton, which is just opposit thereto and in view thereof though three or four miles distant. This Kirk of Ferritown is twelve miles distant from Kirkcudburgh Westward. The Laird of Rusco is patron hereof. It hath another parish annexed thereto called Kirkdale or Kirdale being distant from the old Kirk of Kilmabreck about a mile towards the and is a pendicle of the Abbacy of Dundranen; the Kirk is wholly ruinous. About a furlong from the Kirk of Kirkdale towards the Southeast there is a cairn or great heap of small hand-stone with five or six high stones erected, besides which high stones, the smaller ones being removed by 81.
the countrey people for building of their corne dikes, there were five or six tombs discovered, made of thin whinstones. In Camerotmuir in the said parish of Kirkdale, about a mile from the said Kirk northward there is a stone four or five foot in diameter, called the Pennystone, under which money is fancied to be; this stone hath upon it the resemblance of that draught which is commonly called the walls of Troy. The manse belonging to the minister of KirkM^cbreck or Ferri-

toun is called the halfe mark, and will be a mile distant from Ferrietown southwardly upon the bank of the river of Cree. It is a very pleasant place and the Minister hath the benefit of a salmond fishing there. This Manse called the halfe mark is distant to the westward about halfe a mile from the old kirk of KirkM^{c}breck, there is a well, which I am informed, proceeds from Vitriol. This parish of Kirkm^{c}breck with the annext parish of Kirdale, is bounded on the East with the parish of Anwoth, and separated from it by the little rivulet called Scairsbourn, which empties itself into the sea. On the South it is bounded with the sea. On the East with the river of Cree, which here at an high water will be three or four miles broad; though at low water it is contain'd in a narrow chanel; it divides betwixt Kirkm^{c}breck and the shire of Vigton. On the North it is bounded with the parish of Monnygaffe and divided in part therefrom by the Graddockbourn, which hath its rise in the Mountain of Cairnsmuir and running westward empties itself into the river of Cree.

These seaven parishes last described (viz. Balmaghie, Tongueland, Twynam, Borgue, Girthton, Anwoth and Kirkmabreck as also Monnygaffe of which hereafter) ly betwixt the rivers of Dee and Cree.

The seaventeen parishes last described viz. Kirkcudburgh, Rerick, Bootle, Kelton, Corsemichael, Partan, Balmaclellan, Dalry, Corsefairn, Kells, Balmaghie, Tongueland, Twynam,
82. Borgue, Girthton, Anwoth, and Kirkmcbreck, make up the Presbytry of Kirkcudburgh, one of the three Presbyteries within the Dioces of Galloway. Kirkcudburgh is the ordinary seat of that Presbytrie, where the members of the Presbytrie meet most commonly upon the first tuesday of every month, for exerceing of Church Discipline, and other Ecclesiastical affairs incumbent on them.

The Commissary of Kirkcudburgh also hath Jurisdiction over these seaventeen parishes in reference to causes Consistoriall. he derives his Authority from the Bishop of Galloway and holds his Courts ordinarly at the town of Kirkcudburgh, on every Fryday except in times of Vacance.

28. Monnygaffe. So called as I suppose qu. Munnachs gulfe from the river of Munnach in this parish, which after

many windings and turnings empties itself into the river of Cree. The parish Kirk of Monnygaffe, lying six miles to the Northwest of Ferriton or KirkM^cbreck is eighteen miles distant from the town of Kirkcudbright and six miles to the Northward of Vigton. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof. This parish is bounded on the East with the water of Dee by which it is separated from the parishes of Corsefairne and the Kells. Towards the Southeast and more Southwardly it is bounded with the parish of Girthton. On the South with the parish of Kirkmabreck, from which it is in part separated by the Graddock Bourne. On the West it is bounded with the parish of Pennygham, in the shire of Vigton, from which it is separated by the river of Cree. On the Northwest it is bounded with the parish of Cammonel in Carrick from which it is also separated by the river of Cree. More Northward it is bounded partly with the parish of Barr in Carrick, and partly with the parish of Dumallington in Kyle. So that this parish of Monnygaffe is exactly lying betwixt the rivers of Dee and Cree, and though lying within the bounds of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh and subject to the Stewart thereof of which more hereafter, yet it belongs both to the Presbytry and Commissariot of Vigton, by reason that it is eighteen *83.* miles distant from the town of Kirkcudburgh and the way not very good ether, when as it is but six miles from Vigton, and that excellent good way both winter and summer, and it also most fit it should belong to the Commissariot of Vigton, because having a weekly Mercat in it, which is for the most part supplyed by people dwelling in that Commissariot, those people who supply that mercat with meal, malt &^c. would be put to excessive trouble, should they be necessitate to pursue their debitors which often happens, before the Stewart for small summs at so great a distance. This parish of Monnygaffe is a very large one, being at least sixteen miles in length and eight miles in breadth. The greatest part whereof consists of great hills, mountains, Rocks and Moors. It hath in it a litle town or burgh of baronrie, depending upon the Laird of Larg, situate upon the Eastside of the river of Cree, neer the brink thereof. It hath a very considerable Market every Saturday, frequented by the Moormen of Carrick, Monnygaffe and other

moor places, who buy there great quantities of meal and malt brought thither out of the parishes of Whitherne Glaston, Sorbie, Mochram, Kirkinner &c of which places we shall have occasion to speake when we come to the shire. The Kirk of Monnygaffe is divided from the toun by a rivulet called Pinkill bourn, which is sometimes so great that the people, in repairing to the church, are necessitat to go almost a mile about, crossing at a bridge built over the said rivulet a short half mile above the town. The farthest part of this parish is at least twelve miles distant Northward from the parish Kirk, and the way excessively bad, and therefore it hath been many times wisht that the parish were disjoined and made two parishes, and another Kirk built at a place called the house of the hill, some six miles Northward, in the highway betwixt Vigton and Air. The Inhabitants of that upper part of the parish would be content to contribute something to that effect. It hath been endeavoured to get a Kirk erected there,
84. but as yet that affair hath been unsuccesfull and for any thing I know, will continue so to be, unless people concerned therein will learn to be more religious, which I fear, will not be in hast. Principall Edifices in this parish are (1) Gairlies. The Ancient Residence of the Lairds of Gairlies before that family was nobilitated. it doth yet furnish a title to the Earl of Galloway his eldest son, who is Lord Gairlies. This house, being about a mile to the Northward of the Kirk & toun stands in the midst of a very fine oakwood pertaining to the said Earl. Who also hath another excellent oakwood in this parish, lying upon the water of Cree, two miles above the Kirk and toun. This wood will be two or three miles in length, and hath good timber in it, from whence the greatest part of the shire of Vigton furnish timber for building of houses and other uses. The Earl of Galloways lands in this Parish being very considerable here, are, as I have been informed, erected into a Stewartrie, and the said Earl is heritable Stewart thereof. (2) Larg, appertaining to M^{c}kie of Larg, a very ancient name and family in this countrey. Hereabout is a well called the Gout-well of Larg, of which they tell this story, how that a Piper stole away the offering left at this well, (these offerings are some inconsiderable thing which the

countrey people used to leave at wells, when they come to make use of them towards any cure) but when he was drinking of ale, which he intended to pay with the money he had taken away, the gout as they say, seized on him of which he could not be cur'd but at that well, having first restor'd to it the money he had formerly taken away. (3) Macchirmore or the Head of the Macchirs, (of which word more hereafter, for indeed there is not much white ground above it) pertaining to Dunbar of Macchirmore. It is situated upon the Eastside of the river of Cree one mile distant to the south from the town of Monnygaffe, and here is the first foord of the water of Cree except that betwixt Kirkmabreck and Wigton of which more hereafter. This foord is five miles or thereby *in recta linea* to the Northward distant from Vigton. In the *85.* moors of this parish of Monnygaffe not many years since, at a place called La Spraig, not far from the water of Munnach, but sixteen miles distant from the sea, there fell a shower of herring, which were seen by creditable persons, who related the story to me, some of the said herring were as I am informed, taken to the Earl of Galloways house and shown to him.

These twentie eight parishes viz. 1. Traqueer, 2 New Abbey, 3 Kirkbeen, 4 Cowend including also Southwick, 5 Orr, 6 Kirkpatrick Durham, 7 Kirkpatrick iron Gray, 8 Terregles, 9 Lochmiton, 10 Kirkgunnion, 11 Kirkcudburgh including also Galtway and Dunrod, 12 Rerick or Monkton, or Dundranen, 13 Bootle, 14 Kelton including also Gelston and Kirkcormock, 15 Corsemichael, 16 Partan, 17 Balmaclellan, 18 Dalry, 19 Corsefairne, 20 Kells, 21 Balmaghie, 22 Tongueland, 23 Twynam including also Kirkchrist, 24 Borgue including also Kirkanders and Sennick, 25 Girthon, 26 Anwoth, 27 Kirkmabreck or Ferriton, including also Kirkdale, 28 Monnygaffe, are lyable to the Stewart of Kirkcudburgh which Office belongs heritably to the Earl of Nithisdale, and is at present by reason of the minority of the present Earl, exerc'd by Sir Robert Grierson of Lag, who keeps his head court at the town of Kirkcudburgh, and his ordinary Courts there also, ether by himselfe or his deputs for administrating of Justice on every except in vacation time. For the benefit of the

ten Kirks beneath Orr, he hath also a deput who keeps courts at Lochruton.

The Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh, although exceeding the shire of Vigton both in bounds and valuation, sends only one Commissioner to the Parliament or Convention of Estates. But it is now high time I suppose that we crosse the river of Cree and go to the Shire of Vigton.

The Shire of Wigton is bounded on the East with the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh and parted from it by the river
86. of Cree. On the South West and Northwest it is environed with the sea. On the North it is bounded partly with Carrict; and partly with the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh viz. at or toward the head of Monnygaffe, being parted therefrom also with the river of Cree, which towards the head bends something to the Westward.

The shire of Vigton extends in length viz. from the toun of Vigton, to the point of the Mule of Galloway, twentie eight or thirty miles, or rather counting from the brink of the river of Cree, at the Ferriton, it will be about thirty four miles in length. As for the breadth of it, from the Isle of Whithorn to the borders of Carrick it will be more than twentie miles, although in some other parts of the Shire, the breadth will not be so much.

The Shire of Wigton contains in it sixteen principal parishes viz.—

1. Vigton. The Earl of Galloway is patron. It is a Parsonage though but a small one. It is bounded on the South with the parish of Kirkinner and separated from it by the river of Blaidnoch. On the West, North & East it is surrounded with the parish of Penigham, and separated therefrom on the North and East, with a Rivulet called Bishopbourn, which empties itself into the river of Blaidnoch, or Cree on the sands beneath Wigton. This parish hath in it a burgh royal called also Wigton, which town, as the Inhabitants say, of old stood more than a mile Eastward, but place is now covered with the sea every tide. however this is certain that of old it was called Epiack or Epiacte. A friend of mine conjectures and doubtless it is but a conjecture, that it was so called from Danewort or Dwarfe elder call'd also Chamiacte,

however sure I am this herb or shrub, call it as you please, grows here in great abundance and overspreads much of their bear land on the South East part of the town. And since we are speaking of an herb, I think fit to add that Henbane grows also very plentifully in the town through the streets, and upon every dunghill there. This town is the head burgh of the shire although it stands at the Eastmost end thereof. Ships of two hundred Tun may come neer to it at a spring tide, with a good Pilot, but yet it hath but litle trading by *87.* sea. They choose annually a Provest, two Bayliffs, and a Thesaurer, with severall other Counsellours. Fryday is the day of their town Court. It is a Town of small tradeing; their market day is Monday, but is not frequented; However they have four yearly faires, which are considerable. The first is call'd the Palm-fair, which begins the fifth Monday in Lent and lasts two days. The second Midsummerfair, or rather St. Albans fair, for on the Sevnteenth day of June, St. Albans day, if it fall upon a friday, or if not the next fryday thereafter, they have a market for horses and young Phillies, which the borderers from Annandale and places thereabout, (the stile the Countrey calls them by, is Johnnies) come and buy in great numbers. The Monday and tuesday thereafter they have a fair frequented by merchants from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Air and other places, who her buy great quantities of raw broad cloath and transport part of it over seas and part of it they dy at home and sell for many uses. The third and greatest fair is call'd Lambmas fair, which is always just six weeks distant from the former, for on the fryday before the first Monday of August, they have another market for horses, much frequented by the forsaid Johnnies, and then on the next Monday and tuesday viz. the 1st Monday and tuesday of August, they have the cloath fair, which is more frequented then the Midsummer fair, both by buyers and sellers because the countrey people have then had a longer time to work and make their webbs ready, which they could not get done at the former fair; This fair is so considerable, that as I have been informed, no fewer than eighteen score of packs of Cloath have been sold thereat. The fourth is their Martinmas fair, which beginns always upon the first Monday of Novr and so

every thursday thereafter till Christmas they have a Market for fat Kine; this market is frequented by Butchers, and others from Dumfreis and other places thereabout for four or five market days only, for in that time, all the fattest and best
88. kine are sold and gon. This town of Wigton is indifferently well built, with pretty good houses three story high toward the street, especially on the Northside. The street is very broad and large. The parish Kirk stands a litle without the East port. The Tolbooth standing neer the middle of the town, is lately beautify'd with a Pyramis erected upon a square platforme, upon the top of the steeple, set round with pylasters, which adds a fine ornament to the town. This town stands very pleasantly, being built upon a large and fruitfull hill of an easie ascent every way. On the Southeast of this town, there was long since a Friarie, but the very ruines therof are now allmost ruined; the greatest quantity of Agrimony that I ever saw in one place, grows about this Friarie. In this town of Wigton, about seaven or eight years since, there was a woman call'd Margaret Blain, yet living there, wife to John McCraccan, a taylor, who is also yet living, who was brought to bed of three children, who were orderly baptized, having a quarter of a year or thereabout before that miscarried of another. In the parish there are no considerable Edifices except one viz. Torhouse, situated on the Northside of the river of Blaidnoch, and belongs to George McCulloch of Torhouse; not far from whose house in the high way betwixt Wigton and Portpatrick, about three miles Westward of Wigton, is a plaine call'd the Moor, or Standing Stones of Torhouse; in which there is a monument of three large whin stones, call'd King Galdus's tomb, surrounded at about twenty foot distance, with nineteen considerable great stones, (but none of them so great as the three first mentioned,) erected in a circumference. In this Moor and not far from the tomb, are great heaps of small hand-stones, which the Countrey people call Cairnes, supposed by them to be the buriall places of the common souldiers. As also at severall places distant from the Monument are here and there great single stones erected, which are also supposed to be the buriall places of his Commanders and men of note. but herein I determine

nothing only I think fit to add, that at severall places in this Countrey there are many great heaps of hand stones, 89.
call'd Cairnes, and those heaps or Cairnes of stones are very seldom single, but many times there are two of them, and sometimes moe, not far distant from each other. This place is the ordinary randezvouse of the militia troop which belong to the shire. This parish of Wigton is almost equal in breadth and length being about three miles and an half extent every way.

2. Penygham. The Earl of Galloway is patron of this parish Kirk, which is about four miles Northward distant from the town of Wigton and therefore here again we may take notice of a mistake in Speeds Map, which placeth Penygham neer the sea beyond Whithern, to the Southward of Vigton about nine or ten miles. This parish of Penygham is bounded on the East, partly with the parish of Kirk M^{c}brek and partly with the parish of Monygaffe, and parted also from it by the river of Cree. On the Northwest it is bounded with the parish of Cammonell in Carrick, On the West with the parish of Kirkcowan and divided therefrom by the river of Blaidnoch. On the Southwest it runs out in a point, which point is on the East bounded with the parish of Vigton, and on the South part of it, parted from the parish of Kirkenner by the river of Blaidnoch. The parish of Penygham is bounded on the South and Southeast with the parish of Vigton and parted from it by a rivulet called the Bishops bourn. This parish of Penygham is in length twelve miles, in breadth more than four, the farthest part of it is nines miles distant from the parish Church. It was of old the Residence of the Bishop of Galloway, who hath yet a Jurisdiction here, called the Lordship of Penigham comprehending such lands, as in this parish hold of the Bishop of Galloway. The Earl of Cassillis is heretable Bayly of this Jurisdiction. There is at present a Bell at the Church of Penigham with this Inscription in Saxon letters *Campana Sancti Niniani de Penygham M.* dedicat as it seems to Saint Ninian in the thousand year after the birth of Christ. There is a ruinous chapel in this parish called the 90.
chapel of the Cruives, situated on the Westside of the river of Cree, four miles distant from the parish Kirk, which was long

since appropriated for divine service, but now ruinous. The principal Edifices in this parish are, 1 The Clary; the Earl of Galloway his winter residence, distant a short half mile from the Kirk, in the way to Wigton. 2 Castle Stewart, distant about four miles from the Kirk towards the North in the way to the town of Air. It is the residence of William Stewart of Castle Stewart, youngest brother to the present Earl of Galloway belonging to him in right of his Lady, Grandchild to that expert and valiant Collonell, William Stewart of Castle Stewart a valiant and fortunat souldier in the German Warrs, under the command of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden: of this Collonell Stewarts Lady, Grandmother to the present Lady Castle Stewart, I have heard a strange passage, which I think fit to insert viz. The said Lady, before her husband went to the wars, one day combing her hair in the sun, her sight wholly departed from her, after which her husband betook himselfe to the wars in Germany and was there advanced to be a Collonell, his Lady in the mean time remaining at home blind, at length she resolves blind as she was to visit her husband and taking a servant with her, took shipping for Holland, from whence, after a tedious journey, she came to Germany and enquiring for the army and among them for the Scots Regiments met there with her husband, who own'd and receav'd her. The Lady being there, and some say seaven yeares after her blindness, combing her hair, some report in the sun also, yea and the same day of the month that it departed from her, her sight was restored as perfectly as at the first. The truth of this story in all its circumstances I do not assert, but only relate it as I heard it, however this is most certain, that by her
91. being with him in Germany, she so managed what was acquired there, that with it he purchast a fair Estate in Galloway possess'd at present by her grandchild. And since I have related a passage (as I have heard it) of the wife, I'le add a passage of the husband, of the which a very judicious person assures me he was an eye witness viz. The said Collonell Stewart being at home here in Galloway, was affected with a palsie for the space of about a year and an halfe, which affected the one side from head to foot, (occasioned perhaps through

loss of blood in the warrs) and yet he fell into a most violent feaver, which affected the other side only; he recovered of the feaver in a months time or thereby and lived neer two years after that, but the palsie continued till his dying day. The Minister of Penygham assures me also that there is a Gentlewoman at present living in his parish, that for a long time hath had the palsie on the one side, and lately had a violent feaver on the other side, out of which feaver she is now recovered, her palsie remaining. 3. Glasnick. The Residence of James Gordon younger of Craichlaw. this house stands on the East side of the river of Blaidnoch, and is distant about three miles from the parish Kirk to the Westward. 4 The Grainge belonging heritably to John Gordon of Grainge. This house stands upon the North and East side of the river Blaidnock neer a flexure of the said River, and is distant about three miles from the parish Kirk to the Southwestward.

These two parishes of Wigton and Penygham are almost environed with the rivers of Cree and Blaidnoch, both which Rivers after severall windings and turnings meet together a litle below Vigton and there empty themselves into the sea.

3. Kirkinner. This parish Kirk is about two miles distant from Wigton Southward. The patronage of this parish of Kirkinner is controverted. The Laird of Bambarroch claimes 92. it by vertue of a gift from King James the Sixth to his Great Grandfather Sir Patrick Vaus who was also one of the Lords of the Session, and was sent to Donmark to wait upon Queen Anne. The subdean of his Majesties Chapel Royall claimes it as titular of the teinds of the said Parish. This parish of Kirkinner hath another little parish called Long Castle annext thereto, where was a little church for divine service, about two miles and an halfe distant from the Kirk of Kirkinner to the Westward in the way to the Kirk of Mochrum, but now the said Kirk of Longcastle is ruinous. In this parish of Longcastle, at a place called Cairnfeild, there is a monument, almost like that call'd Galdus tomb in the parish of Vigton, but it consists not of so good stones, nor yet placed in so good order. The parish of Kirkinner with Longcastle annexed thereto, is bounded on the East with the parish of Kirkmabreck and separated therefrom by the river of Cree and

the large sands of Kirkinner. On the South it is partly bounded with the parish of Sorbie, and partly with the parish of Glasserton, from which last parish it is in part separated by the Loch of Longcastle called on the other side the Loch of Ravinston. On the West it is bounded with the parish of Mochrum. On the Northwest with the parish of Kirkcowan. On the North it is in a litle part only bounded with the parish of Penygham, and for the other parts bounded with the parish of Vigton, from both which parishes it is separated by the river of Blaidnoch. In this parish of Kirkinner Sir David Dunbar of Baldone hath a park about two miles and an half in length and ane mile and an half in breadth, the greatest part whereof is rich and deep valley ground and yeilds excellent grass. Upon the Northside, it is separated from the parish of Vigton by the river of Blaidnoch. On the Eastside it lyes open to the sea sands
93. which at low water will be about two miles betwixt the bank of the said Park and the chanel of the river of Cree, which divides it from the parish of Kirkmabreck in the Stewartry. This park can keep in it winter and summer about a thousand bestiall, part of which he buys from the countrey, and grazeth there all winter, other part whereof is of his own breed, for he hath neer two hundred milch kine which for the most have calves yearly, he buys also in the summer time from the countrey many bestiall, oxen for the most part which he keeps till August or September, so that yearly he ether sells at home to drovers, or sends to Saint Faiths, Satch and other fairs in England about eighteen or twentie score of bestiall. Those of his own breed, at four year old are very large, yea so large that in August or September 1632 nine and fifty of that sort, which would have yeilded betwixt five and six pound sterling the peice; were seiz'd upon in England for Irish cattell and because the person to whom they were entrusted, had not witnesses there ready at the precise hour to swear that they were seen calved in Scotland, (though the witness offered to depone that he liv'd in Scotland within a mile of the Park where they were calv'd and bred) they were by the sentence of Sir J L and some others who knew well enough that they were bred in Scotland,

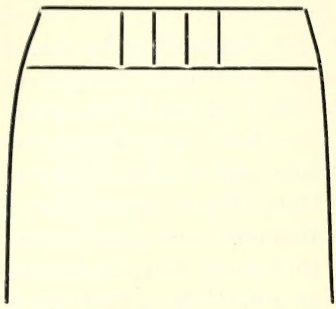
knockt on the head and kill'd; which was to say no more, very hard measure, and an act unworthy of persons of that quality and station who ordered it to be done.

On the bank of this Park, that lyes opposit to the sea, if there be in the winter time any high tides and storms from the South East, the sea casts innumerable and incredible quantities of Cockleshells, which the whole shire makes use of for lime and it is the onely lime which this countrey affoords. The way of making it is thus; Upon an even Area, (the circumference they make less or more according to the quantity of the shells they intend to burne) they set erected 94. peits, upon which they put a layer of shells a foot thick or more, and then upon them again lay peits, though not erected as at first, and then another layer of shells and so SSS[1] till they bring it to an head like a pyramis, but as they put on these layers just in the center they make a tunnell of peits, like a chimney hollow in the middest reaching from the bottom to the top, (just almost as Evelyn describes the making of charcoal) this done they take a pan full of burning peits, and put them down into this tunnel or chimney and so close up all with shells. This fire kindles the whole kilne and in 24 hours space or thereby will so burn the shells that they will run together in a hard masse, after this they let it cool a litle, and then with an iron spade they bring it down by degrees and sprinkling water thereon, with a beater they beat it, [or berry it, for that's their terme; this word they also use for threshing and so call the thresher of their corne, the berrier] and then put it so beaten into litle heaps, which they press together with the broad side of their spade, after which in a short time it will dissolve, [they call it melting] into a small white powder and it is excellent lime. I have heard good masons say that as it is whiter, so also it binds stones together surer and better than stone lime itself.

When the tide is ebbing from these banks, severall of the countrey people in summer and harvest time use to go a fishing with the halfe net: the forme and use whereof take as follows. They take four peeces of Oake, Alder or Willow, about three

[1] '*Stratum super stratum*' interlined.—Ed.

Inches diameter which they contrive almost into the forme of a semicircle about fourteen or fifteen foot diameter at the points and about five or six feet Diameter the other way, with a Balk athwart to keep all firme. These four peeces of timber they nail fast together after this forme putting also three or four lesser cross peeces of timber to make it more firm. To this they fasten a net much wider than the stales (For so they term the frame of timber,).



95.

With this at the ebbing of the tide, they go into the water, till it comes up to their breast, and sometimes to their shoulders, and turning their faces towards the streame, put the stale points to the ground, so that the net being large and wide, is carried by the streame on ether side; from each corner of the net, they have a warning string comeing which they hold in their hand, which gives them warning, when the least fish comes in the net, and then presently they pull the stale points from the ground, which are instantly wafted to the top of the water, and so catch the fish. By this means, they catch Fleuks, solefleuks, tarbets and severall other fish, yea and oftentimes many salmon too: and thus they continue till low water, moving allways farther and farther, as the water ebbs, and then when the tide turns, they turn about to the stream, and do as formerly. The principall Edifices in this parish of Kirkinner are 1, Barnbarroch the residence of John Vaus of Barnbarroch, it lys about a mile from the Kirk to the westward. 2, Bildone. The residence of Sir David Dunbar of Baldone, Knight Baronet. it is seated in the Park and will be about a short mile from the Kirk to the northward towards the towne of Wigton. The whole parish of Kirkinner, the annext parish of Longcastle being included, is about four miles and an halfe in length and about as much in breadth: the farthest part from the Kirk will be about three miles and an halfe. This parish of Kirkinner (viz. about the Kirk there being neer halfe a score of excellent spring wells hard by it and in the Park) is accounted the best place hereabout for

fowling in the winter time, having then in it great abundance of wild geese wild ducks Teales Woodcocks &c.

4. Sorbie. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of this parish Kirk. The distance of which from the town of Wigton is about five short miles to the Southward, the Kirkinner being in the high way (and almost of an equall distance) betwixt them. This parish of Sorbie hath two other litle parishes united to it, viz. Kirkmadroyn lying on the sea, Eastward, but the Kirk is ruinous, and Crugleton, lying also towards the Sea more southwards, the Kirk thereof is also ruinous. The *96.* parish of Sorbie the saids two annex'd Kirks being included, is bounded on the North with Kirkinner, on the East, Southeast and South with the sea, on the South and Southwest with the parish of Whitherne, on the West with the parish of Glasserton. The parish of Sorbie with the two annext parishes will be in length scarce four miles, and in breadth about three miles, the farthest part whereof will not be much above two miles distant from the parish Kirk. There is only one principall Edifice in this parish, call'd the place of Sorbie, seated about halfe a mile from the Kirk to the East thereof. It is a very good house, 'twas built by the Laird of Sorbie, whose name was then Hannay, a name very common in Galloway, but not any man now of note of that name in this countrey. This house now appertaines to the Earl of Galloway. In the parish of Kirkmadroyne there is a place called Inderwell, to which ships may have recourse in time of storme. In the parish of Crugleton there was long since upon an high cliffe on the sea side, a very strong house called the Castle of Crugleton but it is now wholly demolish'd and ruinous, it appertaines to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. In this parish of Cruglton there is also a Bay call'd Polton, whereat in the Months of July, August and September, there uses to be a herring fishing; in some years they are so plentifull, that they are sold for five groats or two shillings the Maze (each Maze containes five hundred, at sixscore to the hundred), and sometimes cheaper. But it is only in some yeares that this plenty happens and I have heard some people say, that it seldome comes to pass that the sea and land are plentifull in one and the same year.

5. Whitherne. This Kirk lyes about eight miles from Wigton Southward and about three miles from the Kirk of Sorbie. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof. This parish is bounded on the South with the sea, on the West with the parish of Glasserton, on the North, Northeast, and east with the parish of Sorbie, the baronie of Broughton in this parish of Whitherne running out in a point, betwixt the two kirks of Sorbie and Crugleton. The parish of Whiteherne is in length about four miles and an halfe, in breadth not so
97. much. The furthest parts will be but two miles from the Kirk. In this parish there is a burgh royall called Whitherne (from whence the parish hath its name) *Candida casa*, or White-herne, Herne signifying a cottage in the Saxon language. They choose annually a Provest, two Baylies and a Treasurer (but there is litle use for him) with severall other Councellours. their market day is Saturday, but it is not at all frequented. It is a town of little or no trade at present, although of old it was a town of great trade, and resort; they have a very advantageous Port belonging to them, call'd the Isle of Whiteherne: two miles distant from the town Southwards: in which ships of great burthen may be in safety in time of any storme. There was in this town a famous Priory; and a stately church founded by St. Ninian and dedicated by him to his Unckle St. Martin Bishop of Tours in France as I have heard it reported. Sure I am there is a little handbell in this church, which in Saxon letters tells it belongs to Saint Martins Church. The Steeple and body of the church is yet standing, together with some of the walls of the precincts. The Isles, Cross Church and severall other houses belonging thereto are fallen, but severall large and capacious vaults are firme & entire. The Bishop of Galloway as Prior of Whitherne, hath here a Regality comprehending not only the lands about Whithern and other adjacent parishes holding of the Prior, but also all the Priors other lands which were many in Carrick, Argyle and severall other places. The Earl of Galloway is heritable Bayly of this Regality. It was in this town of Whitherne that Patrick Makelwian Minister of Lesbury in Northumberland was borne. a wonderfull old man. concerning whom you may have this account from a letter

under his own hand dated from Lesbury Octob. 19. 1657. to one William Lialkub a citizen of Antwerp, which Plempius [as is recorded by Nathan Wanely in his book intituled the Wonders of the litle World lib. 1, cap. 32] saith he saw under his own hand, wherein after he had declared that he had lived 98. Minister of Lesbury for fifty years. he gives this account of himself: I was, saith he, born at Whithorn in Galloway in Scotland in the year 1546, bred up in the Universitie of Edinburgh where I commenced Master of Arts whence travelling into England I kept school and sometimes preach'd till in the first of King James I was inducted into the Church of Lesbury where I now live. As to what concerns the change of my body, it is now the third year since I had two new teeth one in my upper, and the other in my nether jaw, as is apparent to the touch. My sight much decayed many years agoe, is now about the hundred and tenth year of my age, become clearer; hair adorns my heretofore ball'd skull. I was never of a fat, but of a slender mean habit of body; my diet has been moderat, nor was I ever accustomed to feasting and tipling; hunger is the best sauce; nor did I ever use to feed to satiety. All this is most certain and true which I have seriously, though over hastily confirmed to you under the hand of

Patrick MakelWian.
Minister of Lesbury.

Thomas Atkins in his letter dated Sept. 28, 1657, [recorded by Nathan Wanely (*ibid*) from Fullers Worthies], declares that upon a Sunday he heard this old man pray and preach, about an hour and an halfe making a good sermon on Seek ye the kingdome of God and all things shall be added unto you, and went clearly through without the help of any notes, having first read some part of the common prayer, some of holy Davids psalms, and two chapters one out of the old and the other out of the New testament, without the use of spectacles, the bible out of which he read the chapters, being a very small printed Bible. After sermon the said Thomas Atkins went with him to his house who told him that his hair, (taking off his cap and shewing it) came again like a childs, but rather flaxen than ether brown or grey, that he had three teeth come

within these two years, not yet to their perfection; while he
99. bred them he was very ill. Fourty years since he could not read the biggest print without spectacles and now he blesseth God, there is no print so small no written hand so small, but he can read it without them: for his strength he thinks himself as strong now as he hath been these twenty years. Not long since he walked to Alnwick to dinner and back again six North countrey miles: he is now an hundred and ten years of age, and ever since last May a hearty body, very cheerfull and stoops very much; he had five children after he was eighty years of age; four of them lusty lasses, now living with him, the other died lately; his wife yet hardly fifty years of age.

As for this old man, he was born in Whithern as said is, and hath some of his relations living there at present. there is one of his relations for the present serving the Laird of Barnbarroch in the parish of Kirkinner. The name they are call'd by in Galloway is MickleWayen, which according to the true Irish Orthographie should be MacgillWian; for surnames that in Galloway begin with or are commonly pronounced Mal or Makel or Mackle or Mickle (all which severall ways they are oftimes both written and pronounced) should, as I am informed by an ingenious man that exactly understands the Irish language, be written Mac-gill, as Mac-gillmein, McGillroy, M^{c}gill-raith, names frequent in Galloway and commonly pronounced Malmein, Malroy or Mickleroy, or Mickleraith &^{c}. Principal Edifices in this parish of Whitherne are 1. Broughton about two miles distant from the Kirk and town towards the North East. This house belongs to Richard Murray of Broughton. 2 Castle Wig more than a mile distant from the Kirk towards the North. It pertaines to William Agnew of Wigg. 3. The Isle, a good stone house on the seaside just beside the sea port of Whitherne called the Isle of Whithern, two miles towards the South from the Kirk, this house belongs to Patrick Huston of Drummaston. Neer to this place at the seaside there is the ruines of an old chapel called the chapel of the Isle, which as it is reported, was the first that was built for the service of Almighty God, in this part of the kingdom,
100. yea, as some say, in the whole Kingdome. There is also in this parish of Whitherne, a bailirie called the Bailirie of

Busby, holding of the Bishop of Dumblaine as Dean to his Majesties chapel royall, whereof William Huston of Colreoch is Heritable Bayly. As also another Baylerie called the Baylyrie of Drummaston whereof Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw is heritable Bayly. On whom it depends I do not well know, however the Minister of Portpatrick as Commendator of Soulseat [of which more hereafter] pretends right thereto.

6. Glasserton commonly call'd Glaston. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of it. The Kirk of Glaston, being a large mile to the Westward of Whitherne, will be about nine miles distant from the toun of Wigton towards the South west. This parish of Glaston hath on the North and Northwest, another parish call'd Kirkmaiden annext thereto, on the west end of which parish is a ruinous Kirk call'd Kirkmaiden at the seaside going down a cliff and stands pretty pleasantly, it is the buriall place of the Maxwells of Muireith. In this parish of Kirkmaiden, there is a hill, called the Fell of Barullion, and I have been told, but I give not much faith to it, that the sheep that feed there, have commonly yellow teeth as if they were guilded. This parish of Glaston or Glasserton, the annext parish of Kirkmaiden being included, is bounded on the South and West with the sea, on the North partly with the parish of Mochrum, and partly with the parish of Longcastell, annext to Kirkinner from which it is divided in part with the Loch call'd on this side the Loch of Remeston. On the East it is bounded partly with the parish of Sorbie and partlie with the parish of Whithern. This parish of Glaston, the annext parish of Kirkmaiden being included is about five miles in length, and about three miles in breadth the farthest part of the parish being above three miles distant from the parish Kirk. The principal Edifices in this parish are 1. Glasserton or Glaston the summer Residence of the Earl of Galloway and about twelve or thirteen miles distant from Clary his winter Residence. This house it is about a bow draught to the West from the *101.* Kirk of Glaston, at which Kirk there is a vault which is the burial place of the Earls of Galloway. 2. Ravinstone commonly called Remeston. It is a very good house belonging to Robert Stewart of Ravinstone second brother to the present Earl of Galloway. It lys almost thrie miles from the parish Kirk, Northwards. 3. Phisgill, a short mile distant from the

parish Kirk southwards towards the sea. It pertaines to John Stewart of Phisgill a Cadet of the Earl of Galloways family. In this Gentlemans land under a cliff at the seaside, in a very solitary place, there is a litle cave, call'd St. Ninians Cave, to which, as they say, St. Ninian us'd sometime to retire himselfe for his more secret and private devotion. 4, The Mower. This house together with the whole parish of Kirkmaiden, in which parish this house stands, belongs to Sir William Maxwell of Muirreith. It is a mile or thereby distant from Ravinstone Westward and about three miles distant from the parish Kirk of Glaston, nether is the way thither very good.

These three parishes last described, viz. Sorbie including the two annext parishes of Kirkmadroyn and Cruglton, Whithern and Glasserton including the annext parish of Kirkmaiden to which may be also added part of Kirkinner, are commonly called the Machirrs or Machirrs of Whithern, which word Machirrs, as I am informed, imports white ground, and indeed those parishes, contain by far much more arable and white land, than up in the Moors, though the parishes there be much larger, yea if I count aright, the parish of Monnygaffe for bounds will be larger than the parishes of Kirkinner, Sorbie, Whithern, Glaston and perhaps Mochrum too.

7. Mochrum. The Bishop of Galloway is patron. This parish Kirk lys more than five miles to the Northwestward from the Kirk of Glaston, four miles Westward from the Kirk of Kirkinner and six miles to the Southwest from the town of Wigton. This parish of Mochrum is bounded on the East with the parish of Kirkinner. On the South with the parish
102. of Kirkmaiden annext to Glaston. On the West the sea, On the Northwest with the parish of Glenluce, on the North partly with the parish of Glenluce and partly with the parish of Kirkcowand. This parish of Mochrum is about eight miles in length, and but three miles in breadth; the farthest part will be six miles distant from the parish kirk. Principal Edifices in this parish are 1, Myreton pronounced Merton, the Residence of Sir William Maxwell of Muireith and lately bought by him from Sir Godfrey McCulloch the Cheife of the family of McCullochs. Part of this house is built upon a little round hillock whereof there are severall artificial ones in

this countrey called Motes and commonly they are trenched about. This house ly's towards the South a large mile distant from the parish Kirk. it hath an old chapel within less than a bow draughts distance from it. On the Northside of this house and hard by it, is the White Loch of Myrton, but why called White I know not, except as Sir William Maxwell informs me, it be so called because the water (as he saith) hath this property that it will wash linnen as well without soap, as many others will do with it, and therefore in my opinion, it is an excellent place for whitening or bleeching of Linnen, holland and Muzlin Webbs. This Loch is very famous in many writers, who report that it never freezeth in the greatest frosts; whether it had that vertue of old I know not, but sure I am it hath not now for this same year it was so hard frozen that the heaviest carriages might have carried over it: However I deny not but the water thereof may be medicinal, having receaved severall credible informations, that severall persons both old and young have been cured of continued diseases by washing therein, yet still I cannot approve of their washing three times therein, which they say, they must do, nether the frequenting thereof the first Sunday of the Quarter viz. the first Sunday of February, May, August and Nov^{r}, although many foolish people affirm that not only the water of this Loch, but also many other springs and wells have more vertue on those days than any other. And here again we may take notice of another mistake in Speeds lesser *103.* Map, in which Loch Merton is placed betwixt Cree and Blaidnoch the ground of which mistake perhaps hath proceeded from a Gentlemans house in the parish of Penygham lying betwixt Cree and Blaidnoch, call'd Merton, but there is no loch thereabout of that name. 2. Mochrum. A good house standing in the Moors towards Kirkcowand, it stands betwixt two Lochs and is about five miles distant from the Kirk of Mochrum. It is the principal Residence of James Dunbar of Mochrum. 3, Ariullan an house situated neer the seaside, about a mile and an halfe Northwestwardly from the Kirk of Mochrum in the way from the Kirk of Mochrum to Glenluce. This house in the year 1679 appertained to Alexander Hay of Ariullan. In this parish of Mochrum under the cliffe at

the seaside about three miles distance from the Kirk in the way to Glenluce, is a little ruinous chapel call'd by the Countrey people Chapel Finzian.

These five parishes last described viz. Kirkinner, Sorbie, Whithern, Glaston and Mochrum are all situated Southwards of Blaidnoch and all of them border upon the sea.

8. Kirkcowan pronounced Kirkuan. The patronage of this parish Kirk is the same with that of Kirkinner, to it is adjacent, lying about six miles therefrom towards the North-west. It was as old people informe me, long since subjected to the care of the Minister of Kirkinner, who preached two Sundays at Kirkinner and the third at Kirkuan. This parish of Kirkcuan is about ten or eleven miles in length and about four in breadth, the farthest part of this parish will be about seven or eight miles distant from the parish Kirk, which is distant six miles towards the West from the town of Wigton. This parish of Kirkcuan is bounded on the North with the parish of Cammonel in Carrick; on the East with the parish of Penygham, and separated from it with the river of Blaidnoch, on the SouthEast it is bounded with the parish of Kirkinner, on the South with the parish of Mochrum. On the West it is bounded with the parish of Glenluce, from which it
104. is partly separated by the water of Tarffe, which beginning about the upper end of this parish of Kirkcuan, divides the same from the parish of Glenluce till at length it turnes more Eastwardly and runs through part of this parish of Kirkcuan, and running on the southside of, and neer to the said Kirk, empties itself more than halfe a mile beneath the same into the river of Blaidnoch. There is but one house of note in this parish viz. Craichlaw. A good house situated about a mile towards the West from the Kirk, and is the Residence of William Gordon of Craichlaw.

These eight parishes last described viz. Penygham, Wigton, Kirkinner with Longcastle annext thereto, Sorbie with Kirkmadroyn and Cruglton annext to it, Whitherne, Glasserton with Kirkmaiden annext thereto, Mochrum and Kirkcowand in the shire together with Monygaffe in the Stewartry, make up the Presbitry of Wigton, another of the Presbitries pertaining to the Dioces of Galloway. The Ministers of the

Presbitry meet ordinarly at Wigton once a month upon a Wednesday and oftener as they find occasion for exerceing of Church discipline and other affair appertaining unto them.

9. Glenluce *i.e. vallis lucis*, or *vallis lucida*, a pleasant valley, for such it is, or *vallis sancti Lucæ* or *Sanctæ Luciæ*; which of these I shall not positively determine, but however questionless it ought to be spell'd Glenluce, and not Glenlus as Speed and severall others spell the same. It is a large parish being bounded on the East with the parishes of Kirkouan and Mochrum. On the south partly with the sea, and partly with the parish of Stoniekirk from which it is separated by the river of Poltanton. On the West with the parish of the Inch. On the North with the parish of Cammonel in Carrick. The Bishop of Galloway is patron of this parish. The Kirk is twelve miles distant from Wigton, westward in the way from thence to Stranrawer which is six miles farther westward. The farthest part in this parish is about eight or nine miles distant from the parish Kirk. In this parish about halfe a mile or more Northward from the parish kirk, is the Abbacy of Glenluce situated in a very pleasant valley on the Eastside of the river of Luce, the *105.* steeple and part of the walls of the church together with the Chapterhouse, the walls of the Cloyster the gatehouse with the walls of the large precincts are for the most part yet standing. In this parish of Glenluce, there was a spirit, which for a long space molested the house of one Campbell a Weaver, it would be tedious to give a full relation of all the stories concerning it. Sinclar in his Hydrostaticks gives some account of it. This parish was *in anno* divided into two parishes, the one called the New Parish, and the other the Old, and for that effect there was a New Kirk built about thrie miles from the other Northward, but at present the saids two parishes are incorporated into one, as at first. The whole parish of Glenluce holds of the Bishop of Galloway as Abbot of Glenluce, who hath a regality here, Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair is heritable Bayly thereof. This office is at present exerced by Sir Charles Hay of Park. Principall Edifices in this parish are 1, Corsecrook, An house standing in the Moor, two miles distant from the Kirk eastwards. It was long since,

pertaining to the Lairds of Bambarroch, for the present it pertaines to Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, who hath lately built it *de novo*, and hath erected here a stately house according to the modern architecture, although it might have been more pleasant, if it had been in a more pleasant place. 2, The Park. A very pleasant dwelling standing on a level hight in the midst of a little wood, upon the Westside of the water of Luce, the Kirk being opposite thereto on the Eastside. It belongs to Sir Charles Hay of Park. 3, Balcarrie. It is about a mile from the Kirk towards the South, it belongs also to Sir Charles Hay of Park. 4, Schinnernes. A good stone house standing neer the sea upon a promontorie about two miles from the Kirk towards the Southeast. It belongs to the re-
106. presentatives of Kennedy of Schinnernes. Midway betwixt Balcarrie and Schinnerness and about halfe a mile from each, there is an old chapel or Kirk, called Kirkchrist but now it is ruinous.

10. Inch. The Bishop of Galloway is Patron of this Kirk; which is sixteen miles distant from Wigton, and four miles from Glenluce towards the West, and two miles distant from the town of Stranrauer eastwardly. This parish of the Inch is bounded on the East with the parish of Glenluce; On the South with the parish of Stoniekirk, from which it is divided by the water of Paltanton; On the Southwest it is bounded with the parish of Portpatrick, which parish was once belonging to, and was a part of the parish of Inch, and to this day is yet called the black quarter thereof. On the West it is bounded with the parish of Laswalt or Laswede, joyning thereto just at the Southside of the town of Stranraver which also bounds the parish of Inch on the West. On the Northwest it is bounded with a great Loch or Bay of the sea, call'd Loch Rian, pronounced Loch Ryan. On the North it is bounded with the parishes of Ballantrea and Commonell in Carrick. The farthest part of this parish is about six miles distant from the parish Kirk. In this parish about a mile from the Kirk towards the Southwest, there is the ruines of an Abbacy environed almost with a great freshwater Loch, in fashon of an horseshoe, this Abbacy is commonly call'd Salsyde, by Speed Salsed though by him misplaced *potius* Soul

Seat, *sedes animarum*; some say it should be Saul Seat *sedes Saulis* one Saul being as they say Abbot or Monk thereat. The Manse belonging to the Minister of the Inch is seated here, though a mile distant from the Kirk and the Gleib is environed with this Loch, and a short trench drawn from one 107.
corner to the other thereof. At this Manse is a stone pretty large, which I have seen, to the particles whereof broken off, the countrey people attribute great vertue for cureing of the gravel, and tell a long story concerning the progress of that stone, and how it came there, concerning which if you think fit, you may enquire at Mr James Hutcheson, Minister of North Leith, who was a considerable space Minister of this parish and dwelt in this house. Principal Edifices in this parish of the Inch are 1, Castle Kennedy. A stately house and formerly one of the dwelling houses of the Earls of Cassillis who long since had great power in Galloway which occasioned then the ensuing Rhyme.

Twixt Wigton and the town of Air
Portpatrick and the Cruives of Cree
No man needs think for to 'bide there
Unless he court with Kennedie.

This house now belongs to Sir John Dalrymple younger of Stair. It is environed also with a large freshwater Loch, and almost situated like the Abbacy of Soul Seat, it hath also gardens and orchards environed with the Loch. In this Loch there are two severall sorts of trouts, the one blacker than the other, and each keep their own part of the Loch, so that when they are in the dish at the table those that are acquainted with their differences, can easily tell in which part of the Loch such and such a fish was taken: Just on the other side of the Loch towards the Northwest stands the parish Kirk of the Inch, so call'd from a little Island call'd the Inch situated in the Loch, a little distance from the Kirk, Within this litle Island, which is also planted with trees, is a little house built, into which the late Earl of Cassillis used to retire himselfe betwixt sermons, having a boat for that purpose, in which also he could be soon transported from Castle Kennedy to the Church and so back again, the way from the Kirk to the Castle by 108.
land being about a mile on either side of the Loch. 2. Inder-

messan situated neer Lochryan, about two miles distant from the Kirk towards the NorthWest. This house belongs to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. Here is a little hamlet or village, which of old was the most considerable place in the rinds of Galloway, and the greatest town there about, till Stranrauer was built. 3, Larg, distant about two miles from the Kirk Northeast. The residence of William Lin of Larg. 4, Craig caffie distant two miles from the Kirk Northwest, it being not far from Indermessan. It is the residence of Gilbert Neilson of CraigCaffie.

11. Stranraver called also the Chapel. This is a Burgh Royal lately enroll'd. They choose annually a Provest two Baylys a Dean of Guild and a Treasurer, with severall other Councellours. This town is eighteen miles westward from Wigton. It lys upon the Bay called Lochryan, and is commodiously seated for trade by sea. It is but a litle town, yet it is indifferently well built, their houses are within for the most part kept neat and clean and their meat well dress'd by reason of their correspondence with Ireland being only about four miles distant from port Patrick. They have a considerable Market here every Fryday and two yearly faires the one being on the first Fryday of May, and the second being on the last Fryday of August and call'd St. Johns fair in harvest. The parish is of a small extent, having nothing but the town belonging thereto, being environ'd with the parish of Laswalt on the West and Southwest, and with the parish of Inch on the East and Southeast, which two parishes meet at the Southside of the towne and out of these two parishes this parish of Stranrauer is erected. On the Northside it lys open to the Lochryan. The Bishop of Galloway is patron hereof. On
109. the Eastend of the town there is a good house pertaining to Sir John Dalrymple younger of Stair, call'd the Castle of the Chapel, where also there is a chapel now ruinous, from whence all on the Eastside of the Bourn is called the Chapel. Betwixt this house and the Kirk there runs a bourn or strand so that, so that perhaps the town should be spell'd Strandraver. This house and the crofts about it, though I have diligently enquir'd thereanent, yet I could never certainly learn to which parish it really pertaines, some asserting that it belongs to the

parish of the Inch, others that it belongs to the parish of Stranraver though not lyable to the Jurisdiction of the burgh there, as some alledge. In this town the last year, while they were digging a watergate for a mill, they lighted upon a ship a considerable distance from the shore, unto which the sea at the highest springtide never comes, it was transversly under a little bourne and wholly covered with earth a considerable depth, for there was a good yard with kale growing in it, upon the one end of it; By that part of it, which was gotten out, my informers, who saw it, conjecture that the vessel had been pretty large, they also tell me that the boards were not joyned together after the usuall fashion of our present ships or barks as also that it had nailes of copper.

12. Kirkcolme pronounced Kirkcumm. This Kirk ly's to the Northwest of Stranraver, being about four miles distant from that town and twentie two miles distant from Wigton. The Earl of Galloway is Patron of this parish of Kirkcolm. It is bounded toward the South with the Parish of Laswalt; on all other parts it is surrounded with the sea; the farthest part of this part is about three miles distant from the Parish Kirk, which is situated on the Eastside of the Parish neer the shore of Lochryan. As for Edifices in this Parish there is none considerable at present, but of old there was an house call'd the house of Corsewell, it was a considerable house, but is now *110.* wholly ruinous, it is neer three miles from the Kirk to the Northwest and lys neer the shore, belonging in property to the Earl of Galloway, but possess'd by way of Wadset by Mr Hugh Dalrymple. In this parish of Kirkcolme about halfe a mile from the Kirk at the LochRyan, there is a place call'd the Skar, which runs into the sea, and is cover'd at high water, but at low water especially after spring tides, it wili be dry for neer the space of a mile, upon which oysters are gotten in great plenty. On the Westside of this Skar, muscles and cockles are also gotten in great plenty. In this parish also about a mile and an half from the Kirk, in the way betwixt it and Stranraver there was of old a Chapel called Killemorie but now wholly ruinous, within a litle croft of about fourty shillings sterling of yearly rent, possess'd by a countrey man John M^c^Meckin, call'd ordinarly by the Countrey people the Laird,

he and his predecessors having enjoy'd the same for severall generations. At the side of this Chapel in the Croft commonly called the Lairds Croft, there is a well to which people superstitiously resort, to fetch water for sick persones to drink and they report that if the person's disease be deadly the well will be so dry that it will be difficult to get water, but if the person be recoverable, then there will be water enough.

13. Laswalt pronounced Laswede. This Kirk lyes to the Northwestward of Stranraver, from whence it is distant about two miles, and distant from Wigton twenty miles. The Bishop of Galloway is patron. This parish of Laswalt is bounded towards the North with the parish of Kirkcolme. On the West with the sea that looks to Ireland, on the South it is bounded with the parish of Portpatrick, from which it is partly separated by the water of Paltanton. On the South
111. East and East it is bounded with the parish of the Inch; and on the Northeast it is bounded with the LochRyan and Stranraver. The farthest part in this parish of Laswalt is about three miles distant from the parish Kirk. Principal Edifices in this parish are 1, Lochnaw a very good house distant from the Kirk about a mile westward. This house hath a Loch neer to it. It is the principal Residence of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw. The Office of Constabularie is annexed thereto, and the said Sir Andrew Agnew is heritable Constable thereof. 2, Galdenoch a tower house more than a mile distant from the Kirk Northwestwardly being about a quarter of a mile distant from Lochnaw towards the North. 3. The Mark a new house lately built of brick made there. It stands about a bow draught from the town of Stranrauer, and about two miles distant from the parish Kirk. It belongs to Agnew of Sheuchan.

14. Portpatrick. The Laird of Dunskay is patron hereof. The parish of Portpatrick is bounded on the North with the parish of Laswalt, from which it is in part separated by the water Paltanton. On the Northeast it is bounded with the parish of the Inch. It is bounded on the East and South with the parish of StonieKirk. On the West it lyeth upon the sea and is the usual passage betwixt this Countrey and the Kingdome of Ireland from which it is about leagues distant.

The Minister of Portpatrick by a gift from King Charles the Martyr is Commendator of Soulseat, and by vertue thereof pretends to have a right to several superiorities priviledges and emoluments but I cannot positively affirme any thing thereanent by reason that his right thereto hath been long in debate before the Lords of Session and is not yet determined. The Kirk of Portpatrick stands just on the sea side neer to the harbour, which is four miles distant from Stranrauer and 112.
twenty two miles distant from the town of Wigton towards the West. The farthest part in the parish of Portpatrick is about three miles distant from the Parish kirk. Principal Edifices are 1, Dunskay once a great Castle belonging to my Lord of Airds in Ireland, now belonging to John Blair of Dunskay son and heir to Master John Blair late Minister of Portpatrick, it is now wholly ruinous, it stood upon a rock on the seaside, within a quarter of a miles distance from the Kirk. 2. Killanringan about a mile distant from the Kirk towards the North lying neer the sea shore, the present Residence of the forsaid John Blair of Dunskay who is heritor thereof as also of the far greatest part of the whole parish.

15. Stoniekirk. The Laird of Garthland is Patron hereof. There are two other parishes annexed to it, viz. Toskerton and Clashshant, both holding of the Bishop of Galloway, upon which account the Bishop alledges that Garthland should only present at every third vacancy, or at least that they should present *per vices*. This Kirk of Stoniekirk lys to the Southward of Stranraver, from which it is distant about four miles. The parish of Stoniekirk, the other two parishes of Toskerton and Clashshant being included, is bounded on the East and Southeast with the sands or Bay of Glenluce; on the South with the parish of Kirkmaiden. On the West with the sea looking towards Ireland; Towards the Northwest and more Northerly it is bounded with the parish of Portpatrick On the North with the parishes of Glenluce and Inch from which it is separated by the water of Poltanton. The farthest part of this parish of Stoniekirk, Toskerton and Clashshant being included, is distant almost four miles from the Parish Kirk which is distant towards the West from Wigton, eighteen 113.

miles. Principal Edifices in this parish of Stoniekirk are 1, Garthland a good old strong house distant from the Parish kirk about a mile N.N.W. or thereby. It is the dwelling place of William M^cdowall of Garthland. 2, Balgreggan another good strong house distant from the parish kirk a large mile towards the South. It was the ordinary residence of the Laird of Freuch whose sirname is also M^cdowal. 3, Ardwell distant from the parish Kirk three miles towards the South. It is the present residence of Sir Godfrey McCulloch of Myrton, and lyes midway betwixt the Bay of Glenluce and the sea looking towards Ireland, the distance betwixt the two seas at high water being about two miles and an halfe. 4, Killaser distant from the parish Kirk about three miles and about half a mile to the Eastward of Ardwell, this house also belongs to Sir Godfrey McCulloch.

16. Kirkmaiden so called because the Kirk is dedicated to Virgin Mary the Print of whose knee is fabulously reported to be seen on a stone where she prayed somewhere about a place in this parish called Maryport, neer to which place there was a chapel long since, but now wholly ruined, neer which place also at a peece of ground called Creechen about a mile distant from the Kirk, the sheep have all their teeth very yellow, yea and their very skin and wool are yellower than any other sheep in the countrey and will easily be known though they were mingled with any other flocks of sheep in the whole countrey. The Kings Majesty is Patron of the parish of Kirkmaiden, although the Lairds of Kilhilt pretend thereto and are in possession thereof This parish Kirk is about twenty miles
114. distant from Wigton towards the Southwest and about miles distant from Stranraver more Southwardly. This Parish is an Isthmus or narrow tongue of Land reaching into the sea for the space of about miles and is surrounded with the sea on all quarters except at the one end thereof which is bounded with the parish of Stoniekirk. The broadest part of this parish of Kirkmaiden is litle more than a mile and an halfe or thereby; the narrowest part will be about a mile; and the Farthest part of the parish will be but a little more than three miles distant from the parish kirk. On the point of this Isthmus two large miles and more from

the Kirk and at the South East part of the parish, is the promontory called the Mule or Mule of Galloway, to distinguish it from the Mule of Kintyre. At the which place there is most commonly a very impetuous current. Principall Edifices in this parish are 1, Logan The dwelling place of Patrick M^cdowall of Logan, Lieutennent to his Majesties Militia troop of horse for this shire and distant from the parish Kirk about 2 miles and an halfe towards the North. In this Gentlemans Land at the seaside opposite to the coast of Ireland is a place called Portnessock very commodious for an Harbour, whereupon his eldest son Robert heir apparent of Logan hath lately procured an act of his Majesties privy Councill for a voluntary contribution towards the building of an harbour there. At this Portnessock there is an excellent Quarrie of slate stones, which are very large and durable. The countrey hereabouts especially in the summer time is very defective of Mills by reason that the litle bourns are there dryed up; to supply which defect, the Laird of Logan hath lately built an excellent Wind-mill, which is very usefull not only to his own lands but to the whole countrey thereabouts. *115.* In this Gentlemans land about a mile and an halfe from the parish Kirk is a well call'd Muntluckwell, it is in the midst of a litle Bogg, to which well severall persons have recourse to fetch water for such as are sick asserting [whether it be truth or falshood I shall not determine] that if the sick person shall recover, the water will so buller and mount up, when the Messinger dips in his vessel, that he will hardly get out dry shod by reason of the overflowing of the well but if the sick person be not to recover, then there will not be any such overflowing in the least. It is also reported [but I am not bound to beleeve all reports] that in this Gentlemans land there is a rock at the seaside opposite to the coast of Ireland, which is continually dropping both winter and summer, which drop hath this quality, as my Informer saith, that if any person be troubled with chine-cough, he may be infallibly cured by holding up his mouth and letting this drop fall therein. What truth there is in this information I know not, but this I am sure of, that on the other shore of this Isthmus in this Gentlemans ground, there is, or at least not long since was a

saltpan where good salt was made, with peits instead of coals. 2, Cloneyard. It was of old a very great house pertaining to Gordon of Cloneyard but now it is something ruinous. It lyes about a mile distant from the parish kirk northwardly. 3, Drummore. This house is about three quarters of a mile distant from the parish Kirk towards the East, and appertaines to Squire Adair of Kilhilt.

These eight parishes last mentioned viz. Glenluce, the new
116. Kirk being included, Inch, Stranraver, Kirkcolme, Laswalt, Portpatrick, Stoniekirk, Tosherton and Clashshant being included and Kirkmaiden, make up the Presbytrie of Stranraver one of the three Presbytries of the Dioces of Galloway. The Ministers of the Presbytrie meet ordinarly at Stranraver the first Wednesday of every month and oftener if they find cause, for exerceing of Church Discipline and others affairs belonging to them.

The sixteen parishes last described, viz. 1 Penygham, 2 Wigton, 3 Kirkinner, Longcastle being included, 4 Sorbie, Kirkmadroyne and Crughton being included, 5 Whitherne 6 Glasserton, Kirkmaiden being included, 7 Mochrum, 8 Kirkcowan, 9 Glenluce, including both the old and new Kirk, 10 Inch, 11 Stranraver, 12 Kirkcolme, 13 Laswalt, 14 Portpatrick, 15 Stoniekirk, Toskerton and Clashshant being included, and 16 Kirkmaiden, are all lying within the bounds of the shire of Wigton and so lyable to the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Wigton, which office belongs heritably to Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw whose predecessors have enjoy'd the same for more than two hundred and fifty years. But at present that Office is excerc'd by Collonell John Graham of Claverhouse and Mr David Graham his brother. They keep their head court at Wigton, and their ordinary Courts there too, either by themselves or their deputes every tuesday except in time of Vacation. They have another Depute also at Stranraver who keeps court there on Frydays for the benefit of such as dwell at a great distance from Wigton the head Burgh. The shire of Wigton sends two Commissioners to the Parliam: or Convention of Estates though far less both in bounds and valuation than the Stewartrie of Kirkcuburgh which sends but one.

The Commissary of Wigton who hath his dependance upon *117.*
the Bishop of Galloway hath jurisdiction over the whole shire of Wigton and parish of Monnygaffe in the Stewartrie. So that the Commissariot of Wigton comprehends exactly the whole Presbytries of Wigton and Stranraver. He either by himself or his Deputs keeps court at Wigton every Wednesday except in vacation time, for confirming of testaments, and deciding in causes brought before him.

Finis partis primæ.

PART SECOND

Answers to Queries concerning Galloway [1]

Thus much for the particular parishes of the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh and Shire of Wigton, which may serve for ane general answer to severall of your Queries, and yet I shall in this second part, give a more particular answer to some of them, which could not be conveniently inserted in the forsaid description of the several parishes.

As to the first Querie. What the nature of the countrey or place is? Answ: The North parts through the whole Stewartrie are hilly and mountainons. The whole parish of Monnygaffe consists for the most part of hills, mountains, wild forrests, and moors. The Southerne part of the Stewartrie is more level and arable. As for the Shire of Wigton, the heads or Northern parts of the parishes of Penygham, Kirkcowand, Glenluce &c are Moors and Boggs. The Southern part of the Presbytry of Wigton from the Kirk of Penygham to the sea, contains much arable land, especially in the Machirrs which, as I said formerly, imports white land. It consists generally *118.*
of a thin gravelly ground but towards the sea coast it is deeper and more inclining to a clay. The Park of Baldone for the most part, is a plain even ground consisting of a very rich clay bearing excellent grass fit for the syth. In this park of Baldone the snow uses to melt shortly after it falls; yea throughout the whole shire except in the Northern Moors thereof snow lyes not long, but melts within a day or two, unless it be accompanied with violent frosts. The Southern part of the

[1] This title is in pencil.—Ed.

Rinns (the Presbytry of Stranraver lying westerward of the water of Glenluce being commonly called the Rinns or Rinds of Galloway) is also arable and level and the land is more sandie than in the Presbytry of Wigton. Under this head I think it will not be amiss to inform you, that although we have mice good store, yet we have no Rats, [in this Presbytrie I mean, but whither they are in the Rinns I know not]. Whither this proceeds from the nature of the countrey I cannot determine, or whither they will live here or not. However there is a Gentleman in this parish of Kirkinner, who assures me that above thirty years since, he saw an innumerable multitude of Rats in his barne, which overspread most of his corne there, but they only stayed a day or two, and then evanished, he not knowing whence they came or whither they went. In the shire of Wigton we have nether coal, nor limestone nor freestone nor any wood considerable, except planting about Gentlemens houses, and yet there are very few parishes but have one or two good stone houses very well built, wherein a Gentleman of a good quality and Estate may conveniently dwell; when they build, they furnish themselves with freestone from England. As for lime they are supplyed from the shell-
119. bank of Kirkinner, and with timber for building from the wood of Cree in Monnygaff parish which yeilds abundance of good strong Oak. Those that live near the coast side, may if they please, furnish themselves with coales from England, but for the most part, the countrey, except towards the sea, is well furnished with Mosses, from whence, in the summer time they provide themselves with peits, which are so plentifull, that in the parishes of Glenluce and Kirkmaiden, they sometimes have saltpans and with peits instead of coals make salt. In the parish of Whithern, because severall of them are a considerable distance from the peit moss, they have a fewell, which they call baked Peits, which they take out of a stiff black marish ground in the summer time, work them with their hands, and making them like very thick round cakes, they expose them to the sun, and after they be throughly dry they yeild a hot and durable fire.

As to the second part of the Querie, What are the cheife products? Answ: Neat, small horses, sheep, and in some

parts of the moors, Goats; Wool, white woolen cloath; Beir, Oats, hay. Their Bestial are vented in England, their sheep for the most part at Edinburgh; their horses and woolen cloath at the faires of Wigton; their wool at Air, Glasgow, Sterling, Edinburg &c. Their wool is of three sorts: Laid-Wool, Moor Wool, and Deal Wool; The most part of their Laid Wool called in other parts smeard Wool, is in the Parish of Monnygaffe, so called because about Martimas they melt butter and Tar together and therewith they lay for that is their expression, or smear their sheep by parting the wool and with their finger straking in the mixt butter and Tar on *120.* the sheeps skin, which as it makes the wool grow longer and so the better for the finester, so it fortifies the sheep against the frost and snow, which uses to be far more excessive there than in the lower grounds. This Wool though far longer than the other two sorts will not give so much per stone, by reason that when the wool is scoured, and the butter and tar washed out, it will not hold out weight by far so well as the next sort, viz. Moor Wool, this is the best of the three sorts, being very cleane, because not tarr'd and consequently much whiter. The best Moor Wool is said to be in Penygham, Kirkcowan, Mochrum, Glenluce in the shire, and upon the water of Fleet in the Stewartrie. The third sort viz. Dale or deal wool is not usually so good as the Moor Wool, being much fouler than it, in regard of the toft Dykes which enclose the sheepfolds in the ground neer the shore, whereas in the Moors their folds are surrounded with dykes of single stones laid one upon the other.

The Oates in the shire are commonly very bad, being compar'd with the Oates of many other shires, having long beards or awnds, and although their measure be heaped, and the weakest and worst of their Oates which they reserve for their horses and seed, be winnow'd and drawn out, yet three bolls of corne will not yeild much more than one boll of good and sufficient meal straked measure. however the countrey people have the dexterity of making excellent and very hearty meal, I mean when they make it designedly and for their own use, shelling it in the Mill, twice and sometimes thrice, before they grind it into meal and then they grind it not so small and

121. fine, as they do commonly in other parts. It is fit to be remembred here, that before they carry the corne to the mill, after it is dry'd in the Killn, they lay it upon the Kiln flour in a circular bed about a foot thick, then being barefoot they go among it rubbing it with their feet, (this they call Lomeing of the corne), and by this means, the long beards and awnds are separated from the corne, and the corne made, as they terme it more snod and easie to pass through the mill, when they are shelling of the corne there. The ordinary encrease of this corne is but three for one, which, for they sow much, will, except in years of great scarcitie, abundantly satisfy themselves and furnish the Moorlands plentifully with victual, yea and oftentimes they vend and transport much thereof to other countreys. In some places viz. neer the sea, they sow a whiter and greater corne, which hath a greater increase both to the mill and from it. They begin to plough their Oatland in October and begin to sow in February if the weather will permit, for that Maxime of Agriculture *properato satio sæpe solet decipere sera semper* suits exactly with this countrey. They divide their arable land into eight parts at least, which they call cropts, four whereof they till yearly. Their first cropt they call their Lay, and this is that on which the bestial and sheep were folded the summer and harvest before and teathed by their lying there. The second croft they call their Awell, and this is that which was the Lay cropt the year before. The third, which was their Awell the former year, they call only the third Cropt. The fourth is that which was their third cropt the foregoing year, however good husbands till, but litle of this; and then these cropts or parts remaine four years at least untill'd after this so that the one halfe of their arable land is only till'd yearly, the other halfe bearing only grass and as they terme it lying Lee. Thus much for their tilling of their Oatland, save only that in the Shire they till
122. not ordinarly with horses, but with oxen, some only with eight oxen, but usually they have ten, which ten oxen are not so expensive by far in keeping as four horses, which must be fed dayly with corne, besides the oxen yeeld much more dung, as also when they grow old and unserviceable, they get a good price for them from the graziers and drovers. In severall

parts of the Stewartrie they till with four horses all abreast, and bound together to a small tree before, which a boy or sometimes a woman leads, going backwards. In the mean time another stronger man hath a strong stick about four foot long with an iron hook at the lowest end thereof, with which being put into an other Iron fastened to the end of the plough-beame and leaning upon the upper end of the stick and guiding it with his hands, he holds the plough beam up or down accordingly as he finds the ground deep or shallow ; the land where they use this sort of tilling being far more rocky and stonier than in the shire.

Their Beir is commonly very oatie, and in some places mixt with darnel, which they call Roseager, especially in wet land and in a wet year. This Roseager being narcotick occasions strangers to find fault with our ale, although it do not much trouble the inhabitants there, but is sometimes thought by them to be no ill ingredient, providing there be not too great a quantity thereof, because, as some alledge, it makes the drink to be the stronger. As for this Roseager, although I do not much plead for it, yet it is not to be imputed to this countrey as peculiar to our Beir, for sure I am as I was some years since riding in Lothian Within three miles of the Ports of Edinburgh I saw more plenty of it growing among barly there, than I ever saw growing in so little bounds ; in any part of Galloway. However as for the Beir itselfe, it is indifferent *123.* good, though not so birthy as in many other places, for its encrease is usually but about four or five for one, and yet they are abundantly able to serve themselves and to transport great quantities thereof to the Moors of Monnygaffe &c as also to Greenock and other places. They sow, contrary to their sowing of oates, the best seed they can get, and yet it comes up oatie, much whereof remaines after the winnowing. They deliver to the Maltman nine measures of beir, and he delivers back only eight measures of made Malt. They begin to till their beirland about the latter end of March or the beginning of April, and after the same hath been till'd twenty days, and the weeds begin to plant, as their phrase is, they sow it, tilling the same but once which is something peculiar to this countrey, yea and they sow their Beir in the same place every

year, and without intermission, which is also peculiar, in a peece of ground lying neerest to their house, and this peece of ground they call their Beir-Fay. On which they lay their dung before tilling, but their dung will not suffice to cover the same yearly, yea they think it sufficient if in three years space, the whole be dunged, and this I suppose is also peculiar to this countrey. After the beir is sprung up, about eight or ten days after the sowing, I have observed them towards the evening (if there hath been a little shower, or they perceave that there will be one ere the next morning,) to harrow their beirland lightly all over, which as they find by experience, plucks up and destroys the young weeds, which wither and decay, but the beir presently takes rooting again without any
124. prejudice, unless a great drought do immediatly follow. It is frequently observed that better beir grows on the part of the Fay that was dunged the preceeding year, than on that which was only dunged the current year. Their beir is ripe about Lambas and sometime sooner. They have always at the end of their Beir-Fay an hemp-rigg on which they sow hemp yearly, which supplys them with sacks, cords, and other domestick uses, this Hemprigg is very rich land, as being their Dunghill, where they put all their dung, which in the winter and spring their Byres and Stables do furnish them with.

As for Wheat, there is but very little of it to be found growing in this countrey. Nether have they any quantity of Rye, that which is, is usually to be found growing with the Moormen only.

As for Pease, very few in this countrey sow them and yet I know by experience, that they might get very much advantage by sowing of them, the encrease being ordinarly sixteen and more for one, yea and it is a rare thing to see any pease worm-eaten; What the Reason is that they do not sow them, I do not very well know, however I suppose one reason to be, because their sheep (which are many and not at all hous'd as in many other places) would eat them all up, since the pease should be sowne much sooner than the ordinary time of their herding their sheep.

As to the second Querie, concerning plants I can give no answer save this, that I know no plants peculiar to this

countrey, yet I have observ'd these following to grow more plentifully here than I remember to have seen in other places, viz. at the seaside, Glasswort, Eringo, sea-wormwood, Scurvy-grass, Sea Kale, and on the Rocks Paspier, Hindtongue. In the Moors, Spleenwort, Heath or Heather with the flower. In boggs, mosses and soft ground, Ros Solis (the countrey people call it Muirill grass, and give it to their cattel in drink against the disease called the Muir-ill) Pinguicula or Butter-niat or Yorkshire Sanicle (which being made into an ointment is very good to anoint the udders of their kine, when they are rocked or chapped) Hasta Regia or Lancashire Ashphodele. As also the true Osmunda Regalis, or filiæ florida; many horse loads whereof are growing in the Caumfoord neer the Loch of Longcastle in this parish of Kirkinner; this plant the countrey people call the Lane Onion or as they pronounce it the Lene Onion, the word Lene in their dialect importing a soft, grassie meadow ground, they call this plant also by the name of stifling grass, and they make much use of it for the consolidating of broken bones, or straines ether in man or beast, by steeping the root thereof in Water till it become like to glue water or size, wherewith they wash the place affected with very good success. Danewort also grows very plentifully on the Southeast of Wigton; in the Churchyard of Anwoth, and in a place of this parish of Kirkinner called the Cruives of Dereagill;[1] this vegetable, whether herb or shrub I shall not dispute, is found by experience to be very usefull against paines in the joynts or the contraction of the nerves and sinews by bathing the place affected, in a decoction of the leaves and stalks of the said plant in sea water. I had almost forgot to tell you that upon the low rocks covered every spring tide, in Skelleray in this parish of Kirkinner I found the Sea Lavender or Limonium, which Gerrard calls Britannia it is a fine plant with a pretty flower. I took up some of the plants with the clayie sand sticking to the roots and planted the same in my garden, which grew wellenough. I have seen this plant since, growing in Mr Sutherlands Garden, who told me he brought it from Gravesend. In the

125.

[1] 'Darigill' interlined.—Ed.

parish of Monnygaffe there is ane excrescence, which is gotten off the Craigs there, which the countrey people make up into
126. balls, but the way of making them I know not, this they call Cork lit and make use thereof for litting or dying a kind of purple colour. There is also in the said parish another excrescence which they get from the roots of trees, and call it Woodraw, it is a kind of fog or moss with a broad leaf, this they make use of to lit or dy a kind of Orange or Philamort Colour. I shall end this head by telling you that the year after our arable Land is turned into grass, it abounds and is almost overspread with Digitalis or Foxgloves, the countrey people call them Fox tree leaves, or Deadmens fingers, some whereof have white flowers; as also with a small sorrell, and very commonly also with the lesser Asperula and with ornithopodium or birds foot, by which you may easily guess at the nature of the ground.

As concerning animals I can say nothing save that this countrey consisting both of Moors and Valley grounds along the sea shore. We have such as are usually found in the like places; As in the Moors we have plenty of Moorfowles, Partridges, Tarmakens, &c. In our hills and Boggs, foxes good store. In our Lochs and Bourns otters; Neer the sea severall sorts of wildgeese, Wildducks, Ateales, small teales, Sea maws, Gormaws and another fowl which I know not the name of, it is about the bigness of a pigeon, it is black and hath an rid bill. I have seen it haunting about the Kirk of Mochrum.

As to the third Querie concerning Forrests, I can say, but little, save that there is in parish of Monnygaffe a forrest or two, wherein are also some Deer, but of their bounds or jurisdictions I cannot give any certain or particular account. There is also in the parish of Sorbie, betwixt the kirks of Kirkinner & Sorbie a large Moor, called the Forrest Moor, but why so called I know not, except it be, as the people say, because there was long since a great wood growing therein
127. though at present there is not one tree growing there, unless two or three bushes may be call'd so. And here I shall add that up and down the whole countrey, I have observed many Hawthorne trees growing in several places, the boughs or branches of which trees, (and many times the bole too) I have observed

growing or inclining towards the South East. The countrey people commonly account the cutting down of those trees ominous, and tell many stories of accidents that have befallen such as have attempted it, especially those trees of the greater sort, Why they have such a regard to those trees I know not, only I remember to have read in Heylen, in his description of Ægypt, who speaking of the Palmtree, tells us that the nature thereof is, that though never so ponderous a weight were put upon it, It yeilds not to the burden; but still resists the heavines of it, and endeavours to lift up, and raise itselfe, the more upwards; for which cause, saith he, it was planted in churchyards, in the eastern countreys, as an Emblem of the Resurrection; instead whereof we use the Ewtree planted in churchyards, as also very often the Hawthorntree, which is also something of the nature of the Palmtree, upon which account perhaps at first the people had a respect thereto, and now esteem it ominous to cut it down.

As to that part of the Querie concerning springs and their medicinal qualities, I can say nothing save only what hath been said in the description of the severall parishes; as also that there are very many excellent springs in this Countrey, affording great plenty of excellent good water. Severall of them, the countrey people according to their fancy, alledge to be usefull against severall deseases, being made use of on such particular days of the quarter, which superstitious custome I cannot allow of, and yet I doubt not but there are severall medicinal wells in this countrey, if they were sought out and experimented by men capable to Judge thereanent.

As to that part of the Querie concerning Parks I can only say that the Park of Baldone is the Cheife, yea I may say the first, and as it were the mother of all the rest; Sir David Dunbar being the first man that brought parks to be in request in this countrey, but now many others finding the great benefit thereof, have followed his example as the Earl of Galloway, Sir William Maxwell, Sir Godfrey McCulloch, Sir James Dalrymple, the Laird of Logan, and many others who have their Parks or enclosed grounds, throughout the whole Shire. *l.s.*

As concerning Rivers, the principal are Orr, Dee, Kenn, Fleet, Cree, Blaidnoch, Luce or Glenluce and Paltanton.

Orr hath its rise from Lochurr or Lochorr, which Loch is situated betwixt the parish of Balmaclellan, on the Westside and the parishes of Glencairne and Dunscore on the Eastside. In this Loch there is an old ruinous Castle with planting of Sauch or Willow trees for the most part about it, where many wildgeese and other waterfowles breed, to this place there is an entrie from Dunscore side, by a causey, which is covered with water knee deep. This Loch is replenished with pikes: Many salmon also are found there at spawning time; from this Loch the river comes and dividing the parishes of Glencarne, Dunscore, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Orr and Kowend, on the Eastside, from the parishes of Balmaclellan, Partan, Corsemichael Bootle and a point of Dundranen on the other side. This river is observ'd to be in all places of it, both from head to foot about twelve miles distant from the town of Drumfreis; except you go from the foot of Cowend under the Fell call'd Crustadfell by the way of Kirkbeen,

way, and then it will be fourteen distant from it, and the town of Drumfreis. This river is foordable in many places being foordable also

when the tide obstructs not, although at spring tides the sea water flows up.

however if the water be at any time great, there is a stone-bridge over it, called the bridge of Orr, which joines the
129. parishes of Kirkpatrick-Durham and Corsemichael together.

Kenn, hath its rise in the shire of Nithisdale, not far from the head of the water of Skarr in the said shire, and running westward divides the parish of Corsefairn from Dalry and then turning Southwards it divides the parishes of Dalry and Balmaclelland from the parish of the Kells; It joynes the river of Dee at a place called the boat of the Rone, four miles beneath the New town of Galloway.

Dee hath its rise from Loch Dee at the head of the parish of Monnygaffe bordering upon

and coming from thence hath on the westside the parishes of Monnygaffe, Girthton, Balmaghie, Tongueland, Twynam and part of Borgue. On the Eastside, it hath the parishes of Corsefairne, Kells, Partan, Corsemichael, Kelton, Kirkcudburgh, and empties itself into

the sea about two miles beneath the town of Kirkcudburg at an Island call'd the Ross. This River is navigable by ships of a great burthen from its mouth to the town of Kirkcudburgh and higher. This River is abundantly plenished with excellent salmon. Towards the mouth whereof Thomas Lidderdail of Isle hath a large fishyard wherein he gets abundance of salmon and many other fish. Two miles above the said town of Kirkcudburgh at the Abbacy of Tongueland, just where a rivulet called the water of Tarfle empties itself into the river of Dee, are great Rocks and Craigs, that in a dry summer do hinder the salmon from going higher up, and here it is that Vicecount of Kenmuir as Bayly to the Abbacy of Tongueland hath priviledge of a Bayly-day, and fenceth the river for eight or ten days in the summer time prohibiting all persons whatsoever to take any salmon in that space so that at the day appointed, if it have been a dry season, there is to be had excellent pastime; the said Vicecount with his friends and a multitude of other people coming thither to the fishing of salmon which being enclosed in pooles and places among the Rocks, men go in and catch in great aboundance with their *130.* hands, speares, listers &c yea and with their very dogs. At this place upon the rocks on the Riverside are a great variety of very good herbs growing. I have heard it reported, how true I know not, that it was this place and the situation thereof, which contributed towards the quickening of Captain Alexander Montgomerie his fancie, when he compos'd the Poem entituled the Cherrie and the Slae. In this river about Balmaghie are sometimes gotten excellent pearles out of the great muscle, and I am informed that Master Scot of Bristow hath one of them of a considerable value. In this river is an Island call'd the Threave, but of this I have already spoken in the description of the parish of Balmaghie. About
above the said Island of the Threave this river is a deep Loch which Loch extends itself into the river of Kenn and reaches as far as the Castle of Kenmuir, in the parish of the Kells to another residence of his in the parish of Corsemichael, called the Greenlaw lying on the Eastside of Dee, yea so neer to it that sometimes the inundation of the river comes into his cellars and lower roomes. The distance betwixt the saids

two houses of Kenmuir and Greenlaw, which is also the length of the said Loch, will be about eight miles.

Fleet. This River hath its rise in the parish of Girthton, and dividing the parish of Girthton, on its Eastside, from the parish of Anwoth on its Westside, empties itself into the sea near the Castle of Cardonnes in the parish of Anwoth. This river towards the mouth of it abounds with many good fish, also at the mouth of it are some little Islands called the Isles of Fleet.

Cree. This River hath its rise from Lochmuan in the parish of Cammonell in Carrick, and dividing the parishes of Monnygaffe and Kirkmabreck on its Eastside from the parishes of Cammonell and Penygham on its Westside, empties itself into the sea beneath Wigton. In that part of this river which divides Cammonel from Monygaffe I have seen severall pearles taken out of the great muscle. There is another river called Munnach, which hath its rise from the hills of Carrick, and
131. after many flexures and turnings, for in the road betwixt the Rownetree bourne in Carrick and Palgowne in Monnygaffe parish which will be about the space of four miles; this River of Munnach is cross'd, if I remember right, about sixteen or seventen times. It empties itself into the river of Cree, at a foord call'd the Blackwrack about six miles from Monygaffe, at which place beginns the Loch of Cree, about three miles long or thereby, at the foot whereof William Stewart of Castle Stewart hath cruives wherein he gets good salmon. Upon the East bank of this Loch grows that excellent Oakwood, which I spoke of in the description of Moñygaffe, opposite whereunto viz. on the West side of the said Loch in the parish of Penygham the said Will[m] Stewart hath a wood, which in time may produce good timber, but it is far inferior to the other. There is another Rivulet called Pinkill bourn, that having its rise in the said parish of Monnygaffe, empties itself into the river of Cree, just betwixt the town and church of Monnygaffe and here again are good salmon caught with nets as also at other places betwixt the towne of Monnygaffe and Macchirmore, & which place being about a short mile distant from Monnygaffe, there is a foord calle the foord of Macchirmore, unto which the tide comes and to which little barks may come also though more than six miles from the sea

in recta linea, but much further if we count the flexures of the said River, which at high water do something resemble the Crooks of the water of Forth betwixt Sterling and Alloa. This foord is the first foord from the mouth of Cree, except the foord against Wigton of which more hereafter. At this foord of Macchirmore in the month of March are usually taken great quantities of large Spirlings, the head of this fish, when boyled hath been observed to yeild severall little bones resembling all the severall sorts of instruments that shoemakers make use of. Two miles beneath this foord of Maechirmore, there is another Rivulet called Palmure which empties itself into the river of Cree it hath its rise in the hills of Monnygaffe; and four miles distant from the towne of Monnygaffe, it runns over a precipice betwixt two Rocks: and is there call'd the Grae-mares-tail which is just beside a great *132.* Rock call'd the Saddle-loup, at which, it being the road way, horsemen must alight for fear of falling off their horses, or rather least horse and man both fall, and never rise again; And here it is to be observ'd that in Timothy Ponts Mapp (which I have only seen of late, and long after the first writing of these Papers) those two names viz. The Gray-mares-tail and the Saddle-loup are joyned together, and call'd by him, the Graymearstail of the Sadillowip, whereas the first viz. the Gray-mares-tail is the name of the water running down betwixt the two Rocks which in the falling down resembles the taill of a white or gray horse, and the name of the other viz. the Saddle-loup is the name of a rock hard by and so called for the Reason before specified. Observe also that the name that he gives it is very ill spell'd, yea in that Map and Blaws Map too, which also I have only seen of late, the name of places are so very ill spell'd, that although I was very well acquainted with the bounds, yet it was a long time before I could understand the particular places designed in that, and in some other of his Maps. And hence we may also observe that in Maps and descriptions of this nature, it is hardly possible, after the greatest care and diligence, to be exact, especially where we must of necessitie make use of informations which we receave from severall hands, and therefore these papers upon the same account being liable to mistakes, the

Reader will, I hope, be inclineable to pass them by, they being almost unavoidable.

Beneath the influx of Palmure into the river of Cree, there is another Rivulet call'd Graddock, which hath its rise eastward in the great mountain of Cairnesmuir and dividing the parish of Monnygaffe from the parish of Kirkmabreck, empties itself into the river of Cree. This River of Cree at high water will be three miles over, as reaching betwixt Wigton in the West, and Kirkmabreck *alias* Ferriton in the East, but at low water the river containes itself in lesser bounds, being not a
133. bow draught over from the East bank of the Ferriton to the West bank towards the sands of Wigton. This place at low water is foordable; but I would advise any that comes there, not to ride it, unless he have an expert guide to wade before him, it being very dangerous not only in the foord of the River, but also on the banks thereof, as also in the sands betwixt and Wigton. for even on the sands about half way betwixt the foord and Wigton there is a bourn called the Bishop bourn having its rise in the parish of Penygham and dividing that parish from the parish of Wigton empties itself into those sands, may occasion prejudice to a stranger, unless he have a good guide.

Blaidnoch. This River hath its rise from a Loch called Lochmaberrie, in the parish of Kirkcowan bordering upon Cammonell in Carrick and running southward divides the parish of Kirkcowan in the West from the parish of Penygham in the East and then runneth Eastwardly dividing the parish of Kirkinner on the southside from a corner of Penygham, and the parish of Wigton on the North, and running on the southside of the towne of Wigton, empties itself into the sea, or else into Cree on the sands of Wigton. There is a lesser Rivulet called the water of Tarfle that hath its rise about the Northwest part of Kirkcowan and for a while running southwardly divides the said Parish of Kirkcowan from the parish of Glenluce, and then bending its streams more eastwardly, it runs wholly in the parish of Kirkcowan, hard by the southside of the said parish kirk, where at a place call'd Lincuan, the Laird of Craichlaw hath a salmon fishing, where sometimes he takes a good salmon with nets. from this place the said Water of

Tarfle runs still Eastward and a large halfe mile or more from Lincuan, It empties itself into the river of Blaidnoch. About a mile above the meetings of which two waters at a place call'd the mill of Barhoshe. On the river of Blaidnoch, the said Laird of Craichlaw hath another salmon Fishing. About two miles beneath the meetings, the Laird of Grainge hath another salmon Fishing; beneath which at severall places in *134.*
the said River the Laird of Dereagill on Kirkinner side, and the Laird of Torhouse on Wigton side, have severall places where they take salmon by nets, both which Lairds have an equall interest therein, and some years by mutual agreement, they fish day about, some years again they fish together and divide their fish equally. There is also another Rivulet called the Water of Malzow or Malyie, which hath its rise at the Loch of Mochrum, and running eastward, it empties itself into the river of Blaidnoch about a mile beneath the house of Dereagill in the parish of Kirkinner. At the head of this Rivulet of Malzow are many Eelles taken about Martimas, which they salt, with their skins, in barrells, and then in the Winter time, eat them roasted upon the coals, and then only pilling off their skins. This rivulet hath also plenty of trouts. There is also another Rivulet call'd Milldriggen Bourn, that hath its rise above the place of Barnbarroch, the residence of John Vaus of Barnbarroch in the parish of Kirkinner and running Eastwards enters into the park of Baldone at the Bridge of Milldriggen, and dividing the said park of Baldone, after many windings and turnings, empties itself into the river of Blaidnoch just opposit to the town of Wigton, this Rivulet is also stored with Eels and trouts. This River of Blaidnoch is stored with excellent salmon, the Earl of Galloway possessing the whole benefit thereof from the mouth of the said river to the lands of Torhouse in the parish of Wigton. The salmon fishing in this River is not very good in a dry year especially from Torhouse and upwards, because the salmon cannot swim up for want of water, but in wet years, it commonly affords good store. I remember to have seen a fish which the fishers took with their nets, in the salt water of this river beside Wigton, they call'd it to me a young whale, it was about three or four foot long, smooth all over without scales and of a *135.*

blackish colour, if I remember right, however sure I am it had no gills, but ane open place upon the crowne of the head, instead of Gills, it was a female, the sign thereof being apparent at the first view. they made oyll of it. I got about a pint of it from them which was very clear and good, and burnt very weel in a lamp. I also once saw a sturgeon, which some one or other of Wigton had found dead on the sands there, it had large boney scales on it, one of which I have. About the year 1674, there was a pretty large whale, which came up this river of Blaidnoch, and was kill'd upon the sands, I did not see it, but saw severall peices of it for the countrey people ran upon it, and cut as much as they could bring away and made oyle of it, which many persons got good of, but I am told if it had been manag'd right and not cut so in peeces as it was, it might have been improv'd to a far greater advantage; the oyl that I saw and made use of, was very good and clear and burnt very well in my Lamp.

Glenluce or Luce. This River hath rise in the parish of Cammonell, in Carrict, and running southwardly to the new Kirk of Glenluce, meets there with another water call'd the Crossewater which also hath its rise in the parish of Cammonel in Carrict, from the said new Kirk of Glenluce it runnes southward by the Westside of the precincts of the Abbacie of Glenluce, and then half a mile and more beneath that, on the Eastside of Park Hay belonging to Sir Charles Hay of Park Hay and from thence runs still southward, till it empties itself into the sea on the large and vast sands of Glenluce, towards the foot of this River of Glenluce Sir Charles Hay hath a fish-yard wherein he gets salmon, and sometimes great plenty of herring and Mackreels.

136. Paltanton. This is a small River having its rise in the parish of Portpatrick and running southeastward dividing the parishes of Portpatrick and Stoniekirk on the Southside from the parishes of Laswalt, Inch, and Glenluce on the northside, it empties itself into the sea, on the sands of Glenluce. This river is not very broad but it is pretty deep in regard it runs through a clayie sandie ground and therfore strangers should have a care, when they ride the foords thereof. This River abounds with pikes and hath some salmon at the mouth thereof.

As to the fourth Querie, What Roads, Bays, Ports for Shipping &c Answ. As for the Stewartry neer the mouth of the water of Orr, in the parish of Dundranen, or Rerick, not far from a place called Airdsheugh is a very safe harbour for ships called Balcarie, not far from which is the Isle of Haston spoken of in the description of the Parish of Rerick. At the mouth of Dee beneath Saint Marie Isle, where the river will be half a mile broad, there is a great Bay within land, where whole fleets may safely ly at anchor. As for the shire of Wigton. At Wigton with a spring tide, and a good Pilot a ship of a considerable burden may be brought up, and easily disburdened. Betwixt Wigton and Innerwell or Enderwell in the parish of Sorbie, which I suppose, will be about three miles *in rectâ lineâ*, at low water, is to be seen nothing but a large plaine of sandie clay: but at Innerwell, ships of great burthen may safely put in; from whence doubling the point of Cruglton, till you come to the Isle of Whitherne, the coast is for the most part rockie, but the Isle of Whitherne, haveing a narrow entry, yeilds a safe secure and advantageous port to ships of a great burthen against all storms; From thence the coast of Whithern, Glasserton, Mochrum and part of Glenluce is Rockie, but coming to the Bay of Glenluce, you will find a large Bay, and dry sand when at low water, then turning southward along the coast of Stoniekirk and Kirkmaiden, which runs to the Mule of Galloway, the shore is sandie, and 137.
except at high water, you may ride for the space of twelve miles, or thereby, betwixt the sea and shore upon a plain even dry sand, and hardly so much as a pebble stone to trouble you. This Bay or Loch of Glenluce or Luce, Speed in his Mapps miscalls L. Lowys. About four or five leagues distant from this place in the sea are two great Rocks though the one be greater than the other, called Bigskarr. The point of the Mule is a great rock, on which, as I have been often informed, such as sail by it in a dark night, have observed a great light, which hath occasion'd some to say, that there is a rock of Diamonds there, however the sea at this point is oftimes very boisterous. Turning about to the Westside of the Mule, towards Ireland, the shore is rockie till you come to Portnessock in the parish of Kirkmaiden, where Robert McDowall

younger of Logan hath been at great paines and expences to build a port for ships and barks cast in that way. The Coast from thence to Portpatrick is rockie. Portpatrick itself is the ordinary port where the barks come in with passengers from Ireland from whence it is distant, as they say, about ten leagues. From Portpatrick to the mouth of Lochryan the coast is also rocky. The said Lochrian is a very large Bay wherein an whole fleet of the greatest burthen may cast anchor; it will be about two miles or thereby over, at the mouth, but then it will be about six or seaven miles long and about four miles broad. Ships may put to shore at the Claddow house in the parish of Inch, as also at the town of Stranraver which is at the head or southend of the said Loch. As to that part of the Querie, what Moon causeth highwater. I cannot give an exact account, but I conceave that a south moon maketh high water about Wigton and Whithern, for I have observed them frequently saying

Full Moon through light. Full sea at Midnight.

The seas have plenty of fish, such as salmon, fleuks, solefleuks
138. Tarbets, sea eeles, whitings &c. these are taken between Wigton and the Ferriton some in the half net formerly described, some in cups fixt on the sands neer to the Channel of the river of Cree. On the sands of Kirkinner are great multitudes of Cockles, which in the year 1674, preserved many poor people from starving. Further down the sands, neer the sea they take Keilling and Skait, by hooks baited and laid upon the sands, which they get at low water. At Polton in the months of July, August, and September are sometimes great quantities of Herring and Mackreels taken with nets. On the Coast of Whitehern, Glasserton and Mochrum, they take Cronands, Codlings, Lyths, Seathes or Glassons, Mackreels by hook and bait in boats &c. On the mouth of the Water of Luce, they take Salmon, Herring, and Mackreels in a fishyard belonging to Sir Charles Hay of Park Hay as I formerly said. On the sands of Luce they get abundance of the longshell'd fish call'd the spoutfish; the man that takes them, hath a small iron rod, in his hand, pointed at one end like an hooked dart, and treading on the sands and going backward,

he exactly knows where the fish is, which is deep in the sands, and stands perpendicular Whereupon he thrusts down his iron rod quite through the fish betwixt the two shells, and then by the pointed hook, he brings up the fish. On these sands I have seen many shells of severall sizes and shapes, but I pretend no great skill in Ichthuologie and therefore cannot give you their names. In the parish of Kirkcolme they take many keilling and skait, and sea carps with hook and line; they have also there many good oysters, which they get at low water without any trouble. In the Loch of Lochrian, there is some years a great herring fishing and upon the Coast thereabout they take very good lobsters, and some of them incredibly great. In short our sea is better stor'd with good fish, than our shoar is furnished with good fishers for having such plenty of flesh on the shore, they take litle paines to seek the sea for fish. I have also heard them say, that it hath been observ'd, that *139.* the sea and the land are not usually plentifull both in one year, but whither their plenty at land occasions them to say so, I know not.

As to the fifth Querie, concerning Monuments Forts and Camps, excepting King Galdus tomb, already spoken to in the description of the parish of Wigton, I can say nothing unless it be to tell you, that in a very large plaine call'd the Green of Macchirmore, halfe a mile to the southeastward of Monnygaffe, there are severall Cairnes of hand stones, which if I mistake not, denote that some great battail or camp hath been there, that space of plain ground being, as I conjecture, sufficient for threescore thousand men to draw up in; but I could never learn from any person what particular battel or camp had been there. I have also observed severall green hillocks called by the countrey people Moates, as particularly on the Westside of Blaidnoch in the Baronie of Clugstone pertaining to the Earl of Galloway, another at the Kirk of Monnygaffe, another at the Kirk of Mochrum, another at the place of Myrton pertaining to Sir William Maxwell of Muirveith, the one end of the said place of Myrton being built on it, another neer the house of Balgreggen in the parish of Stoniekirk, all which have had trenches about them, and have been all artificiall, but when or for what use they were made, I know not.

As to the sixt Querie concerning battells I can say nothing; as to that part of the Querie concerning memorable accidents, what I know or have been informed of, you may find in the description of particular parishes.

As to the seventh Querie concerning particular customes &c I have already given an account of their husbandry and occasionly also of some other things. I now think fitt to add these following particulars. Their Marriages are commonly celebrated on Tuesdays or Thursdays. I myself have married neer 450 of the inhabitants of this countrey all of which
140. except seaven, were married upon a Tuesday or Thursday. And it is look'd upon as a strange thing to see a marriage upon any other days, yea and for the most part also their marriages are all celebrated *crescente Luna.*

As for their burialls, I have not observed any peculiarity in them save this which I have frequently observed at the burialls of the common people viz. as soon as ever the dead corp is taken out of the house in order to its carrying to the churchyard, some persons left behind take out the bedstraw on which the person dyed, and burne the same at a little distance from the house, there may be perhaps some reason for the burning thereof to prevent infection, but why it should be don just at that time, I know not well, unless it be to give advertisement to any of the people who dwell in the way betwixt and the Churchyard, to come and attend the buriall.

The common people are for the most part great chewers of Tobacco and are so much addicted to it, that they will ask a peece thereof even from a stranger, as he is riding on the way. And therefore let not a traveller want an ounce or two of Roll Tobacco in his pocket and for an Inch or two thereof, he need not fear the want of a guide ether by night or day.

The Moor-men have a custome of barrelling whey: which is thus don. When the Whey is pressed from the curds, they let it settle and then pour off the thin clear Whey into a barrell or hogshead which will work and ferment there; the next time they make the cheese, they do the like and so dayly pour in the Whey into the barrell till it be full, this they close up, and keep it till winter and springtime, all which they have

but little milk, yea it will keep a twelve month, but it will be very sour and sharp, a mutchin whereof being mixt with a pint of spring Water, makes a drink which they make use in winter, or at any other time, as long as it lasts.

They have also a custome of tanning Cowhides for their owne and their families use, with hather instead of bark, which is thus done; having lim'd the hides, and the hair taken off, and the lime well gotten out, and well washed, *141.* they take the bark and cropts of sauch, which they boyl very well, with the decoction whereof they cover the hide in a tub, the decoction being first very well cool'd; this they call a washing woose, the next day or two thereafter, they take the short tops of young green heather, and cutt it small with an ax, then put a layer thereof in the bottom of a large tub, upon which they spread the hide, and put another layer of heather upon it, and then fold another ply of the hide and so hather upon it, and then another ply of the hide, till the hide be all folded up, always putting green heather betwixt every fold, then they put heather above all, and then make a strong decoction of heather, which being very well cool'd, they pour on the hides, till they be all covered and then put broad stones above all to keep the hides from swimming; when they find that the hides have drawn out the strength of the decoction or woose as they call it, which they know by the water, which will begin to be very clear, they take fresh hather, and so repete the operation severall times, till the hides be thoroughly tann'd which the countrey shoemakers coming to their houses make into shoes for the use of the family. And here I shall add that many of the cords, which they use in harrowing are made of hemp yarne of their own growing or spinning, which they twine, twentie or thirtie threeds together, according to the greatness of the cords they designe to make, and then they twist three ply of this together very hard, which done they let them ly in bark woose, which they say keeps the cords the longer from rotting.

Some of the countrey people here in the nighttime, sleep not except they pull off not only their cloaths but their very shirts, and then wrap themselves in their blankets yea and I have known some of them, who have so addicted themselves

to this custome that when they watch their cattell and sheep in folds at night (which they do constantly from the beginning of May, till the corne be taken off the ground for fear they should break the fold dikes in the night time and do prejudice to themselves or their neighbours) they ly on the ground with straw or fernes under them and stripping themselves stark naked, be the night never so cold and stormie, they ly there wrapping themselves in their blankets, having perhaps some-
142. times a few sticks placed cheveron wise and covered with Turffs to keep their blankets from the raine.

Some of the countrey people, especially those of the elder sort, do very often omitt the letter H after T, as Ting for thing; tree for three; Tacht for Thatch; Wit for With; Fait for Faith, Mout for Mouth, so also, quite contrary to some north countrey people (who pronounce V for W as Voe for Woe, Volves for Wolves) they oftentimes pronounce W for V, as serwant for servant, wery for very and so they call the months of February, March and April, the Ware quarter, W for V, from Ver; hence their common proverb, speaking of the stormes in February; Winter never comes till Ware comes; and this is almost to the same purpose with the English saying, When the days beginne to lengthen, the cold beginnes to strengthen.

The people of this countrey do very seldome or rather not at all, kill or sell their calves, as they do in other places, so that is a rare thing so see Veale except sometimes and at some few Gentlemens tables. They give two reasons for this; One is because as they say, the cow will not give down her milk without her Calfe [Mandeslo in his travels through Persia, India and other easterne countreys relates the like of some place there] and so should they kill or sell the Cow, they should want the use of the Cow but this I suppose might be helped would they but train up the Cow otherwise at her first Calving. The other Reason is of more weight, viz. Since a great part of their Wealth consists in the product of their cattell, they think it very ill husbandry to sell that for a shilling, which in three yearstime will yeild more than twenty.

The Weight by which they sell butter, Cheese, Tallow,

Wool and Flax of their own grouth, is by the stone of Wigton, which consists exactly of twentie two pound and an half Trois, and of this they will give you down weight.

The Measure by which they sell their Beir, Malt, and Oates is their half Peck, eight whereof make their Boll, four their furlet two their Peck. This Measure should be burnt and sealed by the magistrats of Wigton and is called in *143.* bargains and written transactions Met and Measure of Wigton. The quantity of this Measure is not exactly knowne at least it is not always exactly the same, for it is hard in this countrey to get two measures exactly alike, the sides thereof being not made of hoops and staves as the Linlithgow measures are, but of one intire thin peice of Ash bended and nailed together like the Rim of an Wool wheel, and so is apt to cling and sometimes to alter and change its exact circular frame, and therefore the countrey people bargaining among themselves do usually condescend upon such a particular measure that such a Neighbour makes use of, to buy and sell with, The reason of this inequality seems to be a debate betwixt the town and countrey. the towne alledging that the half Peck should contain sixteen pints. the countrey that it should containe only fourteen pints, and a chopin and then again suppose they were agreed about the number of pints, yet they disagree about the measure of the pint, the town alledging that it should be Jugg measure and some of the countrey alledging that it should be only pluck measure. However they sell their Beir, Malt and Oates by heap, and the vessell is so broad that the heap will be more than one third part of the whole. The halfe of this Vessell they call an Auchlet qu an eightlet or little eight part, for it is the halfe of that Measure eight whereof make their boll. So that their Boll containes sixteen Auchlets; the furlet eight Auchlets; the Peck four Auchlets and the half peck two Auchlets. By this Auchlet they sell Meale, salt and pease, all straked measure. About Kirkcudburgh in the Stewartrie although their measures are made of the same forme, yet they differ very much as to the quantities and have another way for counting the divisions of the Boll, but at Monnygaffe though in the bounds of the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh, they count

the same way with the towne of Wigton and differ very little from their measure because it lyes contiguous to the shire and is for the most part furnished with Beir, Oates, Malt and Meal from the parishes of the Presbytry of Wigton in that shire, which are all regulated by the Met and Measure of Wigton.

As to the eight Querie What Monasteries &c. Answ. Within
144. the Stewartry of Kirkcudburgh there is 1 New Abbey neer Dumfreis. It with six churches depending thereon viz. Kirkcudburgh, Kelton, Bootle, Corsemichael, Kirkpatrick-Durham and Orr, belongs to the Bishop of Edinburgh and granted to that Bishoprick at its erection by King Charles the Martyr, formerly the revenues thereof were brought in, as I am informed, towards the support of the Castle of Edinburgh. 2 The Abbey of Dundranen in the parish of Rerick or Monkton. It belongs to the Bishop of Dunblain as Dean to the Chapel Royal. 3. The Abbey of Tongueland. It belongs to the Bishop of Galloway. The Vicecount of Kenmuir is heritable Bayly thereof. In the shire of Wigton there is 1. The Priory of Whithern. It belongs to the Bishop of Galloway and hath a regality annext thereto. The Earl of Galloway is heritable Bayly thereof. 2. The Abbacy of Glenluce. It belongeth to the Bishop of Galloway. It is a regality, its Jurisdiction reacheth over the whole parish of Glenluce. Sir John Dalrymple younger of Stair is heritable Bayly of this Regality. 3. Salsyde or Soul-Seat, or Saul-Seat, now almost wholly ruined. It lyes in the flexure of a Loch within the parish of the Inch. The Minister of Portpatrick hath an action in dependance before the Lords of Session concerning the Superiority of the lands belonging to this Abbacy, and is sometimes called Commendator of Salside, but what will be the decision thereof I know not.

As to the Ninth Querie I can only say that the house of Gairlies in the parish of Monnygaffe, the house of Glasserton in the parish of Glasserton, affoords titles to the Earl of Galloway, whose tittle is Earl of Galloway, Lord Stewart of Gairlies and Glasserton. The Earl of Galloway his eldest son is called the Lord Gairlies. So Castle Kennedy in the parish of the Inch affoords a title to the Earl of Cassillis his eldest son,

who is stiled Lord Kennedy. As also the Castle of Kenmuir in the parish of Kells, affoords a title to the Vicecount of Kenmuir.

As to the tenth, eleventh, and twelth Queries, they are answerd in the description of the particular parishes. As for 145.
the rest of the Queries, to the Nobility, Gentry, Burrows, as I am not concerned therein, so it would be an attempt far above my capacity to give any satisfactory answer concerning them.

I shall only presume to give some short account concerning the Bishop of Galloway and the Chapter.

As to the Bishop of Galloway, his priviledges and dignities. He is Vicar Generall to Archbishop of Glasgow and in the Vacancie of that See, can do anything that the Archbishop himself could have done, viz. can present *Jure proprio* to vacant churches at the Archbishops gift, can present *Jure devoluto* to laick patronages that are elapsed can ordain, collate and institute within the Archbishoprick of Glasgow &c. He takes place of all the Bishops in Scotland except the Bishop o Edinburgh. The Coat of Armes belonging to him as Bishop of Galloway is Argent, St. Ninian standing full fac'd proper, cloath'd with a Pontificall Robe purpure, on his head a Miter, and in his dexter hand a Crosier. Or. As for the time of the erection of this Bishoprick, better Chronologists and Historians, than I can pretend to be, must be consulted.

As to the Chapter. Although the King in his Conge D' elire keeping the ordinary stile, beginns thus *Carolus Secundus Dei gratia Scotiæ, Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Denfensor &c Dilectis nostris in Christo, Decano et Capitulo Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Gallovidiensis, Salutem*, and directs his *literas commendaticias* To our Trusty and Well-beloved the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Galloway. And although, as I have heard it reported, King Charles the Martyr, nominated and appointed the Minister of Whithern to be Deane, and mortified a salary for that effect, yet there is no Deane of Galloway; onely an ArchDeacon who is *Archidiaconus vicem Decani supplens.* This is and hath been in the constant possession of Penygham, yet he hath no salarie for that effect, nether have any of the rest of the Members of the Chapter one sixpence that I know of, or could ever hear 146.

tell of upon the account of their being members of the Chapter. However upon the Kings Conge D' Elire, the Chapter of Galloway, upon the Archdeacons advertisement, use to meet in the Cathedrall Church of Whithern, built by Saint Ninian, and dedicate by him, as they say, to his Uncle Saint Martin Bishop of Tours in France. The bell yet extant [of which I have formerly spoken in the description of Whithern] makes it evident that the Church is Saint Martins Church. However the Members of the Chapter of Galloway are

The Min^{r} of { Penygham Archidiæ, Whithern, Pastor Candida Casa, Wigton, Pastor Victoniensis } these are within the Presbytery of Wigton.

The Min^{r} of { Inch, Sedis animarum pastor, Stoniekirk, Pastor Lithoclesiensis, Leswalt, Pastor Leswaltensis } these are within the Presbytery of Stranraver.

The Min^{r} of { Kirkcudburgh, Pastor Kirkcudburgensis, Rerick, Pastor Rericensis, Borgue, Borgensis, Twynam, Pastor Twynamensis, Crosmichael, Pastor Crucemichael, Dalry, Pastor Dalriensis. } these are within the Presbytery of Kirkcudburgh

As for the number of the parishes in the Diocess of Galloway they are thirty four, viz. Within the Presbytery of Kirkcudburgh seventeen. Within the Presbytery of Wigton, nine. Within the Presbytery of Stranraver, eight. These parishes have been particularly described already, together with severall other little parishes annext to some of them.

As for the Bishops of Galloway; their foundations for publick and pious uses, together with their revenues, I wish I could say more than I can. For such was the sacriledge and irreligious practises of many both of the Clergy and Laity, both of the Romanists and Protestants about the time of the Reformation in Queen Maries days that the foundations for pious Uses, were so diverted from the intent and design of the
147. first founder, that the very remaines and vestigia, are hardly heard tell of which no doubt hath occasioned many good Protestant Bishops that have been there, to dispose of their Charity more privately and not to lay any fund that I

know of for any pious or publick use, lest it should meet with the like fate; Yea and for the revenues of the Bishoprick, they were so far delapidate, that when the Civil Government thought fit to settle Episcopacy, there could not be found any Revenue like a competency for a Bishop to live upon; And therefore the Abbacy of Glenluce with the Superiority of the lands belonging thereto, the Priory of Whitherne with the Superiority of the lands belonging thereto, the Abbacy of Tongueland with the Superiority of the lands belonging thereto, were all annext to the Bishoprick of Galloway to make a competency for him. The King also purchased the patronages and teinds of the kirks of Dumfries, Trailflat, Closeburn, Staple-Gordon, and Dumgree all lying within the Diocess of Glasgow, from the Earl of Roxburgh, which five kirks were pendicles of the Abbacy of Kelso, to which Abbey that Earl had a right, and granted the benefit accrescing from these Churches (the respective ministers of the saids five kirks being first provided for) to the Bishoprick of Galloway, so that now, although the revenues of the Bishoprick are not large and opulent, yet if times were peaceable, he might live there; well enough upon it, and might moreover performe such acts of Hospitality and Charity, as would much ingratiat himself with the people of that countrey, had he also but a convenient house to live in, for as I formerly insinuated, the Bishoprick was so dilapidated, that there is not so much as an house in all the Diocess, that as Bishop of Galloway, he can call his owne, the pityfull dwelling the Bishops of Galloway of late, have hitherto had, being only in a Chapel belonging to the Abbacy of Glenluce, and within the precincts of that ruinous Abbacy: The Bishop himself, when dwelling in the countrey, preaching in the kirk of Glenluce on the Sundays in the forenoon, and giving out of his revenue a salary to a Minister to preach for him in the afternoons, the Bishop being present, and to preach both diets, he being absent.

As for the lands that hold of him as Bishop of Galloway, as *14s.*
Prior of Whitherne as Abbot of Glenluce, and as Abbot of Tongueland and as having right to the five parishes above specified, they are very many, but yet considering, that the yeerly dutys payable forth of the lands are very small, as also

these lands are far distant, some of them lying in Annandale, some in Nithisdale, some in Eskdale, some in Argyle, some in Carrict, together with the set yearly salaries that his Baylies of Glenluce, Whitherne and Tongueland get from him, as also the yearly salary that he gives to his Chamberlain or Factor to uplift his revenues, so far scattered from each other, the profit that will come to him *de claro* will not be excessive, and yet moderate though it be, and may secure him from being pitied, yet it cannot secure him from being envied.

The Bishop of Galloway is undoubted patron of one and twentie parishes. Whereof thirteen are principall parishes in his own Diocess. 1 Whitherne. 2 Sorbie with the two kirks of Kirkmadroyn and Cruglton thereto annext. 3 Glaston with the kirk of Kirkmaiden annext thereto. 4 Mochrum. 5 Monnygaffe; These five are within the Presbytery of Wigton. 6 Glenluce. 7 Inch. 8 Stranraver, 9 Laswalt. These four are within the Presbytery of Stranraver, where also we may add other two viz. Toskerton and Clashshant, which are annext to the parish of Stoniekirk. 10 Tongueland. 11 Corsefairne. 12 Borgue with the two kirks of Sennick and Kirkanders annext thereto. 13 Girthton, these four are within the Presbytery of Kirkudburgh.

The other eight are without the bounds of his owne Diocess. Viz. 14 Killmoiden *alias* Glendaruell within the shire and Diocess of Argyle and Presbytery of Cowell or Dinnune. The Bishop of Galloway is Patron hereof as Prior of Whithern. 15 Kirkmichael. This Parish lyes in Carrict within the shire of Air, Archbishoprick of Glasgow and Presbytery of Air. The Bishop of Galloway is patron herof also as Prior of Whithern. 16 Traqueir. This parish, as hath been said, lys within the Stewartrie of Kirkcudburgh and is under the Archbishop of Glasgow, within the Presbytery of Dumfreis. The
149. Bishop of Galloway is patron of it as Abbot of Tongueland. 17 Dumfreis. The head Burgh of the shire of Nithisdale, and a Presbytery seat, it lyes within the Archbishoprick of Glasgow. 18 Trailflat. This parish Kirk is or at least was, an excellent structure, the roof thereof being fam'd for the curious and exquisite architecture thereof, it is now in part ruinous; and is annext to the parish of Tinnal, both which parishes are

lying within the shire of Nithisdale, Presbytery of Dumfreis and Archbishoprick of Glasgow. 19 Closeburn. This parish lyes within the shire of Nithisdale, Presbytery of Pinpont, and Diocess of Glasgow the Kirk of Dalgarno, whereof the Bishop of Edinburgh is patron, is annext to this parish of Closeburn. 20 Drumgree. This parish is within the Presbytery of Lochmaban, in Annandale, and Diocese of Glasgow. This parish of Drumgree is annext to the parish of except a little part thereof, if I mistake not, is annext to the parish of Kilpatrick and payeth yearly to the Bishop of Galloway about fourty pounds Scots. 21 Staple-Gordon. This parish is within the Presbytery of Middlebie in Eskdale lying within the shire of and Diocese of Glasgow. The patronages and superplus teinds of these five parishes viz. Dumfreis, Trailflat, Closeburn, Drumgree and Staple-Gordon were pendicles of the Abbacy of Kelso, and purchas'd from the Earl of Roxburgh by the King and granted by his Majestie to the Bishops of Galloway, as said is, towards the encreasing of their revenue. The Bishops of Galloway also had of old the patronages and teinds of two parishes in the Isle of Man, yea, and as I am informed, were in possession of them since the Reformation, but at present they are worne out of the posession thereof. The Bishop of Galloway also pretends that he hath the priviledge of nominating the Provest of Whithern, for sure I am, when I was there with him, he refus'd to accept the Ordinary Complement from them, (which he took from other burghs) of being made Burgess there, lest his taking it from them, might militate against his own right.

And thus, Sir I have given as full an answer to your Queries as possibly I can, ether from my own knowledge and observation, or from what information I have gathered from others, many of which perhaps may be founded upon mistakes, but I can assure you, that they are not *de industria* in me. However if this do not satisfy a more curious inquirer, I shall be content to use my endeavour, that he may be better informed and this perhaps I may hereafter do, by way of an appendix, by affoording him my help and directions to travel to the principal places of this countrey, yea and to Portpatrick itself (and thence to Ireland if he please) from Carlisle Edinburgh and Glasgow. *150.*

And now Sir, if these papers such as they are, can be any wise subservient to your designe in composing and publishing the Scottish Atlas, I shall not think my time and labour in collecting them, hath been spent in vaine; yea and I shall be always willing In my station, to affoord my weak assistance to any publick good, that shall be carried on by commendable and innocent meanes, as these of yours are. Upon which account I am,

Your humble serv^{t} in all duty

Kirkinner *Anno Domini* 1684. ANDREW SYMSON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Such passage as relate to time or persons are to be understood with respect to the year 1684, in which year these papers were at first form'd, severall of them being only writen in short notes, which were to have been afterwards extended, but the troubles, which very shortly thereafter did ensue, occasioned these papers to be cast by, yea and almost wholly forgotten for some years; being at length desired to extend and transcribe the same, I severall times set about it, but was diverted; however having here time and leasure enough, I have transcribed them. Wherein are inserted here and there, severall particulars, which were ether wholly omitted at first, or of which I had not then so full Information as I have since procured from many persons on severall occasions.

Dalclathick in Glenartnae June 28, 1692.

151. ## A GENERALL DESCRIPTION of the STEWARTRIE of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

The Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright is much circular, whose center will be the south end of the great Loch of Kenne water and the most easterly point thereof which bordereth upon the Airds belonging to the Lairds of Earlstoun. The water of Kenne from its fountain while it meeteth with the water of Dee, and then the water of Dee to the Isle of Rosse where it entereth into the Ocean, maketh up the diameter of the

Circle, whereby the Stewartrie is very naturally divided almost in two equall parts. The diameter itself will be thirty myls at least, the head of the water of Kenne lyeth North Northeast from the forsaid Rosse, and the water generally runneth South SouthWest. And the head marcheth with Nithsdale. Then the straightest way from the toune of Drumfris to the village of Minigoff goeth thorow the forsaid center and though it be not the rode way, will almost be equall very litle short of the former diameter crossing it at right angles and Minigoff marcheth with the shire of Galloway. The southern semi-circle whose circumference is from Drumfrise by the Rosse of Kirkcudbright round about to Minigoff is marched with the sea, for the sea floweth at spring tydes to the bridge of Drumfrize and a litle upwards. At spring tyds also it floweth to Minigoff village, from Drumfrise to the foot of the river. Nith divideth the Stewartrie from Nithsdal, then Nith entring into Solway firth, to the Rosse of Kirkcudbright it is marched with Solway firth. the entrie of this Firth into the Ocean is betwixt the Rosse and Saint Bees head in Cumberland of England which will be 24 myls over. from the Rosse to the Minigoffe. the Firth of Cree marcheth, whose entry into the Ocean is betwixt the Rosse and the point of Whithorne in the shire called the Burrowhead, which is twelve myls over unto its head which is betwixt the toune of Wigtoun in the shire and Cassincarry in the Stewartrie belonging to an ancient family of the name of Muir and from thence to Minigofftoun being six mylls the water of Cree, both the water and the water separating the Stewartrie from the shyre of Wigtoun
The third quadrant which is betwixt Minigoff and the head *152.*
of Kenne, is yet divided by the Water of Cree from the shire, afterwards by a dry march to the great loch of Dun which separateth it also from Carik then Kyle near to the foot of the Loch marcheth the Stewartrie with a dry March near to the head of Kenne where Nithsdale cometh to march. The fourth or Northeast quadrant which is betwixt the head of Kenne and Drumfrise marcheth all alongst with Nithsdaile from the head of Kenne to the head of the water of Cluden by a dry march and then by Cluden to its end where it runneth into Nith a mile at Drumfrise from thence by Nith. but this

fourth part of the Stewartrie faileth much from the nature of a quadrant for Nithisdaill doth incroach upon its very chord, but in the first quadrant the parish of Kirkbean doeth go beyond the Arch of the quadrant by its lowlands of Arbegle and Prestoun and the parish of Minigoff in some parts doth likewise extend beyond the Arch as also the parish of Carsefairne, so ballancing the excesse of the first and third with the want of the fourth. I judge the Stewartrie of Kirkcudbright will be a 100 miles in circuite.

The orientall part of the Stewartrie is very naturally divided into two parts by the water called Orre, which indeed is the Arch of a circle, whose center is the toun of Drumfrise from which every part of the water from the head to the foot is 12 miles distant. The water itself from the head of it which is the Loch of Orre, partly in the Stewartrie and partly in Nithsdale to the foot thereof where it entereth into Solwayfirth at the Iland called Hestoun will be twentie miles long, in which ar contained ten parishes under the Jurisdiction of the Stewart of Kirkcudbright yet within the Diocese of Glasgow and Commissariots of Drumfrise thereunto belonging.

The most notherly of these parishes is Kirkpatrik Durham lying upon the Water of Orre, next to it is the other Kirkpatrik called Yrongray, upon the march of Nithsdaile: under Durham upon the Water of Orre lyeth the parish of Orre, eastwards from it lyeth Lockirtoun and to the east of that is
153. Terricles upon the Water of Cluden. Southwards under Terricles is Traquaire towards the foot of the river from Drumfrise. Southwards from Orre and Lochirtoun is the parish of Kirkgunnion, then upon the firth of Solway betwixt Nith and Orr lyest from east to west orderly New abbay, Kirkbeen, and Colven partly upon the firth and partly on the water of Orre.

The westerne part of this eastern semicircle contained betwixt the water of Orre and the higher half of the water of Kenne and lowest halfe of the water of Dee containeth 8 parishes the most northerly is Dalry to the south of that is Balmaclellan to the south of that is Partoun to the south of that is Crossmichael, all marching with the two waters except

Dalry, the which hath a dry march with Nithsdale under Crossmichaell lyeth Keltoun upon Dee, and Butle eastwards from it upon Orre whose forsaid Arch maketh the nearest distance betwixt the two waters to be only 2 miles, whereas at the foot it will be 12.

Under these again are Rerik marching with Butle on the east and a bay called Hestoun within which the Iland of Hestoun is and in the south with the Solway Firth upon the West is the parish of and toun of Kirkcudbright, which partly lyeth upon the river and partly upon the Solway firth, the toune lyeth upon the side of the river four mils above the Rosse.

The Westerne semicircle, which marcheth with the shire, Carrik, Kyle and a part of Nithsdaile is most naturally divided into three parts. the most northerly part whereof is contained betwixt the separate parts of the waters of Kenne and Dee, unto the Loch of Dee, and then the lane called the Currine Lane whose fountaine is within half a mile of the Loch of Dun, and runneth into the loch of Dee and the Loch of Dun and the forsaid drie marches of Kyle and Nithsdaill. this part containeth two vast parishes; the most northerly is Carsfairne, the southerly is the Kells, about a part of which the Water of Dee and Currine lane go like the arch of a circle.

The other part of this western semicircle is notablie divided into two by the Water of Fleete, whose fountaine is the loch 154.
of Fleet within a mile of the water of Dee towards its head and at the foot runneth into the firth of Cree. the eastern part betwixt Dee and Fleete, which lyeth to the south of the Kells containeth five parishes, four whereof ly along the water of Dee, South on from another orderly as followeth Balm^{c}ghie viz. next to Kells, Tungland next to Balm^{c}ghie. Twiname next to Tungland, next to Twinam the parish of Borg lying, partly upon the water and partly upon the firth of Cree. The fift parish is Girthtoun lying from the head to the foot of Fleet water and marching with all the former four parishes.

The third part is contained within the Water of Fleet a part of Dee, the Currine lane, thence to Lochdun, upon the eastside and upon the south west and north betwixt the water

of Cree and its firth and the dry march of Carrik to Lochdune and in this third part ar 3 parishes. Minigoff lying to the North and Kirmabrike or Ferritoun lying to the South upon Cree and its firth and Anweth lying to the east of Ferritoun, all alongs the water of Fleet from the head to the foot.

Of the ABBAYES PRIORIES and NUNRIES within the STEWARTRIE of KIRKCUDBRIGHT

First in the parish of Terricles is a great church building called the Colledge, it was a Provestry called Lincluden situate most sweetly in the angle where Cluden runneth into Nith, a mile above Drumfrise built by Queen Margarete relict of King James the fourth when she was Countesse of Dowglasse.

Secondly in the parish of Newabbay is an Abbay so called and the Abbot therof was called *Dominus dulcis cordis* or my Lord Sweet heart.

Thirdly in the parish of Rerik is a large Abbay called Dundranen, where Mr Michael Scot lived.

155. Fourthly in the parish of Tungland is the Abbay called Tungland.

Fyfthly in the parish of Galtua which now with another called Dunrod is joyned to the toun and Parish of Kirkcudbright, is an Iland called of Saint Marie, wherein was a priorie a short mile south and be West from the town called the Priorie of Sainct Marie Ile, one of the most pleasant situations in Scotland.

Sixtly in the parish of Kirkcrist which is now annexed to Twinam parish there was a Nunrie having the lands called Nuntoun and the Nunmilne thereunto belonging but now it is scarce known, where the Nunrie was.

The latitude of the town of Kirkcudbright is 54^gr^ 51 the longitude as I remember is 19^gr^.

An account of the Northside of the COAST of BUCHAN by Alexader Garden of Troup.

Sir

All the account I can render you at present concerning the part of the kingdome we live in, is scarce of any remark unless I could give a particular account of our sea foules, shell fishes and white fishes all which we have in great abundance, and I shall endeavour (if you can procure me a sight of what accounts are alreadie of things of that nature) to give you a particular account how they hold good as to the figures, quantity, maner of production and tyme thereof their feeding and the time they are found with us, all which I can neither so easily nor exactly perform before the sight of what accounts are alreadie published.

Our sea fouls, except very few kinds of them, remove from us about the fifteenth of August and we do not see them again till about the first of March. We have several kinds of them but the names we term them by, I question if they be known by them elswhere however they are as follows.

The Scrath, the Badoch are two great black fowls, the Coot the Sea Coulter, the Taster, these five when they seek their prey or are pursued, dive under water, and making use *156* of their wings do swim or rather flie under water, with verie great celerity. We have also the Maw and the Grey Maw, which is bigger than the other Maw the Sea Cock, the Kitwiack and Whap ; these five do not dive under water. Of all these except the Sea Cock and seldom that, the Whap, the badoch, the two kinds of Maws, and the Taster We see none in the Wintertime. We are not in use of eating any of these fowls, tho severals of them oftimes be killed at sport, except the Kitwiak whilst young, than which there is in many mens thoughts, no better flesh eaten, the Whap also uses to be eaten but I think it should hardly be termed a sea fowl, the eggs of the Cock and Maw use also to be eaten.

Of shell fishes we have the Lobster, the Partan or Rodach, the Craib. Of Buckies or Wilks we have but one kind or two at most, if they be different, the one being long and large, the

other round and lesser both of a greyish colour, the lempitt and little kind of Mussell, the sea burr, the Claim-shell and the great black Cockle. The Craib differs from the Partan in nothing but that it is of a greenish colour and has no great toes to grip with, as the other. Of all these, if you think fitt, you may have the shells, of themselves I can give litle or no account nor of the time they spawn, having never observed it but the lobster is best with us in the beginning of May at which time they have their ranns and are catched with any kind of fish at rock foots under water, and that only far out in the sea for they use to take hold of the seamens lines and are pulled up. The Partans are best about August. Of these shell fishes we use to eat none but the two last With the Clam and the great cockle, which two last are but seldom found here. Of all these shell fishes our seamen make bait, but mostly of the Lempitt, Muscle, and buckie or wilks which they gather in great abundance upon outrocks in summer time and sow them upon rocks they can reach to dry foot att low water for furnishing themselves with bait in Winter. they also make use of a worm called Lug digged out of the sands at low water and from May to August they make most use of
157. the sand Eel, which they esteem preferable to any other, in Winter salt Mackrell do very well.

The sea affords white fishes here in abundance, which are Keeling, Skaitt, Turbitt and Codfish, this they call their great fish, whereof they begin the fishing about the later end of Februar, making use of other Fishes for bait and especially haddocks, and continue it till the Dogfish come in which at the furthest is about Lambas and remove at Hallow day, or the first of Novr at farthest. This fish fourtie years agoe was not known upon this Coast and at first was admired. When he comes, our seamen are necessitate to quit the fishing of all other except himself, for he destroyes what is fast upon their hooks and cutts their lines, but they fish himself with some advantage, for tho his flesh be not for meat, yet he affords some oyle viz. a dozen of them about a Scots muchkin at least.

We have also haddocks, whitings, with another kind of fish not known on this Coast till of late which we term Carps,

which come in with the Mackrell. We have also the Seath fish, Mackreel and Flook, these we call our small fishes. the fishing of the three first With the young Codfish and Flook does begin when the Dog removes, and continues till the great fishing begin, then both the fishing of great and small fishes continues till the Dog return. the haddock spawns in Januar and is not thought good thereafter till May. Whitings and Flooks are most common with us in the summertime. the small fishes are found within a mile of the shoar, but the great fishes at a greater distance. the Seath fish is catched at the foot of rocks close by the shoar and is only found upon this coast May June and July. About the latter end of July the Mackrell returns and for bait is fished with a peice of her own belly. they can also be catched with other fish; they are lean when they come first, but they fatten here.

This part of the Coast lyes very near East and West, for with a compass from the top of a high rock hard by this place *158.* we found that the point of Rose-heartie six miles Eastward and the Northside of the Binnhill being within a mile and a half of the sea, and seventeen miles westward did lye in a straight line East and West. this was tried about three years agoe, what Variation the needle then had I know not.

This place of the Country is very mountainous and the sea rocks are very steep and high, some of them reaching to the height of six score fourteen or seven score ells Flanders Measure. Of this height is the hill of Gamrie, where the Danes at their landing received a repulse by the Thane of Buchan as Boetius mentions. Of this battell or rather skirmish we have at this day no great monuments save towards the top of the forsaid rock there are some holes in the Earth that bear the name of bloodie pots and eastwards a myle there is another artificial pairt which bears the name of Clowdans, here are some sculls which are built upon the wall of the Church of Gamrie and said to be placed there in memorie of the victory.

Other rocks we have none that reach this height by twentie four ells, for I had the curiosity to try them with a cord. All these rocks are very well replenished with sea

fowls and doves. in them also holds a faulcon yearly at a place two miles eastward from Gamrie, near two myles Eastwards of which holds an Eagle of the largest size, in the rocks of Pennan, some places wherof afford very good millstone, that certainly there are none better if any so good in Scotland; they are of a grayish colour enclining to red. Some places of these rocks afford stones for building but in no great abundance except the forsaid hill of Pennan, So that all our rocks are altogether useless affording neither slate nor Quarrie stone. the forsaid hill of Gamrie is of the slate kind, but they are so brittle that they serve for litle or no use the rest of our rocks are either of a black hard rock and as it were congealed heaps of peebles or a soft and reddish coloured rock. Our sea fouls frequent most the black rocks for our slate kind of rocks and reddish are not so much frequented by them.

159. The severall positions and postures of the beds of rocks are as observable here as in most places and severall great rocks may be manifestly perceived once to have been whole, at least it appears so to me, tho now torn asunder. Several of the great Caverns or natural vaults, which are in great abundance amongst these rocks, are replenished with a white firm stone and very hard and it affords the best lime, but here we make not much use of it, it not being to be had in any considerable quantity. It evidently appears sometime to have been a fluid being always seen hanging from the tops of these vaults in such form as the congealed drops in frost hang at houses, with this only difference, in these stones I oftimes observed a hollowness to the length as the pillar of stone hangs, the hollowness would have been no bigger than the core of a tree. from Gamrie westwards the Coast descends, so that within three miles of it, the sea banks are very low. thus it is also from Pennan eastwards. the sea here affords several kinds of plants growing on rocks under water which we term under one name of Ware. this the sea casts in great abundance and there is no better dung for land than it proves, four hundred load being sufficient for an acre. We have nothing else cast in by the sea or any remark save firr that has lyen long in the sea, we find when cast in very much overgrown with a kind of shell fish which are rooted in the stock by a trunk of flesh or

resembling flesh about two inches long in so much that when cut or broke off it will bleed. the shells of this fish doe somewhat represent the wings of a fowl and in the end of it farthest from the tree it hath a membrane, which I suppose to be the Gill, but it represents the train of a fowl. these two with the trunk of flesh, which some think to be the neck, gives occasion to that conjecture of this being a kind of the Clack Geese production, but sure it is not so, for we never find this creature bigger than about the quantity of a mans nail, but we will find them much lesse. however these trees bear the name of Clackfirr. In summer time We see abundance of sea nettles floating in the water with long roots at them. I *160.* know nothing of their production, but their substance is like the white of an egg, but by far more strong and firm. it is sometimes cast in among ware. it prejudges the hands if much touched.

Betwixt the watermouth of Devern six miles westward of this, and the Church of Raithen nine miles eastward of this, alongst the coast or at least within a mile or two of it, are severall verie great heaps of stones; the biggest of which is Cairnbo three miles westward of this. it will be of perpendicular height from top to bottom twixt 29 and 30 foots English measure. Of these in the forsaid bounds there are seven or eight, besides severall other lesser mounts of earth and stone. the common tradition is that these were the sumptuous tombs of our ancestors, but it is somewhat odd so many of them in so litle bounds.

In severall places through Scotland there are to be seen very great stones (that it is wonderfull how men could have moved them) brought together and set on end, some one way and some another and for the most part on tops of risings of hills. It is the common tradition that they have been the places of Pagan sacrifices, for it is like that it hath been a ceremonie of the heathen worship to be on high places. I never minded to observe if there could be any footsteps of fire perceived on these stones. We find Jacob set up a stone Gen. 28, 18, and if this have been a Cerimonie of Religion in these days, as is lyke, the Pagan Idolatrie no doubt has had something in imitation therof.

This place of the Country is full of dens and rysings of grounds so that for the most part all our cornfeild lie very dry, so that they can be none of the most fertile. for the husbandman who payes the two part of the value of his seed, is thought to have a dear valued possession and they who pay the half or less are thought to have very cheap ones. Yet some of them are not able to pay so much and we have some grounds again so fertile, that if there were any considerable quantity so, the husband would be able easily to pay the double.

161. We have also, as most part of Scotland hath, much barren ground almost wholly useless affording nothing but some short heath with very litle grass amongst it, so that ane acre of it were too little pasture for one sheep. in this kind of ground for the most part are all our mosses of which we make fewell. this kind of earth before it be cast up, it is all one which way it be cut, because of its great moisture and softness; I believe it cutts easiest, when cut even down, because that goes with the roots of the grass, with which some mosses are much replenished but when it is win and made dry it is found that it lyes in beds even as rocks do and I suppose these beds follow the levell or inclination of the soil which they lye upon however it is certain that it hath such beds and will cleave more easily one way than another, even as rocks will do. As also in the very best of moss grounds, which are ever on the tops of hills, whose peits when dry are exceiding hard and will suffer stress unbroken as well as brick, yet such of them as are cast downwards from top to bottom are so brittle that they will hardly carrie home they are so apt to break. Some of this kind of earth is found commonly in low marish ground with a green scroof, these mosses are not so good for fewel, but they are better for pasture than our hill mosses overgrown with heath however our hill mosses afford a long small grass about the breadth of a straw and a foot or two high, which catle feed upon greedily: So that some mosses are so weel replenished with this moscrop as they call it, that they are very good pasture, none of our mosses afford firr or oak in any quantity, our hill mosses have none at all.

As for our manner of husbandrie, there is little observable

in it. We have three or four kinds of earth. A black earth, which we call Marblie ground. Of this we have not most, but it is the best of all our soiles either in grass or corn; for some of it when rightly manured will render the seventh or eight corn either of bear oats or other grain; and when in grass, it affords the best of grass such as cleaver and fitch grass and medden which I think may rather be term'd a wild white 162. single daisie. these I have seen with severall other herbs and grass to grow and ordinarily does on sides and tops of hills where this earth is, to such length as might very easily be mown or shorn; for this kind of earth is not very apt to be spoiled either with rain or drought.

We have another black soile inclining to the nature of Mosse that affords only a kind of short hard grass, but is of no use for corn, unless when the furrows are set in heaps and burned, then it affords plentie of corn, but ever after is naught except where the ground is deep or has a clay sole. this kind of husbandry is not much in use with us not having abundance of such grounds.

We have also a clay-soile which is exceeding ill, where the upper scrooff is not mixed with a marble soile, which often falls out, but it is not so fruitfull neither as to grass nor corns however such fields when in grass are very pleasant, affording greate variety of beautifull flowers and usefull for grass, but not to that length that more marble ground does. We have of clayes three kinds, a yellow which is the strongest and best of them all for work either potters work or tyle. A reedish which is very good also. We observe where these two are the soile, the upper scrooff of the earth is better both for corn and grasse than other sole, supposing alwayes the earth above to be marble enough. We have also a whitish kind of clay which is very bad for all kind of work, being wrought never so weell it remains alwayes brittle and other clayes the freer they are from the mixture of this, they are so much the better for work. this clay is not so good a sole as the other two.

We have also a black yellowish kind of soile enclining to a dark reddish colour, this is that which we call Haslie ground. this kind of earth is not very fruitfull for grass, affording only some kinds of dog grass, but the more tincture it hath of

marble ground with it, the better it is both for grass and corne it is aptest for the growing of small corns and is very
163. universall but the places near to the sea side are most replenished with the marble and the claye soile.

Of all these earths and clayes there is such various mixtures that they cannot be exprest. All grounds as most of Scotland are that encline to the nature of moors are esteemed late, cold ground and the more it enclines that way, it is the colder and later and apt to be spoiled with rains and frosts. these kinds of places are esteemed good for grazing and so much the better if they be upon a claye soile; but nothing comparable to the pure marble soile, but that is not in great abundance, and where it is, it is ever keep'd in corne which makes the husbandmen in all such places ever complain for scarcity of grasse.

We have except in marble and clay grounds, but one furrow of depth, so that much ground is now with often ploughing and manuring, turned so thin that it is altogether useless either for grass and corns and because of this many mens estates are not able to keep up the antient rentall.

The husbandman keeps in some of his grounds constantly under corn and bear by dunging it everie thrie years, a third yearly with what dung his Cattle afford in Winter, and for his pains if he reap the fourth corn, he is satisfied, but in good marble and claye soiles they use to mix their Catle dung with marish earth or scrooff of useless ground and letting them rot a year together, put them to the land in the beginning of Winter and will reap after this the fifth or sixth corn, ordinarly they use to put at most, seven hundred cartfulls to the acre of land, that which hath a great tincture of Mossie soile, except the earth that is dunged with, encline much to claye: and pure heaslie ground will not answer with this either, unless the earth that it's dunged with be very marble, but these kinds of ground they only use to dung with what their Cattel affords because for the most part near them there is not earth sutable to dung them with. Land thus keeped in is called Intown.

164. Our Outfields when they have been grass four or five years are ploughed up and letting them lie a summer thus ploughed

we plow them over again, and sow them the next spring and in our best outfields if we reap the fourth or fifth corn the year, we are satisfied, yea the third is very well thought off. Yet in some outfeilds thus manured I have seen the sixth or seventh but this so seldome that it is not to be noticed. We observe that land is much the worse (if it could be eschewed) to be plowed either in frosts or after great rain.

Some of our grounds for keeping our cattell in the night time we enclose in summer and before the later end of harvest they dung this enclosed ground, so that it is as fruitfull for the first and second crops as the best of our Intowns and it will bear four crops before it need to lye in grass: but of our Outfields that are not thus dunged, four crops is all that we receive. Four years of grass in the best grounds or five years in the worse with the number of crops as is above said, is the best method of manuring our Outfield grounds.

Our sea coast affords abundance of sea calfs, some of which will be eight foot long but we have no way of catching them except be Gunshot. Our seamen doe oftimes see whales of very great bigness, as also the dolphin or a fish at least that we esteem to be so, severall times near the coast and we severall times see the whales of greater and lesser quantity but in no great abundance, and possibly that which wee esteem to be the dolphin is but a kind of them.

Thus I have given you an account of what I thought was of any remark here, and shall if it be requisite give you a more full account of our fowls both by sea and land. As to the customs and fashions of our white fishers everie place hath its own way with them even within a very few miles distance and *165.*
the advantage that redounds to the Master for everie boat he has the convenience of, I reckon no better, tho improven to the best advantage, than fiftie pounds Scots a year. the worst of land which the fishers have, the manure is of such a kind that it improves it to be as good as any, and comes to be of that nature that they have lived a long time upon it, that it will never after yeild any plentie of oats: but all other grain it will yield in great abundance. We do not keep in much of our ground in this countrie with pease however some places near the coast, they use so to manure, the only universal

grains of this countrie are bear and oats any other are of litle or no use with us.

Troup May 1683.

I forgot in my last to acquaint you of the herbs that molest our corn in their growth but we are not troubled with any except the skellach or wild Mustard, which is in great abundance in our best cornfeilds but does not much prejudice. the Yarrow molests our black land that enclines to mosse this weed does in such soiles or marblie land that lies very moist, very greatly prejudge the Oats but mostly bear. but in Clay soile it never does much prejudice; in our best cornfeilds there are abundance of thistles but they do no great harm, however some use to cut them down in the beginning of June. As for the corn marigold we have them not in great abundance.

We have no sand soyl in this place, but where it is, there is ever for the most part good cornfeild. I have oft observed places much overblown with sea sand to afford no other grass but medden or white single dasie. this is good food for all kind of Cattell but it comes to no great length.

There is no marle to be found in this part of the countrie. We have no Corn Craiks here amongst our corns in summer. In winter there is great abundance of the small bird called the Snowfleck it is supposed to be the moor sparrow or
166. Lintwhite having changed their colour a litle whiter in the winter.

I was to have said something concerning the severall kinds of soyles with us, but there are a great many and diverse kinds of them however I see no reason to judge otherwise than that all of them proceed from the diverse and numerous mixtures of the beds, (such as clayes, gravell, and sand,) with the Marblie and Mossie soiles. We find a marblie soyle on a clay bed is absolutely the best both for corns and grass; if it have a considerable mixture of the clay amongst it, it is the worse unless it have some mixture of sand or gravell, but this kind of mixture is not best for grasse. Land that has a great mixture of Clay will be excellent for grass if it be not the whitish kind of clay. We have of four kinds, a yellow, a reddish and blew. these three are excellent beds for a soyle

and are good for potters work. the whitish pale clay is good for neither and when the rest have a mixture of it, they are so much the worse. That which we call our hazlie ground is nothing else but when the soyle has a great mixture with the gravell and some little Clay. Whatever be the soyl, whether marble or Mossie kind, which we call cold black land, it hath ordinarily a great mixture of the sole or bed that it lies on, whether clayes, sand or gravell and it enclines to the colour of them and the sand or gravell often enclines to the colour of the subterraneous rocks and quarries of the place. I believe where there is much of a countrie of one kind of rock it never failes.

I never observed any thing concerning the tides of the sea but the filling sea runs East, and the Ebb runs West. There are none of our sea harbours, that, except at stream tide, can receive above ten foot vessels. Bamf which stands at the infall of Divern six miles be west this, is so subject to banks of peebles that sometimes at full sea four foot is enough and too much, at other times it can receive nine or *167.* ten foot.

Down a naturall harbour half a mile be east it in the summer time is prettie secure for about eight foot water. About Roseheartie about eleven miles be east Down is expected such another harbour even for Winter by art as this of Down is by nature being begun some three years agoe by my Lord Pitsligo. Fraserburgh an artificiall harbour is the best on this part of the Coast being able to receive ten foot at neap tide.

Our corns near the sea are much prejudged sometimes by great North winds coming off the sea in so much that they ripen no more, if they be shot before these winds come; Corn, straw and all being made salt by it. this we call blasting and is such another prejudice near the sea as frost is in the mountainous countries.

I observed once a mist that left a dew behind it which tasted like sea water but I saw no prejudice it did.

168. ANE DESCRIPTIONE of CERTAINE PAIRTS of the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND.

COWELL in Ardgyll a very fertill and profitable Countrie which doeth lye on the Northsyde of Loghloing, and on the southeast Syde of Loghfyne, and in this Countrie there is a toune callit Dunoun, whairin there is ane antient Castle, and certaine Kings were wont to dwell for one space therein. and the Earle of Argyll hes certane lands pertaining to this Castle, which is given for upholding and keeping of the said Castle, onlie appertaining to the Castle, of Antiquitie and the Bishopes and Ministers of the Diocie of Argyll and Lismore otherwayes called Lismarensis doeth conveen and gather themselves together once in the yeare in the same toune of Dunoune being the twentie fourt day of May, holds and keeps their schenzie and assemblie therin for the space of certaine dayes. Bot in antient tymes of Antiquitie, the clergie Ministers or Priests were wont to hold and keep their Assemblie and schenzie in ane ancient toune thrie miles from Dunoune which is called Kilmoune on the Northeast syde of Loghseant. The Interpretation of Loghseant in English is the holie Logh. And it is ane verie antient toune which hath ane prettie Church builded therin where monks friers and Nunns were wont to dwell and inhabite therein being ane ancient sanctuarie. And this toune is on the Northeast of this holie Logh called Loghseant. there is abundance of herrings taken in that Logh. And there is another Logh on the eastsyde of this Kilmoune which is called Lochgoill. And there is abundance of herrings taken in that Logh also. There is ane river running into Loghseant which is called Eagie and there is certaine lands Lyand on everie syde of the said river which is called Straeaghie. This Straeaghie is one pleasant and profitable countrie being both fertill of corne, and abundance of milk therein. This Countrey doth Lye Southwest to Logh-
169. fyne and there is a fresh water Logh betwixt these two sea water Loghes which fresh water is called Loghaik. It is rough everie syde with high mountaines and verie profitable to the Earle of Argyll the Master and Superior thereoff for it is very fertill of grass, for goods, goatis and sheep to feed

theron. And there is aboundance of milk, butter and cheese in the said Loghaick And there is another Lands or Stra which is called Strayhurr between this two Strais or litle Countries Strayhnee and Stradayhie lyes that fresh water Logh which is called Loghaick. The one head of this Logh doeth lye southward to the heid of Loghseant and the other heid lyeth almost northwest to Lochfyne And so it doeth lye betwixt these two Strayes Justlie. These two countries are verie commodious profitable and most fertill countries both of corne, milk, butter and cheese And in this Strayhurr there is a litle glen on the Northeast syde thereoff and litle river flowing in the sea out of this glen and the name of the said Glen is called

There is ane Church in Strayhurr not far from the sea water and the ferrie of Loghfyne which is called Kilmaglash, there is fyfteen myles betwixt Dunoune and the ferrie of Loghfyne And three myles betwixt the ferrie of Portchregan on the Northsyde of Loghfyne and Inerraray, the Earle of Argylls principall dwelling place in the Highlands of Scotland. And there is a verie faire and plesant dwelling Pallace and yairds builded in that toun, be this Archibald Campbell Earl of Argyll, and sundrie zeairds, some of them with divers kynd of herbs growing and sett therintill. And other zairds planted with sundrie fruit trees verie prettilie sett, and planted, and there faire greens to walk upone, with one wall of stone and lyme builded laitlie about the said green. This toune of Inveraray is very profitable and fertill both of cornes and abundance of herrings is taken there, for it lyeth at the seacoast and at the mouth of the water of Reray. This Inveraray is a village being one frie litle burgh in Argyll haveing libertie and full power to buy and sell all kynd of Merchandize and wares which they may amongst themselves both of the countrie stuff and other wares which they may bring with them out of other countries. The river which is called Reray, doth flow into the seawater Loghfyne. This Loghfyne doeth flow eastward from Inveraray And at the head of the said Logh there is a Church called Kilmoirch, the water or river of Fyne doeth run through ane glen which is

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called Glenfyne, efter the name of the river of Fyne and this glen is verie profitable and there is abundance of fish, salmond and milk therein And in the said Loghfyne there are abundance of herring and several other fishes slain therin. Thaire is one Castle on the southsyde of this Loghfine called Ardkinglais having faire yeards planted with sundrie kinds of fruit trees therein, and sundrie kinds of herbs. The Superior and Master of this Castle is called M^c^eanrich being one of the most ancient housis of the Name of the Campbells descendit of the Earle of Argyll his house and kin, there is one litle river on the east syde of this castle which is Ginglais, and there is a glen where throw this water or litle river doeth flow called Glenginglais efter the name of the water. There is certaine Mylls betwixt Keanloghgoill and Ardhinglais fyve mylls or therby : There is abundance of herring slaine in this Loghgoill as is affoirwrittin. And there is another glen at the head of this Logh and ane river running through that glen which is called Goillin And there is abundance of salmond fish slain in the river and the glen, and the Logh is called efter the Name of the water or river Glengoillin, and Loghgoillin, there are divers glens on the East, Southeast, and West or North syds of this glen, And they verie profitable fertill and plenteous of milk. There is one little church at the southeast syde of Loghfine not farr from this Glengoillin which is called Killcatherine.

Thair is one glenn on the Northsyde of Loghfyne which is called Glensyro, and this Glensyro is one verie fertill glen both of butter, cheese and corne and profitable. There is abundance
171. of salmond fish slaine in the river which goeth through that glen. This river is called Shiray And this river being verie strong and running swiftlie through the Countrey in tyme of speats and vehement tempest and stormie weather, hath taken away and destroyed manie lands, housis, biggings builded with stone and lyme and zairds with innumerable fruit trees planted therein, and sundrie other corne lands on everie syde of the said river, and in the place where the Countreymen were wont to slay the salmond fish before in the said river, now corne doth grow theron And it is verie profitable, fertill and pleasant cornland, and whaire there was zairdis, cornelands, fruit-

trees and sundrie herbs and housis biggings & other buildings before the river doeth runn throwout the same to the sea and especiallie Kilblaen in the Glensyra on the southsyd of the water of Glensyra & it is in one lowplace betwixt Mountaines everie syd of it, And there is verie manie Deir in that Countrey pertaining to the Earle of Argyll.

There is one litle fresh water Logh wherin this water doth runn betwixt it and the seawater Loghfyne; and there is abundance of salmond fish slaine yearlie in that Logh, It is not farr from Inveraray for the Earle of Argyll uses oftymes to come to this Logh to behold and sie the salmond fish slaine. This water doth runn through that Glen from the East to the South. As also there will be a great number of swans in this Logh. Glennaray is a verie profitable Glen, being of length from the toune of Inveraray to the farest off toune in the bray or head of that glen, but foure mylls onlie, and certaine length in breadth. And there is foure mylls from the head or bray of Glenaray, and the ferrie of Lochow called Portsoinghan And these foure mylls they are verie dangerous to travel or goe through this hill, which is called Monikleaganich, in tyme of evill stormie weather, in winter especiallie for it is ane high Mountaine.

Loghow is ane fresh water Logh, and its of twentie four mylls of length and one Myll in breadth. The one head of it 172.
doeth ly southwest to Glasrie & Ardeskeodines and the other head thereoff lyeth off to Glenurquhy or somewhat Northeast. There is certaine Illands in Lochow And the Principall Illand called Inchtrayinch and there other Illands not farr from this Illand called Insheayll. And there is one Church therintill. There is one Castle on the southsyde of Lochow called Inshechonnill pertaining to the Earll of Argyll. There is another Castle pertaining to the Laird of Glenurquhy at the eist heid of Lochow at the southsyde thereoff; and on the Northsyde of the east heid of this Logh there is a town which the McGregours were wont to dwell and inhabite in, sometimes which is called Stronimiallachan in Glenstra. This Castle of Glenurquheys is called Castle Cheilchorne and there is ane Church in Glenurquhie which is called Claghane-diseirt. this Stranimiallachan is now manured occupied and used be the

Laird of Glenurquhie and his sone, there is abundance of salmond fish in this Lochow. The river of Aw runneth out of this Logh certaine myles from the head thereof on the Northsyde, And the river of Aw is but sex or sevin mylles of length or thereby. And it is weel deep, and somewhat broad. There is abundance of salmond fish slaine yearlie in the water of Aw, in sundrie and divers appoynted pairts of the said river, and speciallie every syde of the mouth of the river. It runns into the salt sea, and Logh which is called Loghediff And there is abundance of salmon fish slaine yearlie in this Logh and lykwayes ther is abundance of Eells, in that Lochediff which the men of the Countrey alleadges and perswade others that the saids Eells are alse bigg as ane horse with ane certane Incredible length, which I think not to be reported of, alwayes it is liklie to be true in respect none of the Countrey-
173. men dare hazard themselves in a boatt to slay the ells with lynes. They were wont to sie them slaine by ane ancient man, who had great practize and arte of the said trade; Ancient men of Mucarne and Beanderlogh the countreys which are on the South and Northsyde of that Logh reportit that this Ancient fisher of the Eells his Lyne wherewith he did slay these bigg and exceeding long Eells were alse bigg in greatness as a mans finger, and that his hook was exceding bigg, and the Lyne whereon the hook did hang, was knitt all with feathers to hold and keep itself uncutt from the eells to the length of twall inches or thereby And so these Marvelous bigg eels were tane be the said Ancient fisher, and thereafter he did slay them with another device made for the purpose. And so the countreymen will not devyse anie Instruments to take these Eels in respect of their bigness. Bot certane men of the countrey do take and slay small Eels alse bigg as a mans thigh or thereby with a lyne als big as ones finger. And there hook is very bigg. And when Eell is tane on the hook to the land, they have a bigg crook of Iron or pikes made for that purpose.

The southwest end or head of the said Lochow from whence this river of Aw runs, is at Arskeodnes and Glasrie. There is a castle at Arskeodness called Carnasrie which was builded be Mr John Carswall Bishope of Argyll Lismore & of the

Illands of the highlands of Scotland, and this Castle was builded be him to the Earle of Argyll, and there is ane Churchtoune one Myll from Carnasrie which is called Kilmartine And this Mr John Carswall and Mr Neill Campbell which succeidit to the said Mr John being Bishope of Argyll, were wont to dwell in that towne of Kilmartine.

Att The East or Northeast head of Lochow there is two glenns and one river running throw everie of them. The one glen is called Glenurquhie and the river therof is verie profitable for there is abundance of salmond slain therintill, there is verie pleasant and fertill lands on everie syd of this river and this Glen is twelfe mylls of length with a certane breadth *174.* And this River doth runn out of the head of Lochgoill And there is ane litle Castle at the heid of that Logh. the other Glen is called Glenstrath, and it appertaines to the MacGregoirs of ancient, and it is bot twenty merks lands.

In Glasrie there is one Church on the southsyde of the end of Lochow which is called Kilmichaell in Glasrie, is holden of the Constable of Dundee. The Laird of Achinabreck possesses the same. It lyeth betwixt the Westsyde of Lochfyne, and Gnaptill[1] and it is possessed be that Constable. It is a verie fertill & profitable countrey, fertill of corne and plenteous off milk there is a river that doeth runn betwixt Glasrie and Arskedness and this river is betwixt Gnaptill and Arskedness. There is one Castle in Glasrie called Duntrun, here is a logh on the West syde of Loghfyne fyfteen myles from Inveraray called Lochgair. And there is abundance of fish slaine in this loch and specially herrings. There is another Logh called Loghgailbe being out fyve mylls from Loghgur, there is abundance of herrings in this Logh.

Cnaptill[1] is a verie profitable countrie being rough and craggie. And there is on the eastsyde thereoff a Mountaine called Glewffgaill and it is eight mylles of length. And in this Mountaine there is ane herb which if anie Man or Woman doeth goe over it, they will be verie faint, and have no power to goe whill the tyme they gett meat to eate, And this betwixt Loghgilbe and Terbett.

[1] 'Knap-dal' is interlined in MS.—Ed.

Terbert is alwayes called a Strait or narrow passadge where the sea almost cuttes betwixt two lands.

And in this Terbert there is one Castle pertaining to the Earle of Argyll and one litle Logh which doeth come from the east and another Logh foregainst, which doeth flow from the West, And these two Locheids they are but one short myll
175. betwixt them. It is thought that with great charges this passage might be cutt so that boats might pass from the east seas to the West without going about the Mule of Kintyre, which were verie profitable for such as travell to the North Illands in regaird the Strait betwixt the Mule of Kintyre and the glenis of Ireland being but sixteen mylles makes the stream to runn with such force, that when the tyde turnes, altho a ship had twentie saills all full of wind, she shall not be able to goe one myll against the tyde.

Thair is one countrey next to Arskeadness on the North-west syde tharof which is called Craignes. Ther is sundrie litle Illands in this Countrey and one Castle and it is called Castlecraigness. This countrie is commodious profitable and fertill both of corne butter and cheese and abundance of all kynd of fishes, and there is one church in this Countrie called Killmoire in Craignes.

Melverd is one litle countrie next to that Countrie of Craigness and ane verie fertill Countrie and profitable and abundance of fish slain in it.

Next to Melverd Lorne and ane litle profitable Glen which is called Glenewgher And this glen is profitable of corne and milk in abundance.

Lorne pertaining to the Laird of Rew is called Nether Lorne. Lorne pertaining to Mackcowl of that ilk is midell Lorne wherein Dunolih stands.

Dunnolih The principall dwelling, Castle and toune of Mackcoull of Lorne, and this Castle is builded on ane heigh Craig or Rock above the sea. It is a verie strong castle.

Dunstafnes is ane strong castle of the Earle of Argyll being the principall Palace or Castle in Lorne. It is ane verie antient castell builded be one king called Ewin or Ewgenius and it doeth stand on ane high craig or rock not far from the seasyde. There is but thrie Mylls betwixt Dunnolih and

Dunstafnes and thrie mylls betwixt the ferrie of the Gonnell in Lorne and Dunstafnes. This ferrie called Gonnell when the sea aither ebbs or flows, cryes so vehementlie that it will *176.* be heard far off in sundrie parts, at the least one myll or thereby, And when folks doeth goe over that ferrie, the boatt or scoutt doeth goe up verie high and otherwhiles doun verie low, that these which are in the boat, will think themselves likelie to be drowned in the sea, And the cause thereof is that there are Connalls and rocks in that ferrie, And especiallie those that are not acquaint with the ferrie, will be more affraid; It is said that there sevenhundreth merklands in the Lordship of Lorne divydit amongst sundrie barronns, the superioritie and regalitie thereof being holden be the Earle of Argyll.

Thaire is one Logh of seawater, not far from Dunnolih, which is called Loghfaighin and there is one Church not farr from the head of this Logh which is called Kilmoire. In this town there is one springand fresh water, in which water there are two black litle fishes, And when they see anie coming hither to the springand water, they will hide themselves underneath a broad stone which is within the water. This stone is broad and thin. The saids fishes as the Inhabitants of that toune report, was wont to take this stone for their saiftie and refuge for keeping themselves for one space below the said stone, and they are seen verie oft in the said well both winter and summer and all other tymes of the yeare. And it is out of all men and woemen that was dwelling of ancient in that toune but that the saids fishes hes bein ever seen being neither more nor less in bigness nor yet having increasing nor decreasing of procreatione and anie of their own kynd nor of other kynde of fishes but ever since they wer aither seen or knowen, being of one bignes of one colour, which they doe take as a miracle or a marvelous thing in respect that there is neither decreasing nor increasing in procreatione of them or growing in bignes nor changeing of their colour in all tymes of the yeare. And therfore the Inhabitants Indwellers and tennants both ancient men and women and others in that place doe call the saids fishes Eisgseant that is to say holie fishes, there are manie Wyld gray gasis in this Countrey of Lorne.

177 Loghnazell is next to this Glenfaighin, in Lochnazell. this Countrie is verie fertill both of Corne and abundance of milk butter and cheese and in the Logh they gather manie Loghleitches.

Mucarne is ane very profitable and fertill Countrie, it doth lye southeast from Dunstafnes There is one church in that Countrie which is called Killespick Kerrell. And there is one litle river in that toune running by the Church, and they doe call this river Neant. It is verie profitable and a pleasant river in tyme of harvest for its abundance of salmond at which tyme the tennents and superiours of the Countrie, when the Laird of Calder is not in the Countrie, will conveen and gather themselves togidder by night oftentimes, and slay abundance and innumerable salmond fishes. And in the daytime also they doe slay abundance of fish in all pairts of the Water. This river runneth from the south to the North and doeth flow in Loghediff of which we spoke before. There is not one myle betwixt the mouth of the river of Aw and this litle river. in this Loghediff there is sundrie kynd of fishes slaine. Mucarne is on the southsyde of this Logh and on the Northsyde of Logh there is one church on the Northsyd of this Lochow which is called Kilchreanan, one myle from the ferrie of Lochow, and five myles betwixt this Kilchreanan and Killespickerrell a Church in Mucarne And one myle betwixt this Killespickerrell and the mouth of Aw. It is alleadgit that this river is in rentall for ane hundreth merk lands of Lorne but it is not to be comparit to the lands in anie wayes, but alwayes it is verie profitable and they use to slay abundance of salmond in this river of Aw. The Laird of Innerraw is called McDonachie *alias* Campbell, and hes certain lands on the eastsyd of this river and on the southsyde of Lochediff. There is another glen next to Innerraw called Glenkinglas And there is another litle river running throwgh this glen called Kinglas.

178. There is another glen not far from this Glenkinglas which is called . It is ane fertill glen of corne and verie profitable and abundance of milk in this glen. It is good for guids to feed intill the Glen is upon the Westsyde of Glenkinlass betwixt it and the river of Awe.

Att the head of this Loghediff there is a glen called Glenediff this glen is verie profitable. There is abundance of fish and milk. The river is Ædiff, so the glen and Logh hath their name after the Water, Glenediff and Loghediff.

Beandirlogh is on the Northsyde of Loghædiff forgainst Mucarne being on the southsyd of the Logh. This Countrey is divyded betwixt two superiours and it called Beanædirdalloch that is to say a Mountaine betwixt two Loghes. And so the same countrie doth lye between Loghediff and Loghgreveren. The southsyde of the said countrey pertaining to the Laird of Calder and the Northsyd pertaining to the Laird of Glenurquhie. There is one sanctuarie and one bigg Church on the southsyde of this Beandirlogh which is called Ardchattan, friers, moncks and Nunns were wont to dwell in this toune and Church in ancient tyme, But the parish Church is above the same bigg church a litle on the syd of ane hill in a pleasant place, where the sunn uses daylie to ryse upone, When it ryseth upone one pairt of the Countrie, and this is called Kilbedan. But this part where Ardchattan is builded, is more delectable and pleasant place then where Kilbedan is builded, for there is faire and most pleasant Greines below and verie neare to seasyde. This Countrie is verie profitable and fertill both of corne, butter and cheese and fish. At the Westend of this Countrey of Beandirlogh verie near the seasyde below the Mountaine there is a chappell called Killchallumchill in Beandirlogh one myll from the ferrie 179.
off Connell in Lorne. In this chappell toune there is ane high hill round and plaine about, and it is verie plaine above on the tope thereoff. Ane Springand Water is on the one pairt therof And it is likelie to have been one strength or fort in ancient tymes which ancient men and woemen of that Countrey alledges that certane gyants or strong men hes bein the builders and Inhabitants theroff and there is one kynd of graystone found in this toune, which when it is putt in the water, it will not goe to the ground as other stones uses to doe, and such stones as those are not to be had in anie pairt in these countries but in that chappell toune called in English St. Columbs Chappell.

This northsyde of Beandirlogh which appertaines to the

Laird of Glenurquhie, there is ane castle bulded not farr from this chappell which is called Castle Barchaldein, There is thrie myles betwixt the Connall forsaid, and the ferrie of the Sion which is betwixt Beandirloch and the Appin. This North Beandirloch is verie profitable fertill and commodious both of corne, butter cheese milk and fishes. It doeth lye on the southsyde of Loghgreveren, and the Appin, ane verie good countrie. On the other syde theroff being the Northsyde, there is ane glen at the head of this Logh which they doe call Glengreveren, and this Glenn is verie fertill and profitable both of corne milk and salmond fish, for there is abundance of salmond fish in that glen. There is one fresh water Logh one myll or thereby from the saltsea. The Superior was wont to come everie yeare to this Logh, and slay abundance of salmond. In this Loghgreveren there is one high Mountaine on the northsyde therof. And on the mid parte of the Mountaine betwixt the sea and the top of the Mountaine there is a chappell called Craikquerrelane And in this high craig where the Chappell stands, there is verie manie fresh springs and
180. fountaine waters. And sundrie and divers multitudes of men and woemen from all Countries doe convein and gather togidder to this Chappell in the springtyme one day before St. Patrickmess day and drinking everie one of them of this springand fresh water alleadges that it shall recover them to their healthes againe, of the sicknes or desease which they have before their comeing to that place and uses the same yearlie, once a time in the year certaine of them doth come for pilgrimadge, and certane others in respect of their sickness bygone, of which they have recovered their health and certaine of them for their sickness present, And so they are perswaded to be restored to their health by the help and assistance of that holie saint, and drinking of the Waters. This holie place hes sundrie spring founts and wells of fresh water for divers and sundrie kynds of deseases and sickness whereof they are assured to be true in respect of the tryall they have had in this water. There is one fountaine springing out of the sand in the sea, of fresh water, not ane myll distant from the sanctuarie or holie Chappell in a toune called Ardnacloch which when anie in these pairts are sick, if the sick dieth, a

dead worme is found in the bottome of the water or fountaine and if the sick shall recover a quick worme is found in it. This Countrey of Appin is verie fertill And the Superiors thereof are Stewarts of their surnames descendit of the Ancient Lords of Lorne, and now the the Campbells succeeds in superioritie, dominion and regalitie of Lorne. There is abundance of milk and fysh in the Appin and plentie of corne. There is a big hill on the southwestsyde of this Countrie at the seasyde forgainst the ferrie of Lismore. And there is one craig there verie bigg. And in this craig there is a hole alse bigg as the port of a great pallace, they doe call this bigg rock or stone Clochholl, that is to say, ane stone hewed out through. There is a verie prettie toure or Castell in that Countrie of Appin not farr from this stone builded on a rock *181.* or craig in the sea. This Castle is called Illand Stalker. There are Conals betwixt the toure and the sea that naither ship nor bark can come in anie syde of that tour. There are sundrie litle Illands forgainst this Countrie at the heid of Lismore on the Northend thereof where men and women, in pairte of harvest and summer use to dwell there, with certaine litle numbers of guids and sheep and goats, for there is abundance of fishes to be slaine about these Illands. There is another Illand not ane quarter of a myll from the Castle pertaining to the Laird of Appin, which is called Iona. This Illand is scarce ane myle of length and not ane half myll in breadth. It is the most profitable and fertilest in all these Countries, for it is but sex merks lands contenit, And it is verie fertill of Corne and abundance of butter and cheese and milk; and fish to be slaine in the sea next to this Illand.

Lismor is ane Illand containing eight mylls in length, and scarce one myle broad. The parish church of Lismoir is called Kilmaluag where the Bishops were wont to dwell. This Illand is most fertill of corne, and abundance of fish slaine in the sea next to that Illand. This Lismor or Lismorensis is a place where Bishops in ancient tyme were usit to dwell and haunt therintill, because they were styllit and nameit from Lismor being the principall or cheiffest place that the Bishops of Argyll hade of Antiquitie being equallie betwixt Cantyre and Glenelg, for Cowall Argyll and Lorne and Cantyre were

on the southsyde of Lismore, Morverne, Sunieord, Ardnamurquhan, Mudeort with the Illands of Inshgall on the westsyde thereof, Loquhabre or Loquhaber, Arisaick, Morrorib, Knoideor and Glenelg on the north, on the northend theroff and a pairt of Loquhaber on the eastsyde of the head theroff. And so the Bishopes of Argyll are now styllit of Lismor and lykwayes were so in ancient tymes. There was of Ancient certaine Bishops of Lismor of the race and name of Clanvick-
182. gilliemichaell and eftir these Bishopes there was other Bishops admitted and there was ane of these last Bishopes that wold depose and deprive certaine of the name of Clanvickgilliemichael, which were friends to the Bishope of that name, so called who had certaine Offices from their friend and Cosigne: and were in possessione theroff long tyme efter his death, being acceptit of sundrie bishopes that succeidit their Cosignes place and speciallie they having some right or title therto, and being better acquainted in that trade then others that were in the Countrie At last it fortuned that one Bishope wes admitted Bishop of Lismor He envying by hatred these ancient men or race of that Clane; or others being willing to succeid in that Office, And to obtaine the Bishopes favour that they might obtaine that Office from him and depose these ancient men which were in possession theroff for a long space; out of their Office. These race and Clan of Clanwickgilliemichael perceiving themselves to be so dealt with be the Bishopes evill will towards them, they took ane displeasure against him, and being strong in the countrey, was of Intentioun and mind to revenge the same with the Bishope And finallie determined how to frequent the Bishope in giveing ane equall satisfactioune according to his deserving Which they wold redound to the Bishopes uttermost destruction and ruine. Thaire pretendit determinatione being finished, on a day they did meet with the Bishope who looked not for such salutatione as he receaved at their hands—and they did kill him And so he did finish his lyff out of this world And since that tyme as yet there was never a Bishope that did come to Lismore to dwell. There are sundrie Little Illands on the southeastsyde of Lismore where wyld birds or fowls doe breed. These Illands are verie high and stonie craiggie and rough,

and certane other Illands on the Northwestend theroff and certaine on the Westsyde, and there is abundance of fish slaine about these litle Illands.

Durgoure is the next Countrie to the Appin And there is a Chappell in that Countrie called Kilchallumchill And there is ane Illand in the sea forgainst that Countrie called Illand *183.* Ballanagoune. It is rough and full of wood. It hes ane verie good haven for ships on the southeast of it, and one good other on, on the West end of it. The Countrie of Durgoure extends to thrittie merk lands, there is two litle rivers in it. The one called Awinchultra and the other Awindurgoure that is the river of Durgoure, that water cometh southeast and floweth west. There is abundance of salmond fish tane in that litle river both summer, harvest and a pairt of the winter seasone. This Countrie is verie fertill and profitable and plenteous of corne, butter and cheese and milk, and abundance of seafishes. And there is one glen in this countrie wherethrow the water of Cultin runns. And this glen hes bot thrie tounes in it, one on the southsyd theroff, another at the head of the Glen, and the thrid on ane high hill or litle mountaine that is between it and the rest of the countrie. This litle Glenn is verie fertill and plenteous of corne and milk. And it is on the southsyde of the Countrie betwixt Doungoure and the Appin in Lorne.

Glencone is the next Countrie to Durgoure eastward from Dungoure. this Glencone is a twenty merk land, which pertaineth to certane of the Clandonald. This countrie is verie profitable fertill and plenteous of corne, milk butter cheese and abundance of fish both salmond and herrings and other kynd of fishes therein. There is one river in Glencone which is called the water of Glencone. This river doeth run out of a litle Logh which is called Loghrighittane from the East, and goeth into the sea Northwest. And they use to take abundance of salmond in this litle river, the Sea Logh wherin it doeth runne is called Lochlevin. This Loghlevin goeth up sevin mylls from the ferrie of Bellicheillis or therby And this Loghlevin lyeth betwixt Loquaber and Glencone and doeth goe up eastward at the heid theroff. This is a river called Levin and from that name the Logh is called Lochlevin,

and the Northsyde theroff being a pairt of Lochaber is named eftir the name of the Logh, and Glencone is on the southsyde thereoff. There is ane Church in ane Illand called Iland
184. Moune betwixt that pairt of Lochquhaber, and Glencone. And this paroch Church hath three score and ten merklands, Glencone, Loghlevin, Mamoir and Glenneves. This Lochlevin is verie profitable fertill and plenteous both of corne butter, cheese, milk and abundance of fish. There is ane high bigg mountaine betwixt Mamoir and Loghlevin, is next to Mamoir Glenneves. And there is a litle river in that litle countrey which is called Neves. And the countrie is called Glenneves. And it is a profitable litle Countrey both of corne milk and abundance of salmond fish in that water of Neves. There is one high or bigg mountaine on the Northeastsyde of that Countrie which is called Beaneves And this mountaine is the biggest and highest mountain in all that Countrey and it is said that this Mountaine is the biggest and highest in all Britaine. This water of Neves the ancient men and woemen did hear it of divers others, Ancient men in tymes by gone that war in Loquaber reported that Neves is deryvin from Naves because certane shipps wer wont to come with certane Kings, that used to haunt and dwell in Inverlochie, did lye at the mouth of the water of Neves. And so the water is called Neves and the Countrie Glenneves and the Mountain Beanneves efter the name of the water so called. This Glenneves is but ten merkland of old rentall and it is divydit betwixt severall parish Churches. The southsyde of this litle countrie appertaines to Illand Moune and the Northeastsyde therof to the parish Church of Kilmanevag * Innerloghie now called

* the river of Speachan comes from the bra of Lochabyr and runs by Kilmanevag and enters Lochlip betwixt it and the end is Galla garr Lochy. Lochlochy itself is 7 or 8 mile in lenth, where breadest a mile. Between Lochlochy there is two litle mile to LochOcht, upon the Northsyd therof where Garry runs in, stands Invergury. LochOchlig is 3 mile long half a mile where broadest. from this Loch runs the river of Oich into Lochness, the distance between the two Loughs is 4 or five mile. Lochness is 24 mile long. One smal Iland at the West end belongs to Fraser of Colduthel. from Louchiell to Innerhelt is six mile. from Innerlingley to Innernesse a straight line 50 miles the Map makes it crooked but its streight. [Copied by Macfarlane's transcriber from the margin of the MS. he was following, on which Sir Robert Sibbald had written it in his own hand.—Ed.]

Gordoune is but ane mile from the mouth of Neves. This Innerloghie is ane ancient toune, and a palace builded be ancient King which was King Ewin the of that name, which is written in the Scots Chronicles, and sundrie Kings were wont to dwell therein. Innerlochie is sex miles from the *185.* parosh Church of Kilmanevag, and not one mile from that Church and the heid of the Logh, where the river doeth runn out of the fresh water Logh, called Loghloghie, And it is twall mylls of length and one mile of breadth. The * one head of it goeth north or Northeast and the other Southwest. This river of Lochie doth flow into the sea called Loghzeld. There is abundance of salmond fish, herrings and all other sort of fish to be slaine there. It is but a mile betwixt the parish of Kilmalie on the Northsyde of Loghyeld, and Innerlochie. Att the head of Lochzeld there is ane litle river called the water of Keanloghyeld, and the men of the countrey uses to slay salmond fish in that water certaine tymes of the year. And there is one glen which goeth up northward, And there is verie manie firr trees in that glen but verie great difficultie to be transported anie of the saids wayes to the sea. There is great number of Oaktrees, and one bigg wood of Oak on the Northsyde of Loghyeld at the head of the said Logh which is verie pleasant and profitable. And they wont to build shipps of the said Oakin wood And the same wood pertaines to the Laird of Loghyeld being the Chieff and Principall house of the Clancameron.† Also there are manie litle glenns in this *186.* Loghyeld verie profitable for guids, sheep and goats. In this Logh there is litle Illands and the Laird and the Superiours of the countrey doeth dwell in one of them haveing but timber houses builded thereintill. There is a castle[1] two mylls from this Illand or Church of Killmalie

* there is two rivers runn into Loughyell Doitellie on the south and Finella upon the North.

† It is said of the family of Cameron, there came the families of Chamers and Kincaids and Banerman Mackeanduy. Kincaid is in Irish the head of ane hundred.

Some Judge the name Cameron came from a towne that in the Irish it signifieth a Crooked Nose.

[These notes were also copied by Macfarlane's transcriber from Sir Robert Sibbald's holograph marginalia.—Ed.]

[1] The word *three* is given on the margin of the Macfarlane MS.—Ed.

called Toircastle. There was ane ancient castle builded whaire this Toircastle is, which was called Beragonium And this Torcastle was builded last by one which is called Ewin McAllane the Cheiff of that Clancameron, This Name Cameron it is said, hath bein driven from Camer ut a Camer Cameroni. They alledge themselves to be descendit of ane ancient King of Denmark and the first Countrie in Scotland that they did come into, wes Glenderune And then at that tyme they were called Sleick * Ouchgri Vic Millananay Vic Arden. Search the Scots Chronicle and you shall find more at lenth therintill.

Glenluy is next to that Lochyeld and it is a verie fertill litle countrey, haveing a litle river running through it flowing into the water of Loghie, And it is called Ley, and the glen is named efter the water Glenley, And next to Glenley, Loghairdgaig being of twall myll of length, and not one myle of breadth. On the Southsyde of this Logh there is a wood of fyne trees fourteen myles in length And on the North-side therof, faire oaktrees growing And is ane verie profitable Countrie of milk, abundance in summer and harvest but not much corne growing there, for it is better for guids to feed in these parts then for corne. The river or water which doeth run out of that fresh water Logh is called Airgak And the Logh and the Countrey is named efter the river Lochairgak. And this Airgak doeth flow in Loghloghlie.† At the North-east
187. head of this Loghairgak there are two glens. The one is called Glenpean, and the other Glendessorie. This Glenpean there is one litle river running below by that glenn, and they used to slay salmond fish in that water. There is a bigg mountaine betwixt these two glenns. And they are verie profitable for abundance of milk in these glenns for they are better for goods to feed in than for corne. There is one litle Chappell in that Logh in the south-easthead theroff which is called

* There is yett a race of the Cameron called Sleith Outhry.

† Loughargaig is a mile bread where breadest and in length twelfe miles, it and the Countrey on both sides belongs to Lochyell, where is a saw mill upon the river of Argaig, where it comes out of the Loch and
187. he is making ane Iron Mill, there is much Iron Ore over all the highland, with which they furnished themself formerly. there be great woods on each side of Lochargaig the woods of Oake.

Illand Collumbkill that is the Illand of St. Columb. There is ten mylls betwixt this Illand and the church of Kirkmalie on Lochyell. On the south syde of Loghie doeth lye the parish church of Kilminevag. And there is one river running by this church which is called Spean, by the toune called Cappach which was the Principall dwelling toune of Mr Rannald in Loquhaber. And these two Glenns called Glenspean and Glenroy are verie pleasant profitable and fertill of corne and abundance of salmond slaine in these two waters. And plenteous of milk in summer and harvest in these two glenns. There was of ancient one Lord in Loquhaber called My Lord Cumming being a cruell and Tyrant Superior to the Inhabitants and ancient tennants of that Countrey of Loquahber. This Lord builded ane Illand or ane house on the southeasthead of Loghloghlie with four bigg oak Jests that were below in the water And he builded ane house thereupone and ane devyce at the entrance of the said house That whaire anie did goe into the house ane table did lye by the way, that when anie man did stand upon the end theroff going fordward that end wold doune and the other goe up and then the man woman or dog wold fall below in the water and *188.* perish. This house being finished, the Lord Cuming did call the wholl tennants and Inhabitants of the Countrey to come to him to that house, And everie one that did come into that place did perish and droune in the water And it fortuned at the last that a gentleman one of the tenants, who had a hound or dog in his companie, did enter the house and fall below into the water through the house, and the dog did fall efter his master this dog being white, and comeing above the water in another place by the providence of God, without the house, The remant tennants which were as yet on going into the house, perceiving this to be rather for their destructione and confusione of these which were absent from them then for their better furtherance, did remove themselves and flitt out of that pairt wherin they were for the tyme to preserve themselves with their lives out of that cruell Mans hands But my Lord comeing to be advertised heirof perceiving the Countrie and tenants to be some what strong as yet, did goe away by night and his wholl Companie out of the Countrie, And never since

came to Loquhaber And when summer is, certaine yeares or dayes, one of the bigg timber Jests the quantitie of ane ell theroff, will be seen above the water and sundrie men of the Countrie were wont to goe and see that Jest of timber q^{ch} stands there yet, And they say that a man's finger will cast it to and fro in the water, but fourtie men cannot pull it up because it lyeth in another Jest below the water. and this which you heard, is bot one myle from Kilmanevag or therby. And sex mylls betwixt this church and Inverloghie, where my Lord Cuming did dwell. There is bot two myles from Inverloghie the Church of Kilmalie in Loghyeld In antient tymes there was ane church builded upon ane hill, which was above this church, which doeth now stand in this toune. and ancient men doeth say that there was a battell foughteon on ane litle hill not the tenth part of a myle from this Church be certaine men which they did not know what they were. And long tyme therefter certaine herds of that toune and of the next toune called Annaff both wenches and youthes did on a tyme conveen with others on that hill. And
189. the day being somewhat cold, did gather the bones of the dead men that were slayne long tyme before in that place, and did make a fire to warm them, at last they did all remove from the fire, except one maid or wench which was verie cold, and she did remaine there for ane space. She being quyetlie her alone without anie other companie took up her cloaths above her knees or therby to warme her awhile, did come and caste the ashes below her cloaths, and some of the same entering into her privie member she was conceived of ane Manchild. Severall tymes therefter she was verie sick and at last she was knowne to be with chyld. And then her parents did ask at her the matter heiroff, which the Wench could not weel answer which way to satisfie them. At last she resolved them with ane Answer. As fortune fell upon her concerneing this marvellous miracle, the chyld being borne, his name was called Gille dow Maghre-vollich That is to say the black child, son to the bones so called His grandfather and friends send him to the schooll, and so he was a good schollar and godlie, he did build this Church which doeth now stand in Lochyeld called Kilmalie am Ewin McAllane the chieff of

the Clancamerons which did build Torchastle did build the Northeast pairt of this Church, and this forsaid the West pairt. In anno ane thousand sex hundreth and twall years It fortuned that the Clancameron being unfreinds with others of themselves, in respect that certaine of them took lands from the Marques of Huntlie which Allane Cameron of Lochyeld had in his possession, the Cheiff and Captaine of the Clancamerons and certane others of his kin and freinds followed and accompanied the said Allane. They did forgadder with others at Innerloghie the forsaid zeare the fyfteenth day of August in ane certaine Mossie place And verie hard to anie to goe throw in respect of such soft moss which is between Gleneves and Innerloghie. And there they fought so cruellie as if they had bein native Ancient enemies whill at last the *190.* said Allane and the rest of his friends and complices did overthrow and slay the principall and Chieff men of their contraversies. And so Allane did overcome the battell fought against his friends on that day, which was a great ruine to his familie.

Ardgoure next to Lochaquber on the eist syd of Loquhaber In this litle countrie of ancient there were certaine Inhabitants (and which as old men report was siel eich and then were Inhabitants of certaine parts of Lochaber called Lochferin and Mamor forgainst Ardgour) And they did build ane house of timber in one litle Illand which was amongst Mosses next to the principall toune, which they hade in Ardgoure, And the saids Inhabitants having this Illand for ane strengh house to keep himself and the principall men of his kin and friends from their enemies. They being dwelling there for ane space, It fortuned on a tyme that ane monstrous beast being in that litle Logh, the most pairt of these Inhabitants being in this Illand It was overwhelmit and destroyed by that terrible and most fearfull Monstrous beast and so they all were perished and devoured.

The next Inhabitants which did occupie and manure this litle countrie of Ardgoure, It was ane certaine race and Clan called Clanmaister *alias* Mackenis, And these did dwell ane certain space in this litle Countrie. Makconill Lord of the Illands of the hielands of Scotland, and other certane lands in

Scotland being superior and Master to the tenants and principall Inhabitants of Ardgoure. And this Makmaister being the speciall man of that name, did certain occasiones which disconted this Lord Makconell and McClaine haveing certane sones being valiant stout Young men, and had no lands that he could bestow on them but that he should give some lands to his eldest sone, did prefer them to Mackconiell to provyd for them, lands to serve his Lordship. as loyall servants at all tymes. And Mackconiell remembring his old anger which
191. Makmaister deserved at his in tymes bygone and called all things to remembrance, did ask McCleans sons and speciallie the youngest to whom he had no lands to bestow upone. That if the case were that himself could find anie lands to be desolate of tenants, which he might easilie conqueis. M^clenis sone to spy and look in all pairts and countries where he might find anie such lands, and that he should have his consent and power and frie. libertie to intromett with the same, The race and name of Clanlein perceiving no other lands to be more fitt for them to be easilie conqueissed then this Ardgoure by sundrie consideratione first that the superior or Laird of Ardgoure called McMaister being ane old man and noght in good friendship with his next neighbours next haveing but few in number of friends and kin to defend helpe or assist him in anie place besyde his Countrie. thridlie Ardgoure being the next countrie to McLeins kin and friends And last of all or finallie they remembring the displeasure which McConeill did beare against him, and the evill will he had against McMaister in tymes bygone, All things being considerit be the said Clanlein concerneing their purpose determined and pretendit by them. Certaine of them did gather togidder and come to Ardgoure with this McLeans youngest sone, and finding McMaster being but few in number of companie with him of his kin for that tyme, they did enter into his house in the Coule in Ardgoure his principall dwelling place there, and did kill himself and the remanent of his friends and kin and sones, and entered themselvs possessors of those lands immediatlie efter the said slaughter and did sett the countrey peaceable into tenants. And so this McLeans sones posteritie doeth bruik this countrie of Ardgoure as yet since that tyme.

This Illand which was devoured and perished with all men, woemen, bairnes and all others that was within it It is now one litle Logh being but ane stunk before when the Illand was in the midst of it And ane Tutor of Ardgoure named Charles M^clean thinking to find certaine riches within this Logh did transport ane boatt or scowtt from the sea to this place, but *192.* could find nothing at the ground or bottom of the Logh but ane Jest or oakin timber, which they did pull up with Instruments hanging to roapes. This Countrie of Ardgoure doth lye on the Westsyde of the sea that goeth by, There is sundrie Glenns in this Countrie. one of them is called the Cowglen * and there is a great number of firr trees in this glen. And it is verie profitable to the Superior and Master of the Countrie for it is good to feed guids therein being of twall mylls of lenght or therby. and there is a water in the glen which doeth transport great trees of firr and masts to the seasyde. There is another Glen on the southsyde of this Glen which is called Glenkaffitill. having an bigg. high mountaine betwixt the two glenns. there is aboundance of salmond fish slain in the water of skaffitill. There is a great number of fir trees in this glen, and easlie to be transported to the seasyde. There uses manie shipps to come to that Countrie of Ardgoure, and to be loadned with firr Jests Masts and Cutts. This Glen is verie profitable to the Lord. The whole Barronie of Ardgoure is twentie fyve merkland. there is another glen which is called Glengoure and there is one freshwater Logh in this Glenn. and abundance of salmond is slaine yearlie therin. also there is ane litle river which doeth run out of this Logh And there is abundance of salmond slaine in that water. There is abundance of herrings and severall other fishes slaine in this Countrie. It is not verie fertill of corne but it is rough sene of it [*sic*], and verie profitable for cattell sheep and goatts to feed into it.

Kengearloch next to Ardgoure. This Countrie is verie rough and hills and mountaines on the Westsyde theroff, and the sea on the south or southeast theroff. There is abundance of fish in Kingearlogh and milk. It is not verie fertill of

* *i.e.* Dogs glen. [In MS.]

corne but it is good for guids cattell sheep and goats to feed intill. There is one castle in this countrey which is called
193. Castle N'agair. The Inhabitants of this Countrey are called Sielleachin, that is to say the race or name of that Clan. And they are descendit of McLein Lochboy. These names of the Clanlein are divydit in two severall names for this M^clein of Loghboy is called Seilleachin. And the Clanlein of Duard is called Seill Laughlane. This Gillem from whence they are descendit, had two sones, the one which was the eldest, his name was Hector or in Irish Eachin, the other which was youngest his name was Laughlane, and these Clanlein of Duard hath the greatest dignitie and first place by the providence of God the ascending of such high estimatione and honour. These Clanlein they were of antient, servants and dependers upon McConeill being Lord of the Illands of the hielands of Scotland, and did place them in great estimatione and sundrie others which was the occasione of the destructione of his owne house efterward. And placed all others and these in divers countries and makeing them men of great living in augmenting and preferring them to great honoure and diminished his owne house.

Morverne next to Keangerlogh. This Countrie is a verie profitable and fertill Countrey of Corne and abundance of fish butter, cheese, and milk There is one Castle in this Countrey pertaining to the Siell Laughlane alias Clanlein of Duard. and the principall of that name which doeth dwell in the Morverne is called Allane M^ceandowie Vic gillein.

Suineord is a Countrey forgainst the Morverne and it is ane verie fertill and profitable Countrie. and there is abundance of fish both salmond and all other kynd of fishes. Suineord was holdin be the Clanean of my Lo. McDonald Lord of Cantyre and Illa. And this Countrie is verie plenteous of milk for there is verie good grass and pasture in all Suineord having Glenns and bigg Mountains on the Northeastsyde therof. And on the other syde ane Logh of the sea comeing betwixt the Morverne and Suineord. There is thrittie merklands in this Countrey and the paroch Church thereoff is Illandfynan and
194. this Illand wherein the Church doeth stand is ane fresh water Logh called Logh seell, and Muydard is on the Northwest

syde of this Logh, and Someord [*sic*] on the southsyde. And Loquahaber and Ardgoure at the easthead thereoff, And there is one river running out of this Logh westward to the Sea, And there is abundance of salmond fish slaine in this river yearlie when there is no great speats nor raine in the yeare but fair weather. there is sundrie good glenns on the Northwest syde of this Logh, ane of them at the head theroff called Glenfeanain. And there is ane litle river runneing through this glen And there is abundance of salmond slaine in that water at certaine tymes of the yeare. And this glen is verie profitable and abundance of milk in it. And there is another glen forgainst Suineord in Muydort called Glencalmidill. And there is ane litle river running through this glen. And there is abundance of salmond fish slaine thereintill. And this glen is verie profitable and plenteous of milk. As for cornes these glenns hes but few of corne lands

Ardnamurquhen in Argil is next to Suineord on the westsyde or end theroff. Somewhat southwest Ardnamurquhen was held by the Clanean of my Lo. McDonald Lord of Illa and Cantyre This countrie is verie profitable and fertill countrie both of corne, abundance of fish, and plenteous of milk being a fourscoire merkland. There is a castle and strength in it called Castell Miggarie. The Clanean Murquhenich were the Inhabitants there of ancient, And the Campbells hath dispossess'd and putt them out of ther Castell and other places of the Countrie except few. and hes planted sundrie others in ther tounes and countries. The Clanean Murquhenich were verie ancient possessors and superiors of Ardnamurquhen. There is one Church in this Countrie which is called Kilmoire in Ardnamurquhen.

Muideort next to Ardnamurquhen on the Northwest syde theroff. This Muideort is plenteous of milk and fishes Deir and roe but not fertill of corne. There is certaine rough *195.* Illands in Muideort And the countrie itself is verie rough and craggie. There is one castle in this countrie which is called Illandtirrein. And it is builded on a rock high above the sea and shipps doeth come to the castle and there is one high mountaine above the castle on the west and southsyde theroff

Arryseig next to Muideort. This countrie is plenteous of

milk and fish abundance but verie fertill of corne. There is one Church in this countrie called Kilmaroy in Arrisaig.

Next to this Countrie two Morrours one pertaining to the Siell Allane vic Rannall on the southsyde or south somewhat west [a] And this is a verie rough and craggie Countrie having bigg hills or mountains and there is abundance of fish slaine in it.

The other Morrour on the Northsyd of the Loch pertaines to the Laird of Glengairie. And it is a verie litle Countrie and there is abundance of milk and fish in this countrey but not fertill of corne for it is verie rough and craggie Countrey with high mountaines. On the northsyde of this North Morrour there is ane sea Logh comand between both the countreys of Morrour and Knoidort and this countrey of Knoidort is very fertill of corne, and abundance of milk and all kynd of fishes in this Countrey. There is sundrie litle rivers and speciallie fyve litle rivers. two of them at the head of Loghneves And there is a bigg mountaine betwixt these two rivers and the river which doeth lye on the Northwestsyde of this high bigg mountaine and it doeth run through a glen and there is abundance of fish in this glen. There are other two Rivers. One of them running through a glen called Meddill. and there is ane fresh water Logh wherthrou another litle river doeth run and there is abundance of fish in this fresh water Logh and the two waters doe meet togidder and they runn by th parish church of the said Countrie callit Kilghoan
196. and this is the principall dwelling toune of the Superior of that Countrie. And there is abundance of salmond fish slaine in this water of Killhoan, And on the Northsyde of this Countrey there is a verie profitable glen for guids and cattell to feed, And there is a river runneing throwgh this glen And there is abundance of salmond fish slaine therin and this river is called Gaisiron, and the glen is called after that name Glengaisiran. There is one Logh of saltwater on the Northsyde of Knoidart, and it goeth farr up above eastward. There is abundance of herrings, salmond and sundrie other fishes slaine

[a] Westward of Lochmorrours one fresh water Loch of certaine miles of lenth and one of bredth being between big mountaines on every syde as lykways big mountain at the Westheed yroff. [Footnote in MS.]

in this Logh it is called Loghvoirne. There is one glen at the southestsyde and there is ane litle river or glen therintill.

Glengairie[a] is the next countrie to Loghairgak and there one litle stray betwixt the head of Loghloghie and the other fresh water Logh which is called Erigh and this litle Strath is one myll of lenth and not the eight part of a myll breadth it is called Achadron And it is alleadgit be ancient men that this [b]Achadron is the midst of Scotland in lenth. And there is one stone in a plaine ground in the stray which stands. and it is called the stone of the Ridge of Scotland And so the strath is named the mid part of Scotland. The sea doeth flow Northeast throwgh this strath and southwest. The water or river of Gairie is but two mylls from the strath of Achadrone and doeth runn out of Loghgairie, Loghquheigh and sundrie others is fresh water Loghes, This Glengairie is verie profitable and fertill of corne fish and milk And on the southwestsyde therof there is a wood of firr trees groweing therin of ten or twall mylls in length, and on the Northsyde of this Countrey of Loghgarrie, there is a faire Oakenwood, The *197.* length of this fresh water logh is sex mylls, This river of Garrie doth flow into a fresh water Logh called Logheoig; and in the spring tyme there is abundance of salmond slaine in this Logheoig, The principall dwelling place or toune of the Superior of Glengarrie is at the Southwest head of this Logh. This Glengarrie and Achadrom is of the Lordship of Loquhaber and Sherifdome of Innerness the names of the haill glenns, straths of the Lordship is Mamor, Loghlevin, Glenneves, Gargawach, Glenspean, Glenroy, Dawghnassie, Loghyeld, Glenley, Loghairgak. Achadrome and Glengarrie. These branches of the Countrey are dividit to sundrie Churches such as Ardgoure in the Lordshipe of Morverne and Sherifdome of Inverness. Lochyell Glenley, Loghairgak. Achadrome and Glengarrie pertaining to the paroch church of Kilmalie, Logh-

[a] It beginneth at Innershy, Glenley and Lochargaik and to the Seill at Louchlive divides Innernesshyre and Argyllshyre. [Footnote in MS.]

[b] Achadron is the country betwixt Lochoich and Lochlohy there is a litle burn fra the hill syde that divides, one branch runs to the Westsea into Lochlohy and the other branch runs to the Eastsea through Lochoich. [Footnote in MS.]

levin, Mamore and the sevin merklands and half merk of Glenneves pertaineing to Illand-Moune. Thrie merklands and ane half merkland of Glenneves Gargawah Glenspean, Glenroy and Dawghnassie with the sex merkland of Glenley pertaineing to the paroch of Kilmanevag. There is one litle toune where there was a chappell builded of ancient, not two mylls from Kilmanevag and ancient men and women did say that they did sie in this chappell called Achanahannat, manie Inhabitants and houses of that toune selling and buying wyne, ale, aquavitæ & sundrie drinks and merchandice. And these ancient men do testifie that the Scotts quart of wyne, which is asmuch as four English quarts was sold for Scotts eighteen pennies which is but thrie English halfpence And one quart of nutts for and ane Scots quart of Ale good and strong for a shill. and a quart of oatmeall for thrie Scots pennies. And that this chappell was a sanctuarie and holie place keipit amongst the Countreymen in the said antient tyme. And that they did report that it is not long nor manie years since the same hes bein, and that this toun is without anie Inhabitants but waste and desolate.

In the water or river of Airgaik there was seen in the zeare 1620 yeirs. the fourteenth of August. the tennants and gentlemen of the Countrey being at the building of a bridge of
198. timber on the said river, at the latter end of the making of the bridge, there appeared Innumerable Adders in this water of Airgaick Immediatlie efter the finitione of the said bridge, The gentlemen and tennants perceiving the Adders and all the water in such a pairt a litle above the bridge full of cruell and terrible beasts and certaine of the biggest of the adders did lope high above the water, and certaine others of them comeing to the land, did goe through the hadder and grass so fast that the whole Companie which did behold, were much affraied at this terrible and Marvelous sight. And at last they were forced to leave their work and depart from that place, which they did say, if there had bein such sight at the beginning of the work, they had never did it.

Abirtarff is next to Glengarrie betwixt the southeast head of Loghness. and the Northeast head of Logherig. This river of Erigh doth run out of Logherigh throw that countrey of Arbitarff And at the mouth of this river there is ane ancient

Castle and verie pleasant plaine of Corneland about this antient Castle and it stands at the Southwest heid of Lochnes. There is ane Church toune not half a myll from the mouth of the river which is called Killchuimen in Abirtarff, and there is no church in this toune but it is the Paroch of Abirtarff and where the church should stand, there is a river called Tarff. and running by it, and so from the name of the water the countrey is called Abirtarff as efter followes.

Next to Glengarrie and Achadrome at the North or Northeast heid of this Logh is Abirtarff It is divydit in two pairts betwixt the Laird of Glengarrie and my Lord Lovatt, it is a verie profitable and fertill Countrie. And there two rivers which doeth runne through this Countrie of Abirtarff. The one of the rivers doeth flow out of Logherigh to the fresh water Loghness. it is called Erigh or the water of Erigh, and efter the name theroff, the fresh water is called. The other river or fresh water is called Tarff and the countrie is named efter the Water Abirtarff. This doeth runn through a glen efter the *199.* oune Name Glentarff. from the east and floweth in Loghness to the North. This fresh water Loghnes is twantie foure mylls in length, and two mylls in breadth or therby. The northwestsyde of this Logh there is certaine countreys pertaining to the Laird of Grant, And to another Barrone of his kin & freinds of the name and race of the Grants.

This next Countrey next Abirtarff is Glenmoriestoune and it is a verie profitable and fertill litle glen, or countrie both plenteous of corne and abundance of butter cheese and milk and great and long woods of firr trees doeth grow in that countrey. and the river doeth transport big Jests and Cutts of timber to the fresh water Loghnes. there is very manie Deares and Raes in this Countrie and high mountaines verie bigg in everie syde of it. The glen is named efter the water of Glenmoristoune. The water is called Moristoune and this river runneth out sundrie fresh water Loghes. and there is sundrie glenns in this Countrey verie profitable for goods and cattell to feed in. And there is ane litle parish Church of timber in this countrey called Millergheard. And there is verie faire and pleasant cornelands in everie syde of this water or river of Moristoune.

The next Countrie to Glenmoristoune on the Northwestsyde

of this Logh is called Wrquhattin. And this countrie is verie profitable and fertill of corne and abundance of milk in the high pairts theroff called the bray of Wrquhattane. In the midle of this Countrey there is a fresh water Logh and abundance of fish are slaine with lynes in all tymes of the zeare. there is ane litle river running out of this Logh called and doeth flow in Loghness There is one litle Chappell at this Loghsyde in Wrquhattane which is call Kil Saint Ninian. and certaine hieland men and woemen doeth travell to this chappell at a certane tyme of the zeare expecting to recover there health againe and doeth drink of certaine springand wells that is next to the Chappell.

Wrquhattan is but twall mylls from Inverness And the river
200. of Nes doeth flow into the sea North, and runneth out of Lochnes. And so this fresh water Logh hath name efter this river of Nes, Loghnes. And at the mouth of this water or river, not ane myll from the sea syde there is a burgh called Invernes And there is a castle biggit upone ane high hill or grein above the toune on the westsyde of the said burgh. There is abundance of salmond slaine in this river And this burgh is ane ancient toune and large shyre.

On the east or southeastsyde of Loghnes next to Abirtarff there is a countrey which is called Straharriggaick And it is alleadged this countrey is the highest countrey in Scotland, and it is likelie to be true in respect that everie countrey which is next to Straharriggaick is below, and it as it were upon a mountaine above all other Countreys. Ane verie cold Countrey and eivill, fresh waters therintill being reid colloured running through Mosses. this countrie is oftymes verie profitable and fertill of corne and abundance of milk. There are certaine Churches in Abirtarff and Straharrigaick Kilquhimen in Abirtarff and Boleskie in Straharrigaick and there is sundrie glenns in this countrey which is verie profitable for feeding of guids. And there is a forrest on the southeastsyd of this countrie and there is great store of deire in that glen and verie manie Raes in all the glenns and woods of Straharrigaick and Arbitarff.

Stranearne next countrey to Straharrigaick eastward. there is ane river in this countrey of Stranearne which is called Nearne. And there is faire corne lands in everie syde of this

water or river. This Stranearne is a verie profitable and fertill countrie and pleasant lands, and there are sundrie Castles everie syde of this river pertaining to divers Superiors. On the Northwest syde of this river at the mouth of it almost at the seasyde there is ane ancient litle burgh called Invernearne And it is not farr from Inverness eastward, And there is ane litle burgh laitlie builded not two myles from Invernearn called Alterne. The Inhabitants of that toune come to Invernearn with certain companie and brake the cross of that antient toune and did cast it down and hes friedome themselves now.

Badenoch eastward from Loquhaber and there is ane fresh *201.* Water Logh in bray of Badanich called Loghlagan and the water of Spean doth run out of this logh doun through the bray or high pairt of Loquhaber. And sundrie other waters doeth flow into this water out of Loghtreig, Loghgulbin with sundrie other Loghs and waters. This Loghtreig is verie profitable for guids to feed therintill. There is abundance of milk in this Logh in summer harvest and spring tyme. There is no corne lands in this Logh but onlie guid for pasture and feeding of guids. It doth lye betwixt high Mountaines. the one head of this Logh lyeth North somewhat Northeast. the other head south or south west. There is abundance of litle fresh water fishes oftymes slaine in this Logh.

This Loghlagane is in the bray or highest pairt of Badenich and this bray is next to Loquhaber. There is a church in the bray of Badenoch called Lagankenith. There is sex mylls betwixt Kilcherrill in bray of Loquhaber, and West head of Loghlagan and also there is sex mylls betwixt west head of the Logh and Lagankenich. that church toune so called.

There is one river in Badenoch running through the Countrie which doth runn and come out of ane litle Logh in the brae or heid of Glenroy in Loquaber. This river is called Spay. This Countrie of Badenoch is verie fertill of corne. and plenteous in milk. And verie much and pleasant corne. lands in this countrey in sundrie and diverse glenns and litle rivers or waters which doth flow in this river of Speay. Oftymes this river in tyme of speat or stormie weather will be alse bigg as if it were a Logh, and also als broad and overflowes all the low

corne lands of the the Countrey next to itself, on everie syde of the said river of Spey. The next Church in Badenoch to Lagankenich is Kenzeossigh. there is betwixt Lagankenich and Kenzeossigh. There is ane castle in Badenoch forgainst the Church of Kenzeossigh pertaining to the Marquis of Huntlie which is the Castle of Ruthven in Badenoch and it is a strong Castle. There is one church sex mylls from Kenzeossigh called Reallavie There is other parosh churches in Badenoch And there is great store of Deare in Badenoch.

202. Knodeard is a very rough countrey full of mountaines, Glens and sundrie litle rivers wherin is abundance of salmond fish slaine And in the sea of Knodeord there is abundance of all kind of fish slaine, and bigg mountains on everie syde of this countrie and some of the lands theroff doeth lye southward, some other pairts West and some North forgainst Glenelge, The lands which are in Loghneves forgainst Morrour is rough being the southsyde of the Countrey. The midst of the countrey lyeth westward foregainst Sleit, and this is the most plain and pleasant place of the countrey The Northsyde forgainst Glenelg is verie rough and abundance of salmond fish and herrings and other kynd of fish is slaine in that Logh called Loghuirne, in some little rivers at the syd of the Logh in a glen called Glenbaristill and another river at the head of the Logh And there are great store of deare and rae in Knoidord.

Glenelg * ane countrie being on the Northsyde of Loghurne pertaining to McLeod of Harie. is one verie profitable fertill and faire pleasant corne land Countrie. haveing two glenns most fertill and pleasant of corne milk and abundance of salmond fish in that two rivers which doth runn through these two glens And this countrie is good for cattell to feed. There is one church or Parosh in this Countrie called Killchinnen in Glenelge there is one Keyle or ferrie one narrow part of the sea which runneth between Glenelg and Slait and there is abundance of fish slaine in that Logh and it is called Kilraa. This countrey of Glenelg is marched with Kintaill and it is of

* Glenelg is forgainst Kneadort on the Northsyde of Loghurne which doeth flow eastward between Knedert and Glenelg. [Footnote in MS.]

the Diocie of Argyll and Sheriffdome of Invernes. On the south syde of this Countrie forgainst Knoidart there is a litle toune and a litle river running through the toune to the sea. And if anie man or woman will cast a tree in this water, all that is above the water will be a tree as it was affoir, and all that is under the water will be transformed in a stone als hard *203.* as anie other stone and this was tryed oftymes and anie tree that falls from the mountains into it is lykwayes transformit in a stone And this toune is called Arnistill in Glenelg.

Keareray is ane Illand pertaining to Makcoull of Lorne next to Dunnoligh forgainst the Northend of that Illand. the Castle of Dunnoligh standing on the Westsyde of the head of Keareray. This Illand is verie fertill and profitable or corne and abundance of milk. it is of two mylls and ane half in length or therby between the two ends of it and not one myll in breadth There is one litle Castle or tour on the southwest end of it. And it is called Dundouchie. In this Illand there are manie foxes which will kill sheep and lambs and they are somewhat bigger then the foxes that are on mainlands and more bold in killing sheep and lambs for upon the maineland the foxes doeth no harme to anie kynd of cattle, sheep nor goats but the wolfes which is the destructione of horses, cattell, sheep, goates Deare and Rae.

Colla is ane Illand being of certaine mylls in length and breadth pertaining to certaine of the name and race of the Clanns of our M^{c}leans That Illand of Colla is verie fertill and profitable for corne and speciallie of barley which doeth most grow in that Iland. There is abundance of seafish in this countrey and lykwayes there is ane Castle therin

Next to this Illand of Colla there is ane Illand called Illand Muck that is to say the hoggisilland and it is on the southend of It is verie profitabill and fertill of corne and abundance of milk and fish in this Illand and there is a strenght in it on a rock or craig builded be the Master and Superior of the Illand in tyme of warrs which was betwixt him and certaine enemies. This Illand appertaines to the Bishop of the Illes of the highlands of Scotland being but sex merkland

Eig. this Illand is profitable and fertill of corne and milk and abundance of fish in the sea about that Illand but they

204. have no skill to slay the said fish. There is ane litle Church in this Illand called Kildonayne And this is the principall toune of the Superior of the Countrey. And there is ane high mountaine on the southwest syde of this Countrey. And it is ane verie good strength against enemies, that wold doe anie harme or skaith to the Countrey for it wold keep themselves that are Inhabitants of the Iland saiff, and their wyffs and children with all their moveable goods or geir which they could bring or carie with them to the tope of that hill, or mountaine, In this mountaine there is a Mure, and Mosses and in the midst of the tope of that mountaine there is a fresh water Logh. And in the midst of that Logh there is ane Illand which wold hold a certain number of men and women with their bairnes. This Illand of Eig is thirtie merks lands, thrie mylls in length or thereby and two mylls broad. They perished and destroyed with the smoak of the fyre the number of both of men and woemen an barnes within ane Cove or den that is in this Illand of the Inhabitants by McLeod of Harie being in warrs against him for that tyme, and taking this place for their safetie and refuge.

Rhum is ane big Illand being on the Westsyde of Eig and on the southeast syde of Canna, This Illand appertaines to the Laird of Colla containing therintill but two tounes of Cornelands. One of these two tounes upon the Northwestsyde of this bigg Illand of Rhum And another toune on the West and southwestsyde theroff. The toune which is on the Northwest syde theroff is called Kilmoir in Rhum and the other Glenhairie in Rhum, the Illand is verie profitable for there is abundance of butter, cheese and milk in this Illand for there is no cornelands in it, but such as doth grow in these two tounes forsaid, but it is verie good for goods to feed intill in respect that it is full of muires, mossis, glenns hills and verie bigg mountaines, there is verie manie Deare in this Illand
205. and certane foullis which will be taken in these mountaines and are exceeding fatt, of the fattest birds or foulis which is in all the sea they are no bigger then a dove or somewhat les in bignes. Somewhat gray in coloure of their feathers being of the most delicate birds to be eaten that is bred within the whole Illand, except that doe taste oyld.

Cainna ane Illand pertaining to the Captaine of the Clanronnald being next to the Illand of Rhum, on the westsyde of Rhum betwixt it and Wist. This Cainna is verie profitable and fertill both of corne and milk with abundance of all kynd of seafishes And there is verie manie of these foulls and birds aforsaid which are found in Rhum, are found in this Illand. There is one litle Illand on the Southwest end or syde of this Illand called Haysgair nequissag. And when scutts boats or gallys cannot land in Cainna nor in Haysgair nor yet in Tiry The ancient Inhabitants and principall of these Countries do say that saids Gallies boats nor scutts can nowayes land neither in Scotland England nor yet in Ireland.

Barray is one Illand being in the Maine seas farr from the Mainclands. it is of fyve myls of Length with certane glenns verie profitable for goods to feed therintill. And this Illand is verie fertill of corne and milk and abundance of fish is slaine in the sea of Barray. There is certane Illands on the Northend of Barray pertaining to the Superior which are named Erisgae fuda Linga fara with certaine other litle Illands.

On the Southend or southwest there are severall litle Illands which are profitable and fertill both of corne and abundance of milk. And none can goe with scutts or boatts to those Sowthwest Illands but in those tymes of the yeare such as Aprill and Summer and in the beginning of August. The Master or Superior of these Illands hath in due payment from the Inhabitants and tennants of the saids Illands for his dewtie. the half of ther cornes butter cheese and all other comodities, which does Incres or grow to them in the yeare, 206. And hath ane officer or serjeant in everie Illand to uptake the samen. The names of those Illands is called Watersa, Sandira, Pappa, Mewla, and Bearnera. These Ilands are farr off from all Countries. There is one Church in Barray on the North or Northeast end of it which is called Kilbarray. And in this toune there is one springand fresh water Well. And the Inhabitants and ancient men and woemen both of men and woemen in this toune and of the Countrie especiallie one ancient man being of fyve or sexscoir zeares old doeth say that when appearance of Warrs wer to be in the Countrey of Barray That certaine drops of blood hath oftymes bein sein

in this springand fresh Water Well. The Laird and Superior of this Countrey was called Rorie McNeill being ane verie ancient man of sexscore yeares old or therby did report this to be true. And also did report this to be true lykwayes whensoever appearance of peace wold be in the Countrie That certain litle bitts of Peitts wold be sein. There is one litle springand fresh water running out of ane grein hill above the Church, which doeth flow into the sea, And there is springand there certane litill Cockles shells which they alleadge that the samen doth flow into the sea out of the Well and doeth grow in another place next the Church not the tenth part of ane myll from the Church of Barray called Kilbarray. And there is abundance of choice litle cockle shells found. The wholl countreymen and tennants doe conveen togidder to this place when the sea doeth ebb and bring with them certaine number of horses and gather in this place abundance of Cockles. The length of this sandie place is ane myll and ane half or therby. and no less broad. Certaine of these Inhabitants will come fyve mylls with ther horses. and bring home asmuch with them as their horses will beare of these cockles. And if ten thousand cold come, they should have als many as there horses were able to carrie everie day gotten and gathered in this place. And it is gotten below the sand, And when you doe come and stand on that sand with your horses you will think the place verie dry, but when you doe put zour hands below into the sand you shall see abundance of the saids
207. cockles comeing above the sand, and als much of the sea Water as will wash them from the sand.

Next to this place there is ane plaine ground of faire green earth on the Westsyde of this sandie place. And this is called Mealloch. In this Mealloch there is ane litle Chappell called Kilmoir and it lyeth on a verie pleasant grein. And one litle hill of green ground is betwixt this Chappell and the principall Church of the Countrie. for this Church of Kilmoire is on the Northsyde of the litle hill, and the Chappell of Kilmoire on the Southsyde. In this Chappell as the Inhabitants say that there is certaine earth within this Chappell which if anie man wold carrie the samen with him to the sea, And if the wind or stormie strong weather were cruell and

vehement if he wold caste a litle of this earth into the sea it wold pacifie the wind and the sea wold grow calme immediatlie efter the casting the earth into the sea. The Main seas and the seas next to Scotland are on everie syde of this Chappell. The Main seas doth come from the West, and the other sea from the east, and almost the saids two seas doth forgadder and meet with other. And they have cutt and broke the lands in divyding the Illand of Barray into two pairts almost next to the litle Chappell of Kilmore. The Inhabitants of this Illand are called Clan Neill Barray.

There is one castle in this Illand on the South end in one litle Illand of Craig or rock builded verie strong. And there is ane fresh water Logh betwixt Kilbarr and this castle of Kilsimull. And there is a litle toure of stone and lyme builded in ane litle Illand in the midst of this Logh, and the toune wherin this litle toure is builded is called Arnistill. there is no great rivers of fresh water in Barray but one litle Water in a toune called Quir, and there is a litle mill in that water and no more mills in all the Illand. Bot everie husbandman in the countrey hes ane Instrument in their houses called one Kewrne and the two stones doth lye on the house floore, and that place is made cleane

The most corne which doeth grow in this countrie is good barley and one verie fertill countrie of that kinde of Corne and there are manie Wyld birds or fowles in this Countrey. The Inhabitants theroff are verie antient Inhabitants and the Superior or Laird of Barray is called Rorie McNeill. he is sex *208.* or sevin score of years as himself did say. This ancient man in tyme of his youth being a valiant and stout man of warr and hearing from skippers that oftymes were wont to travell to ane Illand which the Inhabitants of the Illand alledged this McNeill and his predecessors should be their Superiors. which Illand is sein oftymes from the tope of the mountaines of Barray.

This Rorie hearing oftymes the same newes reported to him and to his predecessors, he fraughted a shipe but nowayes could find the Illand, at last was driven to Ireland on the West syd theroff. And took up a Spreath, and returned home therefter.

This McNeill had severall Noblemens daughters and had sundrie bairnes. and at last everie one of them thinking and esteeming himself to be worthie of the Countrie after the fathers deceass being on lyff as yet. the saids sones haveing sundrie mothers, at last everie one of them did kill others except one that is alyff and another drowned in the sea.

Wist the next countrie or Illand that is to Barray Northward and there is sexteen mylls of sea betwixt Wist and Barray. This Countrie is verie profitable and fertill of corne, milk and abundance of salmond and other fishes. There are verie manie wilde Gray Gasis, and sundrie other wilde fowls. There are sundrie litle toures builded in the midst of fresh water Loghes, and exceeding bigg Mountaines on the southeast theroff. And the sea fishes are slaine on that syde of the Countrie. And the Mainland is one the West and Northwest syde theroff The sea doth flow into the fresh water Loghes in Wist, and all the fresh water in this Countrie doth taste of salt sea water exceptand fresh springwells. Much Barley doth grow in this countrey Ancient men in that Countrey were reportand that there is much of the lands of Wist overwhelmed and destroyed with the sea, and the sand doeth flow
209. with the winde and destroyes both the lands and hyds the houssis below the sand, and so the most pairt of the Countrie is overwhelmed with sand.

There was ane Ancient man in a toune in Wist called Killpettill and this old man said that he was sex or sevinscoir of years old and he did sie another church with the lands of the Parish wherein that church did stand. And these lands were more profitable fertill and pleasant then these that are in Wist now. And that his father and mother, his grandfather and Grandmother did see another parish Church which was destroyed with the sea long agoe. And that they did call that Church Kilmarchirmore The next was called Killpettill, And this Church wherin he doth dwell now into, was called Killmony which is now called Killpettill that is to say the Mure Church, because it lyeth next the Mures. Mosses and Mountains And this Church is below the sands except foure or fyve foot length of the pinnacle of that church And the airt of there houses which are nearest the seasyde for the

Wind doth blow up the sand upon the lands and the churches were destroyed with the sea which were principall Churches of Ancient. Certaine of them will be seen when the sea ebbs in the summer tyme. And the Countrie people will take Lobsters out of the windowes of the Pinnacle of that which was first called Killpettill before it was destroyed with the sea. Ther is one castle in this Countrey in one pairt theroff called Beinmhaill And there is one church in the Southend of Wist which is called and in this toune there is thrie Churches. This pairt of Wist which we have writt, is the southend of this Countrey and the Superior theroff is the Captaine of the Clanrannald of the race and name called SieCallane or Clanronnald being of the Clandonalds descendit of the house of McDonald.

The North end of Wist is verie pleasant and profitable Countrie both fertill of corne, and speciallie of barley. there is abundance of fish, milk and herring. There is ane Illand pertaining to the Superior and Lord of this Countrie which is called Heysker and there is certaine Illands besyde that Illand in the Main seas, And the Inhabitants of the Countrey *210.* doe meet and gather themselves togidder once in the yeare upon ane certaine tyme in faire and good weather and bring bigg trees and stafs in ther hands with them as weapons to kill the selchis which doeth Innumerable conveen and gather to that Illand at that tyme of the yeare. And so the men and the selchis doe fight stronglie And there will be Innumerable selches slaine wherwith they loaden ther boatts, which causes manie of them oftymes perish and droune in respect that they loaden ther boatts with so manie selchis.

The Harie ane Illand of McLeod of Harie. This Countrie is verie fertill and plenteous of corne and abundance of fish slaine And milk butter and cheese abundance, There is manie Deir in this Countrey. And also there is certaine Illands in this countrey belonging to McLeod, where the Inhabitants doe slay a number of fish. This Countrie and Lewis they are one Illand almost, but there is two Loghes of the sea which doeth come betwixt the two Countries and ther two heads are but one myll from another. There is a church in Harie in the toune of Rovidill and there is a litle toure in

this toune named by ane Saint called Cleamean which is in English called St. Cleaman. There is thriescore mylls in all the Harie and Lewis of length. There is twantie foure mylls betwixt the Harie and Maine corneland of Lewis, of Mountaines Glenns Mures and Mosses. The race and names of the Clanleod of Harie are called Siall Tormend or Siol Tormad.

Skye is a verie bigg and long Illand. The one end lyeing south and the other north. There are sundrie Countries contained in this Illand, Sleitt being on the South pertaining to Donald Gorme McDonald, is a verie fertill Countrie of corne and abundance of milk for it hes faire and pleasant corne lands And verie good for grass and cattell to feed in. There
211. are two ancient Castles in this Countrie. The one doth ly on the east or southeastsyde of this Countrie forgainst Knoideart and the other castle doth lye on the Northwestsyde of Sleitt. And the first is called Castle Chames, and the other Dunskaig. This countrie is bot thirtie merk lands.

Next to Sleitt there is a countrie caller Straquhardill and doth lye amongst Mountaines that is betwixt Sleitt and it And betwixt certaine Countries of McLeod of Harie and Donald Gormes Countrey, and Straquhardill. This countrie doth lye in ane plaine and it is verie fertill of corne and plenteous of milk and fish, and abundance of herrings. The Laird or Superior theroff is called Mackfenayne.[1] And the Inhabitants of this Countrie are of that name, and are called Clanfenayne there is much pasturadge for guids in this Countrey. And abundance of Deir and Roe. There is ane Illand on the Northeastsyde theroff called Scalpa. The deir in summer and especiallie in harvest doeth eatt the corne in this Countrie. This Church doth stand on the Eastsyde of this Illand. There is a litle toure in Straquhardle att the narrow pairt of ane Logh of the sea which floweth between the Northcoast and the Skye and this toure is called the Castle of Killagin

The next Countrey to Straquhardill is Brayhairport and Tronderness. This Brayhairport pertaines to McLeod of

[1] 'Mac-Innon' interlined in MS.—ED.

Harie And thrie other litle Countries which are Meiknes,[1] Bragadill and Dewrenes. These Countries are profitable, fertill and plenteous of Corne and milk, and abundance of all kynd of fish in these Countries and there are litle rivers in them where there are abundance of salmond fish slayne. There is a Castle in Durenes which is called Dunfeggan.[2] And this is the principall dwelling place of McLeod in this litle countrie

Next this countrie There is a litle countrie called Vadarnes and this countrie pertaines to McLeod of Haries being of ancient in possession by McLeod, Lewis is a verie profitable and fertill countrie both of corne, milk and abundance of fish. it is bot foure daughes of land. this is a thrittie two merkland.

Drointernes is the next Countrie to Vadernes and Brayhair- *212.*
port, doeth lye North from McLeods countrie, and two Loghes doeth come, one of them from the west betwixt Drointernes. The one of them called LoghRi which doeth come east and floweth West. The other Loghsinsort on the West end of the Countrie and floweth east. These two Loches maketh almost Drunternes to be ane yland be itself. There is a Castle in this countrie which is called Duntoylme in Drointernes. And it is builded on ane high rock above the sea, There is a parosh Church in this Countrie and it is a most pleasant profitable and most fertill Countrey both of corne and abundances of milk. The Lord and Superior therof Donald Gornie McDonald of Sleitt. There are great mountaines in this Countrey it is sixteenscoir merklands. It is of length sexteen or twantie mylls and in breadth in some places sex, others eight mylls. There is abundance of all kinde of fishes in this countrie.

Lewis is the next countrie to the Harie, for both these countries are but one Illand conjoyned togidder. Lewis being on the Northend and the Harie on the Southend. There is two Loghes in the sea betwixt these two Countries. And one Myll of plaine land at the heids of these two Loghes. The one of them doeth flow west and the other southeast. There is twentie four mylls of bigg mountaines Glenns, Mosses and

[1] 'Mig-inis' interlined in MS.—Ed. [2] 'Veggan' interlined in MS.—Ed.

Mures betwixt Lews and the Harie. There are certaine parochins in the Lewis. The first that is on the Westsyde of Lews is called the Parish of Wuicg the principall toune wherin the McLeods of Lews were wont to dwell into. Within this countrie parish wes Pappa being ane Illand in the sea. The Paorish of Bearnera is next to that countrie of Wuicg. There is thrie Loghes of the sea which doeth flow, Loghgarlua on the Northsyd of Bearnera Loghrogan on the southwestsyde. And on the southeastsyde Logh Keanhewlivaig. And at the heid of this Logh there are thrie litle rivers or fresh waters where there are abundance of salmond
213. fish slaine. And next to Bearnera the parish of Charlnay. And the rest of the paorishes of that countrie of Lewis are called the paorish of Braiggarie the Paorish of Claddigh, the paorish of Nes and these paorishes are on the Northsyd of Lewis. The paorish of Haye on the eastsyde of Lewis.

Steornua is the principall and chieffest toune where the McLeods of Lewis wer wont to duell intill, And there is a castle in this toune, which was builded of ancient be these Inhabitants and Superiors of Lewis. And this toune which was their cheiffest dwelling place in all Lewis is betwixt the Paorish of Nes and the paorish of Loghes on the Southsyde of Steornua and on the eastsyde of the countrie and one of the Mcleods principall fforrests which is called Oysserfaill in Irish and in English Oysserfeild on the southsyde of the parish of Loghes, wherein there are bigg mountaines with Innumerable Deir. There is sundrie Loghes of the sea in this Illand of Lews and abundance of all kynd of fishes slayne thereintill. The name of the first is Logh sivard in the Hairie The heid theiroff is eastward and the mouth theroff southward. there are abundance of herrings in this Logh. and one litle river doeth runn into this Logh, called the water of Sivard and oftymes there is abundance of salmond fish slayne in this water of Sivard. There is another river which is called the water of Logsa running from the North and flowing into ane Logh called Loghærisford. the mouth of this logh is to the east, there is abundance of salmond fish slayne everie tyme of the yeare in this Logh and of all kynd of fishes is slaine in Loghærisford. And this Logh is next to the Forrest where

McLeod wont and usit to hunt at the Deire. In the parish of Wuicg there is a Logh which is called Loghdua. And there is a river runneing in that Logh where there is abundance of fish slaine in one round water at the mouth of that river, *214.* And when the sea doeth flow there will come abundance of fish in that pairt of the river therein. And efter the sea ebbs abundance and Innumerable fisch will be slaine in that place. There is on the Northwest en of Lewis ane Logh which is called Loghbervais and the fresh water river which doth runne out of this Logh is but halff a myll in length. there was thrie thousand bigg salmond slayne in this river in anno 1585. There is a bigg forrest in that place in the North end of the Lewis being a mountaine called Cadsoill or Cadfeild and the Deir which doeth remaine in this Mountaine or forrest hath two tayles and speciallie the Native and kind of Deir of this Mountaine by all other forrests or mountaines in the Lewes

There is another place in the Countrey called Duhakabaick wherin there is slaine a kynd of fish that hes foure feet like a Lizard or Snake. And this fish is litle, thick and broad, And colloure of it is red. The length of Lewis is fourtie mylls and in breadth in certaine pairts twentie or fourtie mylls and certaine other pairts of the Countrey twall or ten mylls This Countrie of Lewis is profitable, commodious and fertill of corne, and abundance of all kynd of fishes slaine in this Countrie zearlie. The principall Superior and cheiff Master or Laird theroff was these McLeodis whose surnames are called the Race and Clan of Toirgill, alledging that they came heire first out of Denmark and Germanie, of antiquitie and they are verie ancient Inhabitants of that Illand and sundrie other pairts and countries in that pairt of Scotland. The principall Church in that Countrie is.

There are sundrie rivers in Lewis, wherein abundance of fish are slaine. The name and race of the Superiors of the Harie and there kin and friends are called Clantoirmoid that is Clan Normond. These Clanns or races descendit of Normond McLeod.

215. The Tarbett at the mouth of Loghfyne the North-east syde thereoff

This following is to be written after Arskeednes This to be written after Craignes, there being the rest of the description of Glasrie and Knaptill and Kintyre.

On the westsyde at Knaptill syde there is ane castle and one church called Kilberrie. From the Terbert upon the westsyde of Kintyre there is eight mylls and alsmuch on the eastsyde pertaining to the Earles of Argyll since the foirfeitting of the Lord M^{c}donnald of the Illands, Killmuycoll is upone the West, and the castle of Skeipness upon the east that makes the march of the Earle of Argylls pairt of Kintyre from the Clandonnalds pairt. And Skeipnes wes wont to be a dwelling house of the Lairds of the Illands of ancient This pairt betwixt the Terbert and Skeipnes is called Borlume that is to say, ane plane land betwixt two countries so the length of Kyntire from the Terbert to the Mull is fourtie Mylls and certaine pairts some sex, eight or nyne Mylls broad. The North part of it is full of high mountains full of hather and certane glenns amongst these mountains verie profitable for cattle to feed in.

The Westsyde of Kintyre there is verie pleasant and profitable corne lands, Upon the eastsyde of it, there is two Glens verie pleasant and profitable called Glenarindill and Glensaidill and there is rivers or waters running throw thir two Glenns, and there is abundance of salmond slain in these waters. And there is verie pleasant fertill and profitable corne lands on everie syde of these glens. And there is good woods in them. In Glensaidill there is ane ancient Monastrie where there was wont to be ane Abbott and
216. Convent of friers, and of St. Bernards Order. It wes founded thrie hundred yeares agoe be Donnald McRannald Lord of the Isles and these Countries, and dedicate to oure B: Ladie so that these lands of Saidill are now called Our Ladies lands and the Marqueis of Hamiltone is Superior theroff. eight mylls from Saidill upon the same syde is the Logh of Kilkerrane, it is two mylls long and one myll breadth of salt water. It is ane verie sure and saiff harborie for shipps both great and small

and for all kynd of shippes. Neither wind nor tempest can doe them harme be reasone it is compast round about be the Maine land on the Westsyd and on the eastsyd at the verie mouth of the Logh is a verie high Mountaine called Illand dabar which saiffs and gairds the shipps from the wind which doth come on the east Upon the southsyde of this Logh. There is a Church which is called Kilkearrane and ane ancient castle which K. James the fourth builded. At the end of the Logh there is a certaine village and a new Castle which the Earle of Argyll builded laitlie and in this Logh there is abundance of all sort of fishes and especially of herrings and mackrells. Thrie mylls from the head of this Logh there is a ffresh water Logh of foure mylls of length, there is abundance of salmond slaine in this Logh which is called Loghsainesse, Upon the West syd of this countrie It is verie plaine low and pleasant sandie ground nyne mylls from the Logheid marches the Maghairmoir and the Logheid. And there is verie faire pleasant Cornelands in this glenn. And there is a river running throw this glenn, and abundance of salmond slaine in it, and on everie syde of it, there is faire corne lands. And less then a myll from the Maghairmoir at the seasyde there is ane ancient Castle builded upon a rock or craig called Dunawardie. at the foot of the water of Conglen. And eastward 217.
from Dunawardie two mylls off the land there is ane litle Illand of ane Myll length and half ane myll breadth called Awin, which the Romans did call in the tyme of Julius Cæsar, Porta Eosa Avona. Upon the Landsyde of it, next to Cantyre is a verie good harborie. On the east end of it is the Sheep Illand where there is verie manie Coneys and arrettis. The streame runns so swiftlie that no shipps can remaine near it, except they be within the harborie. In this Illand of Awin there is ane litle Chappell and at the syde of that Chappell there is a litle well or compass of stones foursquare of ten foot length and breadth within. And they say that the bones of certaine holie men that lived in that Illand is buried within that place. It hes bein tryed that neither man nor beast that doth goe within that place will live to ane yeares end. There is in this Illand ane spring or fresh water well called St. Ninians Well and it doth recover severall men and women which doeth

drink theroff, to their health againe. Upone the westsyde of Dunawardie two mylls from it there is a verie good glen called Glenbreagrie, there is fyne fertyll and faire corne lands in this glen on everie syde of the river, which runneth through the glen. there is abundance of salmond fish slayne in this water. And at the foot of this water west from it beginnes the great Promontarie or Mountaine at the seasyde called the Mull of Kintyre, it is sexteen mylls compast about that neither boatts, gallies nor shipps can land except it be litle fishing boates. There was abundance of deir in this mountaine of ancient tyme but now there is none to be sein nether in this Mountaine nor in the rest of the mountaines and lands of Kintyre but foxes and Raes whereoff there is abundance in this countrie and from the tope of this Mountaine of Mull one may decerne
218. the corne lands and houses of Ireland And in Kintyre there is ten paorish Churches more then the Monastrie of Saidill. Kintyre lyes south and North the southend of it lyes towards Ireland, and the Northend toward Argyll, Upone the eastsyde of it lyes the Illand of Arrane. And upon the westsyde of it lyes Illa. Twentie foure mylls of sea betwixt Illa and Kintyre. And betwixt Illa and Kintyre upon the westsyde lyes the Ilands of Gigha being foure mylls of length and ane myll of Breadth. Cara is a litle Illand scarce half a myll in length full of Coneyes. and a litle Chappell in it belonging to Icolmkill. There is abundance of fisches and selchis about this Illand of Gigha and it is verie fertill of barley and the most pairt of it all is corneland. there is ane church in it. this Illand pertaines to the McDonalds. Illa sexteen mylls west from Gigha of sea, It is ane Illand lyand south and North and upon the North it borders with Jura and Collinsa, upon the South with Ireland being thrittie mylls of sea from Ireland. This Illa is twentie foure mylls in length and sexteen mylls broad. It is divydit in thrie pairts. The Largki and the hoo is one pairt. the midlevard and the Harie is another. And the Rhinns of Illa the thrid pairt. The castle of Dunowaig lyes on the eastsyd of that pairt called the Largki. It is ane verie strong castle almost in the sea upone ane high rock or craig. It hes bein ane ancient fortress but latelie builded with castles and tours be James McDonnald. And there is one

litle hill neare to the castle, which when the race and principall name of Clandonnalds of that house wer to decay. there was before that tyme wont to be heard in that place the voice of a womans lamentatione oftymes both in the Night and Day but especiallie in the Night. One myll from Dunowaig layes ane litle Illand called Illand Texa, And there is a litle Chappell. 219.
North and Northeast from Dunowaig along the coast the space of fyve or sex mylls, there is manie rocks Connals and litle Illands, some of them a quarter and some of them half a myll, Such as Illand Bride, Illand Crowie, Illand Charnie, and Illand Wicolworie that is the Illand of Maurice, and the Illand of Corskeir. Thir Illands are full of wyld fowls, gray geese and all kynd of seafowles, where they do lay their Eggs. And it is verie fertill of grass in these Illands, where the Inhabitants of the Countrie doe put their horses and lean catle to feed in wintertyme. And all the coasts about Dunowaig there is abundance of salmond thereintill, and all other seafishes. This pairt of Illa called the Largi and the Hoo, they are two paorish churches called Kildalton and Kilnathan. In the Hoo also there is a great fortress called Dunaynt, and with litle or or small expensis it might be maid ane Invincible strength. From this Dunaynt to Portman is the length of the Illand of Illa, alongst which it is all hills and Mountaines full of reid deire, hares and muirfowls lyand along the eastsyde of Ila. Westward from the Mountains declyneing downward to the valley ground is the midle pairt of Ila, called the Harie, this pairt is mixt with rivers and waters, wherein there is great store of salmond fish, also good corne land fyne woods and parks and good grass. Betwixt the lower pairt of the Hairie and the Rinnis there comes ane arme of the sea from the southsyde called Loghnadaill, sex mylls of length and two mylls in breadth. It is a fyne harborie for ships, galleyes and boatts. And it is full of all kynd of fishes and wyld sea fowles. Just opposit to Loghnadaill another Logh comes foure myls within the Countrie from the Northsyde called Loghcruinord. it ebbs and flowes almost the one half of it. And 220.
there is great store of salmond in this Logh, betwixt the head of the Logh and Loghnadaill there is but one myll of ground or land, which almost makes the Rinnis of Ila to be ane Illand.

Att the end of this Loghgruineord in the yeare of God 1597, the fourteenth of August There was a battell foughten betwixt Sir James McDonald and Sir Laughlan M^clean of Duard, wherin Sir Laughlane and thirteenscore of his men were killed and Sir James deidlie shot with ane arrow and twentie four of his men killed. and thriescoir hurt all with arrowes. Sir James being accompanied with two hundred men and Sir Laughlane haveing above four hundreth. The Contraversie was about the Rhinns of Ila, Sir Laughlane alleadgeing ane new lease and right be the Kings Controller the Lord of Scone and Sir James alleadging ancient right, title and possessioune and loath to quarrell with the said Sir Laughlane being his Uncle, did offer, before the battle was foughten, to submitt both their rights to the King and eight of the Lords of Sessioune, which being refused by Sir Laughlane, Sir James secondlie offered the sight of their ffriends and Neighboures of eight of the principall men of the Illes. Sir Laughlane replyed and said that which he hade gotten once right of, he would not put it in question. Last of all Sir James offered that eight of his friends that were present there and alse manie of M^cleans should meet betwixt the armies to decerne to whome those lands of the Rinnis were most kindlie and to decerne presentlie to which both the pairties should be sworne be word and writt to byde by their sentence. Which Sir Laughlane refuised and said that he should have present possessione in the Rhinnies or that his buriall grave should be there ere he left the ground, which fell out so as he said, for upon the morrow efter, his bodie or Corps were buried with eight of his speciall men in the Church of Kilchonan
221. being the Principall Church of the Rinnes of Ila, It is thought that the reasone wherfore Sir Laughland did refuse these offers, was that the speciall Tennants of the Rinnes come to him to the field and told that Sir James was but ane small number of two hundreth men, so that if he wold not be slack in his demands they wold yeeld to give him possession of the saids lands. There was ane old prophecie that one M^cleane should be slaine there at the head of Loghgruineord which wes never fulfilled till this tyme.

Concerning this pairt of Illa which is called the Rhinns is

verie fertill of cornes and great store and abundance of fish. There is thrie Churches in this Rinnes, of which there are two paorish Churches, Kilcherran and Kilchonan. There is two litle Illands at the southend of the Rinns called Illand Oursa and Illand Chaymie, where some Hermitts were accustomed to dwell. There is at the Northend of the Rhinnis there is a peice of Land of thrie mylls of lenth of plaine sandie ground called Ardnewff There is one litle Illand off the poynt of this Ardnewff called Illand Neiff betwixt Ardneuff and Kilchoman. There is one fresh water Logh called Loghgorme, wherin ther was ane ancient castle builded by M^c^lean of Ardnamurquhan and casten doune be Angus M^c^Donald Lord of Kintyre. And the cause theroff was that the upholding of it was chargeable to the tenants of the Countrie. There is other manie fresh water Loghes in Ila full of great and bigg trowts and fresh water eels. There is one Logh in a mountaine in a Countrie called Beanlargi which is called Loghnabreak which is by interpretatione the trowt Logh. There is verie manie trouts in that Logh and neither spring water running nor sein goeing into that Logh, nor comeing out of it. Upon the Northeast of Ila, there is another Illand twentie foure myles in lenth and sex mylls of breadth. The half of it sometime pertaining to the Clandonnalds as Ila, the other half of it pertaining to the Clanlein. There is a Logh which divyds the Clandonalds pairt of this Illand of Jura from the Clanleins parte theroff called Loghterbert it is ane arme of the sea that 222.
comes from the West being full of salmond fish, Oysters Cockles mussells. And all the corne lands of Jura lyes on the east syde except a pairt of the south of it which pertained to the Clandonald wherin there is verie good cornelands and all the Mountaines and woods and verie manie deir and wyld foull. There will be monstrous bigg adders or serpents sein in this Countrey or Illand of Jura, Betwixt Illa and Jura there are two Illands which are called Freigh Illand and Illand Cravie. There is the ground of ane old castle in that Island Freigh. There is another Illand upon the eastsyde of Jura which is called Illandnagowre which is by interpretation the goatt Illand. Betwixt it and the land there is a good harbourie both for bigg shipps and small. Upone the westsyde above

the sea there is a number of great Coves that is within the same alse whyte as if they wer fylled and laid with Lyme, and are lyk vaults of Stone and lyme. And the King and all his howshold wold come therintill, they wold gett lodgeing and chambers therin. And in tyme of stormie weather and in tyme of great tempest of snow the deir doth lodge in these Coves. The McDonalds and the M^{c}leans in ancient tyme, when they wer wont to come to Jura to hunt, they did lodge in these Coves with their companies.

Betwixt Illa and Jura runns that most dangerous channell called the Sound of Ila, It is neare ten mylls of length and two mylls of breadth. Upon the Northend of Jura is the Illand of Scorba and it is all one high Mountaine. There is but two tounes of corne land in it. Betwixt it and Jura runns the most dangerous gulff called Coirrabreaggan. there can neither shipps gallies nor boatts goe nor saill between these two Ilands except it be in ane quarter of ane hour in respect of the strong streame of this gulff, Nor goe throw the samen unless it be ebbing or full sea. Direct Lyand North from Illa eight mylles of sea Lyes the Illands of Orinsa and Collinsa In Orinsa there is a verie fyne Monastrie which was builded by Saint Columb. wherin there was Prioris and Schenons. It is a plaine Illand of Corneland The sea ebbs and flowes betwixt Olinsa and Corinsa. Corinsa is sex mylls in length and thrie mylls in breadth.

223. ## A short Description of DUNBARTON from loose sheets unbound. dated of Lochlowmond.

This Countrey is bounded on the East with Clydsdaill and Stirlingshyr to the south with the river of Clyde all along the firth, to the Western with the Shyre of Argyle and to the north with Pearth and pairts of Stirling. The Baronies of Lenzie are alsoe reconed in the Shyr of Dunbartoun, tho Stirling interveens some myles, is the propertie of the Earls of Vigtoun most pairt, and make up two paroches vidz. the Easter and Wester Lenzies alias the paroches of Kirkintilloch

and Cumbernald which runs to the bridge of Bony, where it borders upon West Lothian to the East Clydsdaill to the South Stirling upon the West and North. This part of the Country of Dunbartoun lying near to Lanrick shyre and West Lothian, partakes somewhat both of the fertility and pleasure of these Countrys. It belonged antiently to the Cumings and upon their forfaulture, was given to the Fleemings. Sir Malcolme Fleeming was a constant companion with the renouned King Robert Bruce and from that King obtained the baronie of Leinzie. Sir Malcolme Fleming was created Earle of Wigtoun by King David Bruce in anno 1354, as a very honourable patent yet extant testifies. This family failed in the person of Tho. Fleming Earle of Vigtoun grandchild of Malcolme formerly mentioned, whose Estate came to the Douglasses and he disponed to Sir Malcolme Fleming of Biggar his Cousin the lands and Barrony of Leinzie in anno . Sir Malcolme Fleming was killed in Edr Castle with the Earle Douglass 1440. Sir Robert Fleming of Biggar was created Lord Fleming by K. Ja: the 2^{d} about 1445. and his successour John Lord Fleming 1606 Earle of Wigtoun.

In Lenzie is alsoe Gartshore an antient family Chief of that surname, whose posterity enjoy the same. Alex^{r} Gartshore is now of that Ilk

In Lenzie is also the Barony of Bonheath with the tour and castle, which of a long time hath been possessed by the family of Boyd and in K: Ja: the 5^{ths} time, given a younger son of the family butt returning again was lately sold by William Earle of Kilmarnock to Sir Ar^{d} Hamilton of Roshall.

This Country is all in the Diocese of Glasgow and makes up *224.* one Presbetry consisting of Kirks vidz. Kilpatrick Easter and Wester, Dunbartoun, Bonill, Buchanan, Luss, Arochar, (lately dissolved from Luss) Cardross, Row, Rosneath. Kilmarenock.

The principall rivers are Earn, Kelving which heath its rise about Kilsyth and dividing Dunbartonshyre from Stirling and Lanrick to the east, empties itself into Clyde att Partick.

Liven river heath its rise from Lochlomond and heath its course throw the Country for 5 myles till it emptie itself into Clyde at the rock and castle of Dunbartoun. In Liven is

plenty of excellent salmond and other fishes common in such rivers.

In this Country is the Gairloch about a mile broad, and runs up the Country some 5 myles and is an arme of the sea and divides the Country of Leven (commonly the Isle above Leven,) from Rosneth, which makes it very near an Isle by Lochloumond to the North Leven to the East. Clyde to the South and this to the West, and Rosneth is made also an Island by the Gairloch to the East, Clyde to the South and the Helly Loch to the West, and Lochlomond to the North.

There is no toun of any consideration save the royall burough of Dunbartoun.

A description of the severall paroches in their order beginning at the east end of this shyre, The first we notice is Kilpatrick which was antiently all in one paroch but divided into two distinguished by the easter and wester Kilpatrick's. The whole was antiently a pairt of the Abbacie of Paslay mortiefied by the Earles of Lennox and erected in a regality, was sold by the Earle of Abercorne to Sir John Hamiltoun of Orbestoun and lately to the Lord Blantyre.

In Kilpatrick are the seatts of severall Antient families as the Logans of Balvie a son of the antient Logans of Restalrig. The heretable bailiary of the regality of Dunbartoun belonged to this family and upon their failing came to the family of Ardincaple: came afterward to the Colquhouns from
225. them to one Sanderson Castle Sanderson in Ireland who heath lately sold Balvie to Robert Campbell Writer in Edr. below Balvie is Mains an antient possession of the Douglasses discended of Nicoll Duglass a younger brother of the family of Dalkeith in K. Robert the 3^{ds} time, and produced sevrall brave gentlmen younger sons of the family of Sir Robert Douglass of Spott M^{r} of horses to Prince Henry and created Viscount Belhaven. died without succession, leaving his Estate to Sir Archbald Douglass of Spott and Sir Robert Douglass of Bleckerstoun his nephews by Sir Alexr Douglass of Mains. The lands of Mains were sold by these Douglasses to the Douglasses of Keystoun whose successour and representative is James Douglass now of Mains.

Hard by Mains is Kilmardiny, which belonged to the

Colquhouns a branch of the antient family of Luss but are now decayed and belongs to Walter Graham who is now of Kilmardiny. Below Mains is Garscubo antiently a pairt of the Lardship of Luss sold by Sir John Colquhoun late of Luss to John Campbell of Succoth, of the house of Arkinglass, whose son and heir is William Campbell, now of Succoth deputy Governour of Dunbartoun. Upon the same river of Kelvine is pleasantly situate Killermont, belonged to the Starks of the house of Achinwooll, came afterward to James Hunter late of Murrays, the same way lately to John Forbess of Knapernie brother of Sir Samuell Forbess of Foverane in Aberdeenshire Baronett

In Easter Kilpatrick is also Dugalstoun the possessioun of John Graham, to whom it gives designation. below Dugalstoun is Cloberhill a pairt of the Lōp of Drumray, which barony of Drumray belonged to the Livestouns and by marriage came to Ja: Hamiltoun of Finnart with Margaret Livestoun, heiress of Easter Weems and Drumray which last he exchanged with Laurence Craufurd of Kilbirny for the barrony of Crawfurd John in Clydsdaill in the year 1528. and to this day continues in the possession of the family of Kilbirny and gives title of Lord to the right honourable Patrick Viscount of Garnock.* The barony of Drumray comprehends the lands of Drumray, Cloberhill, Hutchieston Law, Drumchappell and Knightswood. The Viscount of 226.
Garnock hath the propertie of most, and superiority of the whole. The lands of Cloberhill were feued by Hew Craufurd of Kilbirny, to Hew Crauford of Knightswood of the house of Spangoe, whose posterity yett Injoy the same.

Huchieston was acquerd by the Logans of Balvie and from them to the Hamiltouns of Barns. James Hamiltoun is now of Hutchieston a brother of Barns. Law alsoe a pairt of Lp̄ of Drumray was aquir'd from Hugh Craufurd of Kilbirny. by Wm Stirling of Gloratt and given in patrimony to Andrew Stirling of Portnallan also in this shyre. whose lineall successour is John Stirling of Law. This pairt of the shyre of Lennox is border'd with Renfrow about two myles. which is

* 1708 to 1735. [Marginal note in MS.—Ed.]

only that part of Renfrew upon the northsyde of Clyde. In Kilpatrick alsoe is Cochnay which was a pairt of the Lop. of Paslay and given to a younger son of the house of Abercorne from whom that with the lands of Barns came by acquisition to Claud Hamiltoun a son of the house of Raploch. whose successour is Claud Hamiltoun of Barns.

Below the Barns the Country of Lennox or shyre of Dunbarton lyeth along the bank of Clyde, upon which is pleasantly situate. Buquhanran a pleasant dwelling of the barrons of Duntreath. below which is the Clachan of Kilpatrick, where is a paroch church. below Kilpatrick upon the very shore is the castle of Dunglass, the Chief Messuage of the barony of Colquhon, which hath been of long time possessed by the family of Luss, who I find from many authenick documents, were promiscously designed Colquhoun of that ilk or of Luss. This is one of the antientest families in Scotland and had ample possessions in this country and a considerable Jurisdiction. This family were first baronet in the person of Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss in 1625, whose great grandchild is Sir Humphray Colquhoun of Luss. This Barrony belongs in property to Luss. Above Dunglass is a convenient
227. litle new house lately built by John Colquhoun of Achintorly whose daughter and sole heiress is married to Captain James Colloquhoun of the family of Luss. hard by Achintorly is the hill of Dunbuck which ends a vast ridge of mountains running a great way throw this Country to the eastward. about this end the wall built by the Romans extending from Abercorne to the Firth of Clyde, the tract wherof in this shyre in easter Kilpatrick is observable some myles together. There are severall stones digged up by the country people with Inscription which by the Heritours of the ground were given in present to the Colledge of Glasgow. A myle below Dunbuck we have the castle and fort of Dunbartoun situate upon Clyde at the Influx of Leven into that river and is fortified admirably weel by nature and by art tolerably. its situate upon a plain ground a myle every way from any hills. it's commanded by a Captain or Governour a Lieutenant and Deputy Governour and an Ensign. It was surpriz'd by Captain Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill when held out by

John Lord Fleming for the Interest of Queen Mary in 1571. About half a myle from the Castle is the toun of Dunbarton most pleasantly situate upon the banks of Leven. a burgh royall, and once a place of considerable trade but of late is much in decay. The run of Leven tide flows up Leven above the toune of Dunbartoun and can carrie up ships to the harbour of some burden. There was also a Collegiate Church founded by the Countess of Lennox, is now entirely demolished, nothing remaining of the fabrick save one of the gates which is very large and vaulted above Dunbartoun, to the north pleasantly situate. upon the eastsyde of Leven is the house of Kirkmichall which was an old possession of the Semples of Fulwood a family of good account in this shyre and possessed of a plentifull fortune. John Semple late of Fulwood sold the lands of Kirkmichell to Wm Earle of Dundonald and is now the propertie of Mr Wm Cochran of Kilmaranock, which barrony of Kilmarenock was antiently one of the duelling places of the family of Dennestoun, which by Janet one of the daughters and Coheiresses of Sir Robert Denniestoun of that Ilk, came to Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmares ancestour of the family of Glencairn, which *228.* came afterward to the Dukes of Lennox and acquired lately by Wm Earle of Dundonald and given in patrimony to Mr Wm Cochran his grandchild, to whom it gives designation and to whom much of the paroch of Kilmaronock belongs in property.

Above the barrony of Kirkmichell upon Leven is situate the house and paroch church of Bonnill, which belongs and gives designation to Sir James Smollett of Bonnill. Above the paroch of Bonnill upon the south and Eastsyde of Lochlomond is most pleasantly situate the paroch of Buchanan which antiently gave designation to an antient family of the same name, who are considerable in the reign of King Robert Bruce, but lately failed in the person of Sir John Buchanan of that Ilk from whom that Estate came to James late Marquess of Montrose

Having gone throw slightly the shire of Dunbarton upon the Eastsyde of this Countrey to the east of the river Leven. I now come to that Countrey above Levein commonly called

the Isle above Levein, which is upon the shore a most pleasant and fertill country. to the north of this Country its very mountainous, toward Glenfroon and Rosdoe and the Countrey of Arrochar, which is excessively mountaneous. Upon the firth of Clyde below Dunbartoun is the tour of Airdoch the antient dwelling place and designation of the Bunteins Chieff of that name, Weel planted above Airdoch is Kiperminehoch the possession of Humphray Noble descended of the Nobles of Ardardan. two myles to the Westert lyes the barony of Kilmahew, which hath been for many ages possessd by a respectfull family of the Napiers whose representative is George Napier now of Kilmahew son and heir of Margaret Napier daughter and heiress of John Napier of Kilmaheu married Patrick Maxwell of Newark by whom he had George Napier. formerly mentioned now of Kilmahew. Hard by Kilmahew is Mildevein the possession of the Bunteins a branch of the house of Airdoch. Robert Buntein is now of Mildevin. below Kilmaheu upon the shore is situate Jeilstoun which also belonges to John Buntein descended of Ardoch.
229. hard by Jeilstoun is Drumhead and belongs to Andrew Buchanan a Cadett of Drumiekill. below this upon the shore is most pleasantly the hill of Ardmore upon a rising ground weel planted and hes a most agreable prospect many myles of the river of Clyde. hes belonged of a long time to an antient family of the Nobles Chieff of that name, who ar also proprietours of Ardardan. hard by William Noble is now of ferme. Above Ardardan is Keppoch weel planted, the seatt of Thomas The propriatour from which he takes designation. To the northert of Keppoch is the tour of Darlieth which belonged antiently to propriatours of the same surname but about 1670 acquired by John Zuill. whose grandchild is Thomas Zuill of Darlieth Chief of that name. above Darlieth is the tour of Banochran, antiently belonged to the family of Luss and from the Colquhouns acquird by Mr James Donaldson minister att Dunbartoun. Upon the shore is pleasantly situate the dwelling and designation of a branch of the family of the Denniestouns of that ilk, and is now the representative of that family. have been possessed of the lands of Campsasken with these of Congrain

from whence they have taken designation John Denestoun younger of Congrain is the lineall heir of that family.

Lower upon the firth of Clyde is Ardincaple antiently possessed by a family of the same surname, but about the reign of King James the 3d from Aulay Ardincaple of that Ilk. the name of McAulay came to be the surname of this antient family whose successour is Archbald McAulay of Ardincaple. Upon the northsyde of the Gairloch above Ardincaple is the ruines of the old Castle of Faslain the antient dwelling place of the old Earles of Lennox as the tradition of that countrey bears. hard by is Glenfroon famous for the scirmish betwixt the McGregors who ravadged this Countrey in 1603. where the Colquhouns and their friends were defeat and many of the Gentry in this nighbourhead killed.

Above this is the high Country of the Arrochar which is *230.* the outmost Confynes of this Country and bordering upon Couall. It belongs to the Laird of McFarlane of Arochar alias of that Ilk, who claim the honour to be descended of Parlane a younger son of the antient Earles of Lennox, whose armes this family carried without any distinction, and say that their sirname is from their predecesours name Parlane and so McFarlane.

Below Arochar upon the northsyde of the Isle above Leven is most pleasantly situate Rossdoe the habitation of Barrons of Luss, who I find, have promiscously designed themselfis of that Ilk or of Luss and said by some to be descended of a son of the antient family of Lennox but they refuse this Origin of late, they are and have bein in all tymes a family of good account and ever loyally disposed to their soverain and his intrest. Sir Humphray Colquhoun of Luss Baronet the heir and representative of this antient family

Rosneth which is the furthest Westpart of this Shyre and is almost Inclosed by water upon all corners save a litle at the Gairlochhead. Its antient proprietour ar the Campbells much of it belonged once to Arkinglass but was acquered by Archbald Earle of Argyle from Sir John Campbell of Arkinglass in King James the 6ths time. The family of Argyle have heir a good house most pleasantly situate upon a poynt called the Ross, where they have good planting and abundance of con-

veniency for good gardens and orchards. Below Rosneth house is the paroch church of Rosneth, which antiently belonged to the Abbacy of Paslay, hard by the Church is the house of Camsaill the dwelling place of the Campbells of Carrick a branch of the Campbells of Arkinglass. there is in Rosneth severall other smaller heritours of less account.

Off Lochloumond

231. ADDENDA to DUNBARTOUN SHYRE

Upon the water of Enrick Drummiekill the possession of Archbald Buchanan representative of an antient family of the Buchanans which produced the Buchanans of Moss of which family was Mr Geo. Buchanan our historian.

Balgair which belongs to the Galbraiths, Glens belonged to the Colquhouns of the house of Luss.

bordering on Clydsdaill.

Gartscubo which belongs to William Campbell of Succoth. Boghouse, which belongs to the Viscount of Garnock and is a pairt of the Lōp of Drumray.

Dalmure upon Clyde belonged to the Spreuls of Loudoun and now to the Earle of Dundonald. Kilbovie a feu of the Laird of Bairns and belongs to wealthy feuers. Achintoshan situate upon the shore belongs to propriatours of the name of Hamiltoun Achinkick a litle country place holding of Barn, Duntochir hard by Kilpatrick Cochnae which belonged to the Hamiltouns a branch of Abercorn and belonges now to Hamiltouns of Barns, hes a good house and weel planted. Miltoun of Colquhoun a few of the Laird of Luss. Midleton a pairt of the barony of Colquhoon and belonged to one Colquhoon. Stonyflat belongs to Sir James Smolat of Bonnill. Chapelton belongs to heretours of the name of Watson Corslett belongs to one Williamson, Noblestoun which belonged to the Nobles. Tylleychuin which is upon Leven, and belonged to Humfray Colquheon now of Tilyquhyn a brothers son of Luss. Dalquhirn which belonged to the Dennestouns, then to the Flemings and now to Sir James Smollat of Bonill.

A Description of RENFREWSHYRE from some loose unbound sheets. 232.

This Countrey antiently a pairt of the shirefdome of Clydsdaill was the patrimony of the Great Stewarts of Scotland and upon the succession of K Robert the 3d to the Crown Erected in a shirefdom in the fourteen year of his reign 1404 in favours of James, Prince and Stewart of Scotland his son. The family of Semple were hereditary shirefs which they Injoyed till Hugh Lord Semple sold the shirefship in 1636. to Bryce Semple of Cathcart who afterward sold the same to the Lady Ross.

It is bounded on the East with the shirefdome of Lanrick. On the North with the Countrie of Lennox seperate by the River Clyde and lyes all upon the South syde of that river save the lands of Jordanhill, Scotstoun and Blairthill with their pertinents. litle above a mile in Lenth and about a mile broad and is a part of the parochin of Renfrew. and upon the lower pairt of this Country to the West opposite to the shire of Argyle to the West. South all bounded by the Bailiary of Cuninghame, Sherifdom of Air. The rivers of most note ar White Cart which hath its rise above the head of the paroch of Egilsham, upon which stands first the castle of Punoon the antient seat of the Montgomeries. Lower upon the same river stands the castle and Barony of Cathcart the Inheritance of antient barons of the same surname from whom in 1547 it came to the Semples. then we have Pollock and Pollockshaws a Clachan at which ther is a bridge of two Arches over the river. the possession of a very antient family of the Maxwells descended of Carlawrock in the reign of K. Alexr the 3d and then upon the same river we meet with Castle of Cruxtoun, pleasantly situate in a pretty rising ground and overlooks most of the Countrey. The seat of the Stewarts Lords of Darnly not far descended of Allan Stewart of Dregorn son of Sir John Stewart of Bonkle which family still florished more and more till at last it produced many noble branches. hard by is Cardonald an antient Inheri- 233.
tance of the branch of the Stewarts of Darnly and Cruxtoun and a litle to the southward lyes Raiss the antient possession

of Alex^{r} Stewart a son of Darnly, from whom issued the Stewarts of Halrig. Lower upon the same river of Cart pleasantly stands Halkhead the possession of the barons Ross of Haukhead. derive their descent from Robert Ross of Wark in the reign of K W^{m} the Lyon Were barons of great Estate and account till Sir John Ross was created Lord by K Ja the 4th 1492. Below which, pleasanly situate upom the same Cart stands the tour of Whiteford, q^{ch} gives title to an antient family of the same surname now decayed To the Northert of which Lyes the lands and barony of Ralstoun (a family of good note in this Countrey from the reign of K. Alex^{r} the 2^{d}) with pleasant woods. Near to which upon Cart stands the Monastry of Pasley founded by Alex^{r} High Stewart of Scotland 1160 erected in a temporall Lordship in favours of James Hamiltoun son of Claud Commendator of Pasly with the title of Lord Pasley 1604 Earl Abercorn 1606. A litle to the Westward of Pasley lyes Woodsyde a litle pretty house pleasantly situate upon a rising ground. hard by is Stainly an old Castle belonging to Gentlemen of the name of Maxvell and family of Newark but now belongs to Wm Lord Ross. Near to which is Falbar the Inheritance of an antient family of the name of Hall. Instructing their possession from the time of David Bruce below which is Eldersly Castle the patrimony and designation of the renouned Champion Sir William Wallace, but returnd again to the Wallaces of Cragie and Ricartoun and about the end of K. David's the 2^{d} reign came to a younger son of that family, who have made a good figure since. hard by is Cochran tour the old seat of the Cochrans in this countrey. Ancestors of the Earls of Dundonald There is upon the river Cart at Pasly a very handsome weel built bridge of two large Arches Joyning the Smidyhills and the Abbay of
234. Pasly with the toune Below the bridge of Pasley We have the Easter and Wester Walkingshaws, both some tyme the Estate of antient Gentlemen of the same name, came to heiresses who were married One to a Gentleman of their own name and family, obtained therby Wester Walkingshaw the other married to Mortoun of Leven, from whose heiress Easter Walkingshaw came to the Algoes people of good respect in this country but now decayed. Opposite to which upon the same river is Knox

the antient possession of the Knoxes of that Ilk, and memorable for Marjory Bruce wife of Walter Great Stewart of Scotland, by a fall from her horse at hunting, broke her neck at which place there is a large stone erected with stairs round it in the common moor of Renfrew; the ordinary place of Randevouse of the Militia of that County. Within a mile is the Brugh of Renfrew, the only royall burough in this County, where the Stewarts of Scotland had a Castle and palace. the place where its said to have bein retains the name of Castlehill. and below the Kings meadows about a mile below Renfrew Cart empties itself into Clyde. Upon a poynt betwixt the rivers of Clyde and Cart stands pleasantly situate Ranfield in a pleasant plain, weel planted. is the possession of Colin Campbell of Blythswood acquered from the Hays who obtained these lands at the reformation and he and his successors were for 4 generations Parsons of Renfrew. A litle above Ranfeild stands the Kirk of Inchenan antiently belonging to the Knights Templars Upon the bank of Clyde after Cart heath Emptied itself into it, the first place we meet with of note is the palace of Inchenan one of the antientest possessions of the family of Lennox It is pleasantly situate in an open plain feild and the place that is now ruinous, was built by Mathew first Earle of Lennox and Helen Hamiltoun his spouse. The principall Entry bears that Inscription.

Below Inchenan is the old tour of the Bar the dwelling 235.
place of the Stewarts of Barscube, a branch of Lennox a family of good account now decayed and acquired by Donald McGilchrist of Northbar 1671, from Tho. Stewart of Barscube last of that race, who being a merchant of considerable business founded a harbour upon Clyde and built a very pretty house hard by with pleasant gardens which he called Northbar, which is now the Designation of James McGilchrist his son and heir. A litle below this upon the very brink of the river of Clyde stands the sweetly situate house of Erskin the possession of the Antient Barons of Erskin, when they took surname and designation of Barons and Lords, now sold in the reign of King Charles the first by John Earl of Mar to Sir John Hamilton of Orbestoun and by his Grandchild William lately to Walter Lord Blantyre. it is nobly

adorn'd with fine gardens and abundance of excellent stately barren planting with pleasant woods. hard by opposite to Erskin upon the Lennox side is the Regality of Kilpatrick, which belonged antiently to the Abbacy of Pasly, but after the erection in favours of James Earle of Abercorne, it gave the title of Lord to that family and was from them acquir'd by Orbestoun and so came to Blantyre lately.

Below Erskin standeth Bishoptoun the Inheritance of a very antient race of Gentilmen of the surname of Brisbane nigh to which is Bargaran the seat of ane old litle family of the Shaus which hath been possessd by them for severall hundreds of years. three miles below upon the river Clyde upon a stately rising ground hard by the river is Finlastoun the antient dwelling place and Inheritance of the Deniestouns of that Ilk who ar making a Considerable figure in the reign of Da: Bruce 1360. which failed in K. James the first's time. Sir Robert leaving two daughters his heires Margaret maried Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmaurs with whom he had Finlastoun Castle &c and Sir John Maxwell of
236. Calderwood hath with ther Fynlastoun afterward called the barony of Newark which from the year 1477 was possessed by George Maxwell son and heir of Sir John Maxwell of Caderwood. was first of the Maxwells of Newark. and is lately sold by them. they were a race of brave Gentlemen and in reputation inferior to none in this country. Hard by is port Glasgow a feu of the City of Glasgow from the Lairds of Newark where they have built many statly houses and harber for ships. this lenth the river of Clyde is navigable and there is the Custome Office and Port-Glasgow is dissolved lately from Kilmalcolm and erected in a paroch. A mile below Port-Glasgow is Inch Gren an litle Iland belonging antiently to the Crawfurds of Kilbirny Opposite to which upon the Continent they had a good Estate and an antient possession of ther family weel known by the name of Easter Kilbirny alias Kibery-Grenock sold 1667 by Dame Margt Craufurd to Sir John Shaw of Greenock. Below this is Craufurdsdyk a part of the Estate of the Craufurds of Cartsburn hard by erected in a burgh and barony wher ther is a good harbour for ships and a very pretty litle toun most built by Tho. Craufurd of

Cartsburn Merchant in Glasgow a son of Jordanhill. who was a son of Kilbirny and fewed to his servants. A very litle lower is Greenock a weel built toun and a brave large harbour-building by Sir John Shaw of Grenock and a fine commodious new Church built by Grenock and Cartsburn and their vassals Upon a rising ground stands the house of Grenock the old dwelling of the Shaws of that race since the days of James the 3d and ar now Barons of an opulent fortune. Two myles lower on the firth lyes Garioch toun and castle with a harbour for ships. The possession of Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk. but then the shore wynding southward, we meet with Leaven the antient Inheritance of the Mortons sold by Adam Morton of Leven in 1547 to William Lord Semple, from whom it was sold to the Stewarts of Ardgowan. Then below Leven we have Ardgouan a plesant seat of the Stewart of Blackhall, situate upon a point rising high, weel planted with goodly orchards and a most stately magnificent house. Near this a litle rivulet Kip emties itself into the sea and gives denomination to that paroch it waters for some miles called Innerkip upon which hard by Ardgouan there is a bridge over it. ther shews itself Dunrod the antient dwelling and Designation of the Lindsays of that race. two myles 237. lower we have Kels the Estate of Archbald Banatyne, near to which is Skelmorly water that separates Renfrew and divides it from Cuninghame to the West. above Cochran tour. We have nixt the old castle and tour of Eliestoun the antient designation of the Barons Semple in this Countrey, near to which is a bridge over black Cart at the Mouth of the Loch of Semple, above which lyes Beltrees antiently belonging to the Stewarts but now a possession of the Semples here is Semple Loch above a mile in lenth and about a half in breadth hes communication with the loch of Kilbirny by a litle Rivulet. On the East side of Semple loch lyes the tour of the Barr which belonged to a race of respectfull Gentlemen of the name of Glen now decayed, plesantly situate upon a high ground above the loch and below good medows Litle lower upon the same loch is the Clachan of Lochunnoch belonging antiently with a good pairt of that parock to the Abbacy of Paslay but consists now of a great many wealthy

feuers vassals to the Earle of Dundonald. A litle below is the Castle and Barony of Semple the Inheritance of the Lord Semple Baron of Eliestoun to whom the Jurisdiction of this Country belonged as hereditary high Sheriff till Hew Lord Semple was oblidged to pairt with it in King Charls the first time. there is a Collegiat Church here consisting of three Prebends founded by John first Lord Semple anno 1506, is the burieing place of that noble family with some of the gentry in the nighbourhead their relations, where they have a vault below ground some of the family are wrapt in lead. Out of this loch comes black Cart river which empties and conjoins itself in White Cart above Inchenan at the head of which is pleasantly situate Thridpart the dwelling of the Semples of Beltrees beautified with most pleasant meadows below. A litle from the river upon a high rising country is Achinames the seat of the Craufords of Corsby, and Achnames is a very high tour 6 or 7 stories high. below which is Johnstoun an old possession of the Nisbets, came from them to the Wallaces, continued six generations a house of good account. now decayed. Near to Johnstoun is the Clachan of Kilbarchan with a paroch Church. the toun belongs to Craigends and Achinames. Upon black Cart below Johnstoun two myles is Blackstoun the summer duelling of the Abbots of Paslay built by George Shaw Abbot of Paslay, where his armes are to
238. be seen, but upon the reformation the house was improven and much beautified by James Earl of Abercorn and Dame Marion Boyd his Lady. from Abercorn Blackstain was transfer'd to Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark and given to John Maxvell his 2^{d} son his patrimony from whose heiress Kattrin it came by marriage to Alex^{r} Naper now of Blackstoun. A litle below where black Cart falleth into Grieff and conjoins upon a pleasant point betwixt the meeting of the two rivers is Walkingshaw house the possession of the family of the same name, mightily pleasant fyne orchards and gardens and excellent regular avenues of barren timmer, and is certainly one of the pleasantest seatts in this Countrey. a very handsome house and weel adorned, was burnt lately but is now a rebuilding. here as I said, black Cart and Grief Joyn. Grief hath its rise in the moor and parish of Kilmalcom, at the head of which

stand the old Castle and fort of Duchall the antient Inheritance of the Barons Lyll of Duchall, made Lords of Parliament by K. James the 3d failed in the reign of Q Mary in the person of James Last Lord Lyll dead about 1550. The lands of Duchal came to Mr John Portarfeild of that ilk, alsoe an antient family in this Country from the time of Alexr the 2d This river gives denomination to the whole County of Renfrew by the Barony of StrathGrieff, but after the erection unto a sherifdom, it gives only name to that Country it waters for some myles. Upon which is situat the stately high tour and castle of Houstoun the barrony and designation of a very antient and powerfull family in this tract who have been seated here since the tymes of K. Malcolm the 3d. Houstoun is situate upon a rising high ground overlooks a good pairt of the countrey, most excellently adorn'd with fyne orchards and gardens with woode hard by and vast number of barren timber, with which this country abounds Below Houstoun upon Grieff stands Craigends the possession of a very worthy and respectfull family of the Cuninghams, a branch of the noble family of Glencairn descended of a younger son of the first Earls. admirably weel planted both by airt and nature, not far from Craigends. Up toward the rising Countrey the house of Barochan an antient family of the Flemings from the time of K. Robert Bruce and hes ever since been a family of *239.*
good note. Upon the high Country above Grieff stands Ranfurly the antient dwelling place of the family of the Knoxes of that Ilk above 400 years standing, and was Original of the worthy and renouned Mr John Knox the great Instrument of our blessed Reformation. The last of this race Ochta Knox of Ranfurly died in K. Charls the 2ds time, leaving a daughter his sole heiress. married John Cuningham of Caddell, and belongs now to the Earle of Dundonald. Below this is Waterstoun an antient possession of the Cuninghams, a Caddet of Glencairn but ar now decayed in this countrey. Lower upon the bank of Grieff, pleasantly situat in a plain Country is Fulwood the possession of an antient and honourable race of the Semples a branch of the noble family of Semple before the reign of K. James the 1rst. were gentlemen of a plentifull fortune was sold lately by John Semple of Fulwood to John

Portarfield of that Ilk and is now the patrimony of Alex^{r} Portarfield his second son. now of Fulwood. Not far from Fulwood to the north is the house of Boghall the old Estate of the Flemings descended of Wigtoun, but returning to the house of Fleming in the Minority of K. Ja 6. John Lord Fleming give Boghall in patrimony to James Fleming his 2^{d} son, from whose posterity it was acquird by the Earl of Dundonald. Near where Grieff runs into black Cart is Selviland antiently belonging to the Knoxes a branch of Ranfurly but acquired from them by the Brisbans of Barnhill. After Grieff and black Cart ar conjoined, it hath its course for near two myles untill it meet with White Cart at the Kirk of Inchenan an half a mile below which it empties itself into Clyde at the lower end wherof upon the river Clyde is situate Inchenan and so downward upon the coast till I come to Kelly bridge.

The Country of Renfrew to the southert is both mountainous and moorish and is in resemblance like a hedge which makes the lower country all like an Inclosure and is remote from any river. there being in the paroches of Mearnes and
240. Neilstoun nothing memorable. In the Mearns is an old tour belonging antiently, to the Lord Maxwell but is now belonging to the Stewarts of Blackhall, is pretty pleasant, overlooking the countrey of Renfrew, a good way, and some pairts of Lanrick with the view of the City of Glasgow. To the west of Mearns lyeth Pollock the antient patrimony and Inheritance of a race of Gentlemen of the same surname who were considerable here since the days of Alex^{r} the first, whose lineall successour is Sir Robert Pollock of that Ilk but who hath mightily Improven his house by stately new building and fyne gardens and stately dykes and sommerhouses and Pidgeonhouses for magnificence inferiour to few in this Countrey. to the West of Pollock is Balgray the possession of Tho. Pollock of the family of Pollock weel planted. A litle above Balgray to the south is Fingletoun the first possession of the Hamiltouns of Prestoun, but now belongs to on Oswald. Near Fingiltoun in the parish of Neilstoun is Glanderstoun which is the Inheritance of William Muir the 6th in descent from William his predecessor a younger son of the antient family of Caldwell of Glanderstoun. many respect-

full people ar descended. to the West of Glanderstoun lyeth the barony of Syde the old possession of the Montgomeries of Skelmorly. Sir Robert is now of Skelmorly. but the barony of Syde is the extremest south pairt of Renfrew bordering with the paroch of Dunlop. to the North of Syde is the Castle of Caldwell antiently belonged to barons of the same surname but went most pairt with an heires in the reign of maried with a brother of the Muirs of Abercorn. The Muirs of Caldwell have been always a family of great consideration and gentlemen of great bravery and possessed of a very competent Estate here and elswhere. William Muir late of Caldwell being forfaulted 1668 the gift of Caldwells Estate was given to Gen. Dalziell who ruffled the house and now stands ruinous but his heirs were restored at the Revolution. hard by to the westert is litle Caldwall the only remaining Gentlemans family of that name in this Country and say they ar a son of the old Caldwalls of that Ilk. the lands of litle Caldwall are lately acquird by the Earle of Dundonald. The litle Caldwall is borderd with Dunlop to the south and Beeth paroch to the west and Lochunnoch to the South. *241.*

Mistilaw is upon the confynes of Renfrew and heirto ther is the Queens Loch out of which issues Care [*sic*] that separates Kilbrny and Lochunnoch. the first thing we have is Milbank which antiently belonged to the Semples and were the patrimony of James Semple of Milbank. Airthurly, Nilstansyde, Houshill belonged to Minto, now to Dunlop, Dargevill. Roslin, Freeland. Flatertoun. Southhook, Quarlton, Privick, Brunchels, Achinbetly Wadellaw Achinbot Blair Achingoun Logans. Raiss Stainly Fulbar Newton, Fergusly Eldersly, and latly failed heir is also Brunchels once belonging to the Semples now to Dundonald above Kilbarchan is Lochunoch to the Westert and to the northert Kilelan antiently a depending on the Monastry of Paslay in this paroch there are severall seatts as the Fulwood and Boghall.

The paroches and patrons

Egilsham	of which the Earle of Eglinton is patron.
Eastwood	the Earle of Dundonald patron
Cathcart	the Earle of Dundonald patron

Mearns	Laird of Blackhall patron
Renfrew	a burgh royall.
Paslay	the Earle of Dundonald patron
Kilbarchan	
Inchenan	Duke of Montrose patron
Erskin	Lord Blantyre patron
Kilmalcolm	Earle of Glencairn patron.
Port Glasgow	
Greenock	Laird of Greenock patron
242. Innerkip	Laird of Blackhall patron
Lochunnoch	Earle of Dundonald patron
Kilelan	Laird of Barochan patron.
Houstoun	Laird of Houstoun patron.

Description of the LEWIS by John Morisone Indweller there

The remotest of all the Western Islands of Scotland is commonlie called the Lews, by strangers the Nito; Yet it is divyded and cutt be severall sounds and rivers of the sea into five severall countries, belonging to five severall heritors as Barray to the Laird of Barray, Suth Uist to the Captaine of Clanrale and North Uist to Sir Donald, the Herrish to the Macleod of Dunveggane. and that which is properlie called the Lews to the Earle of Seaforth: Of which we are now to speake

This cuntrie of the Lews by the situation lyeth longwayes from Northeast to southwest sixtie myle in length including the Herrish and in bread 8 myles and in some places twelve.

There are on the eastsyde of the Cuntrie 4 lochs, wherin shipps of anie burden may ryde viz. the Loch of Stornuway being the first and nixt to the North a verie good and ordinarie harbour within but in the entrie hath twa rocks invisible with high water. one on each syde of the entrie. that on the Northsyde and the outmost of the two is called the beasts of Holm and that on the South syd and innermost is called the Roof of Arinish; Within those two there is no

danger of rocks. The nixt harbour towards the south is Loch Herrish, where lyeth the birkin Island a verie good and usuall harbour, next to it is Loch Shell, which is a more open place, yet there is speciall good ryding in it. And nixt to it and southmost is Loch Seafort. The distance betwixt those places is from the Bawlinehead which is the northmost Promontarie of the Lews to Loch Stornuway 18 myles of land, which are thus divided from Loch Stornuway to Loch Herrish five myles 243. of land; thence to Loch Shell five myles, from which to Loch Seafort 8 myles. There are severall other creeks and bays weel knowne to seamen quhilk I omit. Upon the west syde of the Countrie there are no harbouring for shipps except the Loch of Carluvay, streeking in almost in the middest of the countrie. The entrie of it is opposit to the North haveing manie brockne Islands on the west syde. the Loch itself streaching within the land in severall Creeks and bayes. As for the Islands and rocks without the land, former Chronologers have most exactlie descrived as Buchanan and others; Onlie there are seven Islands 15 myles Westward from the Lews, called the Isles of Sant Flannan, lying closs together; wherin there is a cheaple, where Sant Flandan himself lived ane heremit. To those in the summertyme some Countriemen goes, and bringeth home great store of seafouls and feathers. The way they kill the fowls is, one goeth and taketh a road 10 or 12 foot long, and setts his back to a rock or craig, and as the fouls flieth by, he smiteth them continuallie, and he hes ane other attending to catch all that falls to the ground; for the fouls flee there so thick that those who are beneath them cannot see the firmament. Those Isles are not inhabited, but containeth a quantitie of wilde sheep verie fatt and weel fleeced. When the people goe there, they use everie two men to be Comerads. They hold it a breach of the sanctitie of the place (for they count it holier than anie other.) if any man take a drink of water unknown to his comerade or eat ane egg or legg of ane foull, yea take a snuff of tobacco: It is for certaintie that upon a tyme a Countriefellow being sent there and left in it, be reason he could not be keept from thift and robberie and so on a time the fire went out with him, without which he could not live, and so despaired of lyfe and since he

saw that there was no remead, he betook him to pray both to God and the Sainct of the Island as they term'd it and by night being fallen in a deep sleep, he sees a man come to him well clade saying aryse, betake thee unto the Altar and there
244. thou shall find a peate in fyre for the Lord hath heard thy prayer. So he arose and accordingly found the fyre, which he preserved untill he was taken home, and henceforth he proved as honest a man as was in the Countrie

There are also 17 leagues from the Lews and to the North of it two Islands called Saliskerr which is the Westmost and Ronay fyve myles to the east of it. Ronay onlie inhabited and ordinarlie be five small tennents. there ordinar is to have all things commone. they have a considerable grouth of victuall onlie bear. the best of ther sustinance is fowll which they take in girns, and somtyms in a stormie night they creep to them where they sleep thikest and throwing some handfulls of sand over there heads as if it were hail, they take them be the Necks: Of the grease of these fowls especiallie the soline goose, they make ane excellent oyle called the Gibanirtich, which is exceeding good for healing of anie sore or vound or cancer either on man or beast. This I myself found true by experience by applying of it to the legg of a young gentleman which had been inflamed and cankered for the space of two years: and his father being a trader south and north, sought all Phisicians and Doctors, with whom he had occasione to meet, but all was in vaine: Yet in three weeks tyme being in my house was perfectlie whole be applying the forsaid Oyle. The way they make it, is they put the grease and fatt into the great gutt of the fowll and so it is hung within a house untill it run in oyll. In this Ronay there are two litle cheapels, where Sanct Ronan lived all his tym as an heremite There are likewise three Islands called the Island Chants or Sanct, lying to the southward about third part way towards the Isle of Skye abounding also in sea fowl sheep and other catle. Other Islands lying close to the cost of the Lews are in the mouth of Lochshell, Island Evart, and in the mouth of Lochherish are Haray, Hava and the birkne Island and in the mouth of Loch Stornuway are Holme and Island Cowll On the west syde of the Countrie are those first Island Meali-

stay, Mangray, Pabay Vaxay Wuiay minor and Wuiay major 245
betwixt those Isles of Waxay and Vuiay, ships might venture to Loch Rogue, but without a good Pylate I would not desyre them. There are likways Berneray major, Berneray minor, Kiartay Cavay Grenam Kialinsay, Berisay. Fladday and ane high rockie Island lying fardest out to the Westward of Loch Carluvay called the roch Island.

This countrie of the Lews is a fertile soyle for bear and oats other grain they use not, such as whet, peas, beans, &c I take the reasone of it to be the multitude of catle which are seldom housed but are constantlie in the open feilds and such seeds wold not endure to be ordinarlie traded upon as bear and oats will doe. It is verie plentifull in all sorts of catle, such as kyne, sheep. goat, horse. It is also plentiful off all sorts of vyld fowl, such as wilde goose, Duke, draike, whape, pliver, murefowl and the lyke. It is also served with a most plentifull forrest of dear naturallie environed with the sea, and as it were inclosed betwixt Lochseafort and Herish, having two myls of ground onlie betwixt both the loch ends, full of goodlie hills and wast bounds so that there is litle differ betwixt it and a Pene Insula.

But of all the properties of the countrie, the great trade of fishing is not the least, wherin it exceeds anie countrie in Scotland, for herine, cod ling, salmone and all other sorts of smaller fishes

There are manie fresh water Loghes dispersed through the countrie about 500, streaming into the sea on both sydes of the land, all weel plenished with black trout and eele and also salmone. All the arable land of the Countrie lyes be the sea-syde round about. In severall places there are great stones standing up straight in ranks, some two or three foot thick and 10, 12, and 15 foot high; It is left by traditione that these were a sort of men converted into stones by ane Inchanter. others affirme that they wer sett up in places for devotione. but the places where they stand are so far from anie such sort of stons to be seen or found either above or under ground, that it cannot but be admired how they could be caried there. There is a strange fountain in a place called Garrabost the water of which being put with either fish or flesh in a pot or

kettell, it will not boyll though it were never so long keept at
246. the greatest fyre and yett will still playe. There is likewise a well in another place called Chader, the water wherof if it be brought and drunk be a seek man he sall immediatlie dye or recover.

There are no woods in this Countrie, onlie some small shrubbs in some few places. Yet the Inhabitants dig up great trunks and roots of trees 10 or 12 foot under moss.

The sea casteth on shore sometimes a sort of nutts growing upon tangles round and flat, sad broun or black coullored, of the bread of a dollor some more, some less. the kernell of it being taken out of the shell, is ane excellent and experienced remedie for the bloodie flux. they ordinarlie make use of the shell for keeping ther snuff Ane other sort of Nutt is found in the same maner of a less syze of a broun cullour, flatt and round with a black circle about it. quilk in old tymes women wore about ther necks both for ornament and holding that it had the vertue to make fortunate in catle and upon this account, they were at the pains to bind them in silver, brass, or tinn according to their abilitie. There are other lesser yett, of a whitish coulour and round, which they call Sanct Maries Nutt quhilk they did wear in the same maner, holding it to have the verteu to preserve woemen in child bearing.

There is no castle in this Countrie saving the old Castle of Stornuvay but lately brokne doun by the Inglish garisone in Cromvels tyme.

The first and most antient Inhabitants of this Countrie were three men of three severall races viz. Mores the sone of Kenannus whom the Irish historiance call Makurich whom they make to be Naturall Sone to one of the Kings of Noruvay. some of whose posteritie remains in the land to this day. All the Morisones in Scotland may challenge there descent from this man. The second was Iskair Mac.Awlay ane Irish man whose posteritie remain likvise to this day in the Lews. The third was Macknaicle whose onlie daughter Torquill the first of that name (and sone to Claudius the sone of Olipheous, who likewise is said to be the King of Noruway his sone,) did violentlie espouse, and cutt off Immediatlie the whole race of Mack-
247. naicle and possessed himself with the whole Lews and con-

tinueth in his posteritie (Macleud Lews) dureing 13 or 14 generations and so extinct before, or at least about the year 1600 the maner of his decay I omitt because I intend no historie but a descriptione. Onlie for the tyme the countrie is possessed and safelie governed by the Earle of Seaforth, by whose industrious care and benevolence, the people formerlie inclined to rudeness and barbarity are reduced to civilitie, much understanding and knowledge by the flourishing schooll planted and mantained by the saids Earls all the tyme in the toun of Stornuway. And not onlie the people of the Lews but also those of the nixt adjacent Isles. the gentlemens sons and daughters are bred in that schooll to the great good and comfort of that people; so that there are few families but at least the maister can read and write: I do remember in my own tyme that there was not three in all the countrie that knew A. b by A Bible

Nota that there are neither Wolf, ffox nor venemous creature in the Countrie except a few snakes.

Of anie famous batle in this Countrie, I cannot say much but manie and assiduous skirmishes hes been of old betwixt the Inhabitants: The fights and skirmishes betwixt the Countrie men and the Lairds of Fyff are to be found in Spotswood his Ecclesiasticall historie to which I referr the reader: Onlie the late Earle of Seaforth coming with a fleing armie fought with the English garrisone under Cromuall, killed many of ther men but being destitute of artilrie, could[1] storm the garisone, notwithstanding that he assaulted the trenches; neither would they be drawne out to the fields to encounter.

Nota There is a litle Island hard by the coast where it is said that Pigmeis lived some tyme by reason they find by searching some small bones in the earth; but I cannot give much faith to it since greater mens bones would consume in a short tyme but I hold them to be the bones of small fowls which abound in that place finis

Finis coronat opus.

[1] Macfarlane's transcriber has here omitted (between the words 'could' and 'storm') the word 'not,' which is in the MS. from which he copied.—Ed.

248. ## A Short Description of I. or IONA 1693.

This Ile lyes straight in lenth to the south. southvest two myles in lenth, one in breadth, full of litle hillocks, pleasant and healthfull vith a store of common medicinall hearbs naturally growing, and some[1] Monks transplanted thither from other places both esculent and medicinall. The Ile is fruitfull and hes plaine arable ground in good measure, interlyned betwixt the litle green hills theroff the product and cheif commoditie is barly, its seveared from the south end of Mull by a narrow sound 3 part of a leg, which makes it verie commodious for fishing and all water and sea foules. This Ile hes been famous first by Columbus his dwelling there. 2do by the large and curious Church, Abbacie and Nunerie founded there. A considerable citie vas in the Isle of old called Sodora, the vestiges whereof is yett visible by the port and streets thereoff. it lay in the midst of the Ile upon the east cost, weell stored with naturall fontanis in great aboundance, great many gardens yett visible and many chapells of whose particular uses, (safe that they served for divine worship,) we can give litle account One of these vas dedicated to the Saint Oranus commonly called Oran. It is situate neer the great Church and Abbacie vith a particular precinct. In which many of our kings and the kings of Irland & Danemark lyes buried vith severall other tombs of the heads of Clans. 3^{tio} by Columbus his buriall there in a litle Chapell be himselfe. tho the Irish alledge he is buried with them. their credulative fancie is founded on a verse forged by some flattering Priest.

> Hi tres sunt una, tumulo tumulantur in uno
> Brigida, Patricius atque Columba pius.

But I have seen his life extracted out of the Popes librarie and translated in Irish by a priest verbatim as it vas in latin in the said librarie shewing he died and vas buried at I. the priest vas Caal O horan. Ther hes been many Inscriptions upon the tombs and pillars, the most is obliterat. Many
249. curious knotts of Mosaick vork yett to be seen, tho many is

[1] Macfarlane's transcriber has here omitted (between the words 'some' and 'Monks'), the words 'yt ye,' which are in the MS. from which he copied.—Ed.

overgrown and covered with Earth. The buriall places of the Nuns is about the Nunerie. No Woman is yet tolleratt to be buried neer the great Church or where the men are buried, this is alledged to be by Columbus speciall Order. In this Ile vas a great many crosses to the number of 360, which vas all destroyed by one provinciall assembly holden on the place a litle after reformation, ther fundations is yet estant, and two notable ones of a considerable hight and excellent work untouched; In this Iland is marble enouch Whereof the late Earle of Argyle caused polish a peice at London aboundantly beautifull. In a particular place of the Iland neer the sea ebbing and flowing therinto is found transparent stons of all collours but more ordinarly green, much resembleing agatts, they yeild to the file and toole and I have severall sealls of them. In this Ile vas a societie of the Druids when Columbus came there, but it seems they were non of the best for he banished them all. Here is yett a few people upon the Isle called Ostiarij from their Office about the temple who is observed never to exceed 8 in number, which is said to be fortold by Columbus to be their Judgement for some atrocious fault committed by ther progenitor. The registers and records of this Ile was all written on Parchmen but all destroyed by that Assemby that destroyed the crosses.

Ane Answer to Sir ROBERT SYBALDS QUERIES for the IYLS of TIRRY, GUNNA, COLLE, and ICOLMKILL all lying within the Sherydome of Argayll and the Bishoprick of the Iylls. 250

Marked on the back. A Description of Tyrie Gonna Colla and Icolmkill Given into me by the Bishop of the Isles.

The Ille of Tery laying aff the Ille of Mulle towards the west about 24 myils of sea and within the latitude of 56 degrees 20 minuts. is 8 mails in lenth from East Northeast to West southwest and three in breadth where broadest. This Ille is gouid for cattell, productive of corne and grasse abun-

dantly. it is commodious for fowling and fishing only ther is no salmon nor herrin taikin in it there being no arms of the sea entering the land nor any rivers of anie account. In the midst of this Illand is a large grein 2 mails in diameter and 6 in circumference of excellent gouid and kyndly grasse many watter Lochs are in this Illand, in on of which is a small Illand on which standith ane ruinous tour surrounded with ane trintch of stone and earth. Many gouid springs are in this Ill and one remarkable to be gouid for persons in consumtions and that hes weak stoamocks severall medicinall herbs is found hear bot no woods, the ground being most sandy and dry. here are small cheapells of no great account, the lairgest pairte of the Iland being Churchland. To one of these Chapels called Sorrabij the deanry of the Ills is annexd. Sometyms Spermacete is cast on this Coast and lapides pregnantes of the whijt and blake kynde, the Coast round about this Ill is verij dangerous for manij rocks sandij banks and violent tyds there are some harbors of bad entryes, yet when entred, pretty safe for small gellijs and barks. Eastern and
251. Western Moons makes alwayes highe water in this Ill and in the other Ills nixt to it.

Directlie northward from Tirij is the Ill of Gunna about a myle of sea, it is ane maile in lenth, of small breadth pretty fertiall, and commodious for fishing. in the midst of it is a ruinous Chepall.

From that to the North laijs the Ille of Colle, severid by a smal streame weadable sometymes when it is low water. this Ill extends to the North 12 mails in length, only 2 in breadth sufficiently fertill, it hes small woods, many fresh water Lochs gouid springs and medicinall herbs, pettie rivers. here is found the myne of Iron in abundance In this Ille ar two ruinous chepals and a strong compak toure, seated near the sea. The Coast of this Illand is better than that of Tyrie or Gonna for ther entreth ane arme of the sea in the suth and sutheast syde of it called Loch Jern, wher ships may saflie venter it is pleasant for fishing and fouling.

Icollumkill antiently called Iona, layes from Colle to the south and southeast about 36 mailes of sea and is distant from the south end of Mulle about 1 maill of sea. it is 2 miles in

lenth and almost from east to west and 1 mile in bredth it is verij fertill, commodious for fishing and fowling it hes two fresh water Lochs gouid springs and medicinal herbs. here the sea casteth up in ane place a number of small stones of divers collours and transparente, verij fair to looke upon. they reallij are peculiar to the place for the longer they lay upon the shoar they reapen and turns more lively in their coulors, they yeild to the feile and admits of gouid polishing and engraving. Marble also of divers colours and with beautijfull vains is found in this Illand. It hes bein counted renouned pairtly for the gouid discipline of Columbus who is buried in it and partly for the monuments of the place. In it is 2 Monastryes. One 252.
of Monks, another of Nuns a Church of considerable dimensions dedicated to Columbus this hes been the Cathedrall of the Bishops of the Ills since Sodora in the Ill of Man came into the Inglishes hands. In this Illand ar many other small chepalls. The vestiges of a citie is zit visible in it, which as some old manuscripts testifies, was called Sodora: Many of the Kings of Scotland some of the Kings of Irland and Noraway was buryet heer. Manij tombs appropriat to the families of the Illanders, as ther inscriptions, tho now allmost obliterate do testifij, heer the famous Columbus himself was also interred. the Coast round about Iona is verij bade full of rocks and violent tyds. the whole Illand is Church land, so is also a gouid pairt of Tyrie, the Ill of Gonnaj wholly and the two ends of Colle. It is remarkable that there is in Iona a few people called to this day Ostiarij from their Office about the Church in Columbus tyme, this people never exceeds the number of 8 persons in perfyte ege, this is found to had true. and there is a tradition that for some miscarriage of ther predecessors in Collumbus tyme, this malediction was left them The Inhabitants of all the said Illands is naturally civill and bountifull, right capable of all gouid Instructions all thir Illands hes bein possessed be McLeane and the Cadette of his family

Jo. Fraser

A Description of SKY 253.

Sky or Skianach is the greatest of all the Æbuds or West Isles. It lyeth from south to North 42 miles in length and

12 miles in breadth in other places 8 m. The south place therof called Sleatt is divided from the Continent of Kyntaill, Glenelg and Knodort by a narrow firth. The promontaries thereof are stretched into the sea like wings for which it is called by some Writers Alata since the word Skia in the old language signifies a wing.

This Isle is blest with a good and temperate Air, which though somtymes foggy and the hills often surrounded with mist, so that they can scarce be discerned, yet the summer by reason of the continuall and gentle winds so abating the heat, and the thickness of the air yet frequent showrs in the winter so asswageing the cold that neither the one nor the other proves obnoxious to the Inhabitants, the summer not scorching nor the winter benumming them.

The whole Island is verie fertile, their grains for the most part is barly, oats and some pease with which they furnish those in the continent yearlie. here is great store of Cattell such as Cowes, sheep, goat swine &c as also dear, rae with all sorts of wild foull a swans solangeese, wildgeese duke and drake woodcock, heathcok, patridges plivers, doves, hauks and hundreds of other sorts tedious to relate Its seas and rivers are sufficientlie provided with variety of excellent fish, as herring salmonds, trouts eels, Makerel, Whiting, Lobster. Cod. an infinit number of Oysters. In the bowels of the Earth there are severall mines of Iron and some presumptions to believe there are in it of gold also. and some Coal.

The commodities this Isle produces are wool, hides, tallow, goat, sheep calves fox and otter skins, as also butter and cheese which they transport to Glasgow, for which they receave in exchange sundrie other commoditeis.

The Inhabitants of this Island are for the most part of a good stature strong and nimble, of a good complexion, lives verie long. much addicted to hunting, arching, shooting, swimming wherin they are verie expert. Ther language for the most part is Irish which is verie emphatick and for its antiquity,
254. Scaliger reckons it one of the maternall languages of Europe, they are great lovers of all sorts of Musick, have a good ear.

As to ther women, they are verie modest, temperat in ther

dyet and apparell, excessively grieved at the death of anie near relation.

All the Inhabitants here have a great veneration for ther superiour whom with the King they make particular mention of in ther privat devotion. besides ther land rents they ordinarlie send gratis to ther superiours of the product of ther land, of all sorts. They honour there Ministers in a high degree, to whose care under God they owe their freedom from Idolatrie and many superstitious Customes. There traditions, wherin they are verie faithfull, gives account that this Isle hes been in time of the Danes and since, the scene of many warlik exploits. Some of ther genealogers can nether read nor writt and yett will give an account of some passages in Buchanan his Chronicles Plutarches lives yea they will not onlie talk of what hes passed in former ages but in ther pedegree will almost ascend near Adam as if they had an Ephemerides of all ther ancestors lives. They treat strangers with great civility and gives them such as the place does afford, without ever demanding any payment. There among them who excell in poetrie and can give a Satyre or Panegyrick extempore on sight, upon anie subject whatsomever

The southern part of this Isle is called Sleatt. it exceeds anie part of the whole, as to its woods. Its cheife place is Armidill one of the chief places of residence belonging to McDonald it is adorned with a house fine gardens with all sorts of fruits, it hes also a wood & park. It is verie commodious for its fishing of all sorts. On the west side of it within two miles lyes a fort called Dunskaich not far from Locheafort which excells all other Lochs for the bigness of its herring. In this part of the Countrie there is a Coave from the one end to the other, twelve mill in length the eastside of Armidill lyes Island Diermand a safe harbour near Lochdale betwixt which and the Kyle is a wood two mile in length.

To the north of which is Strath its chieff place is Kilmirrie, belonging to McKinon. On the east side of Strath are the Isles Croulin, Ilan ni liy (and Scalpa 2 mile in length) to the north of which is portrie a most excellent harbour for ships it abounds with all sorts of fish. severall rivers glide into it 255.
abounding with salmond. Opposite to this Lough lyes Rasay

5 mile in length. it is beautified with house and yairds with all sorts of fruits. on the east side of which is ane excellent Quarrie. here is latelie found a huge Mass of lime whit as snow. In the midle of this Isle is a rock Duncan of such height as takes a view of the whole Isles. It hes its name from Cannus whom they relate to be Denmarks son, who being banished Sky. possessed himself of this rock.

In the west wing of this Isle is a mountaine of a great hight covered with snow all summer. it is of universall vertue as appears by the snow which is found to be congealed into Crystall of the shape of a Pyramid. some peices quadrangular octangular triangular. the Ladies in this Isle have a great many of them.

To the West lyes the Isles Soa bretill benorth it lyes buia a mile in circumference, not within a canon shot of Land. there is no access to it but at two narrow passes which if secured it beis Invincible. It is opposit to the mouth of Lochbrackidil. The chiefest place in this part of the Isle is Dunvegan belonging to McLeoid, it is built upon a rock at the head of Loch fallort commodious for its fishing and a good harbour. in this Loch lyes Ilan Isa.

There remains three things of which this Isle makes its boast and these verie remarkable in all preceding ages. it is ordinar saying with the inhabitants, they can never be ruined as long these three ar to the fore. The first of which is a well in the parochin of Uig the 2^{d} Loughsent dulce 3^{d} Hebri rock. all three within nine mile circumference. As to the first its unparalelled for its goodness, ther one other excepted. the second being but ane effect of ane more noble cause we will first speak of the Cause and nixt of the effect the Cause is Loughsiant, or hollowed Lough in the side of it is an principall spring beside which is (a botle).[1]

This well is not only by the Inhabitants in this Isle but also by all the Æbuds and Continent esteem'd a Catholicon for all deseases which occasion the resort that is to it from all airts. Severalls by it have been restored to ther health

[1] The word 'botle,' within round brackets, is meaningless. It is clearly enough written in Taitt's transcript for Macfarlane, but in the MS., from which he copied, the word seems to be 'bath.'—Ed.

others to engage ther coming to it, ty themselves by a vow, 256.
which they endeavour to perform, the Loch will not exceed 200 paces in circumference. about it round ther are 24 herbrys[1] all of which pay this Lough the tribute of there water. its surrounded with a fair wood which none presumes to cutt and such as have attempted it, have been observed to tryste either at that Instant or therafter with some signall Inconvenience. As to the second thing the Dulce the water from the well running over it, gives it a yellow tincture which renders it pleasant to the taste. it is good for some deseases. ther is another effect the water produces under the sands over which it runs are found stones of a finger lenth and pyramid shape which they call bots ston because it kills worms in horse which they call bots. this is confirmed by dayli experience, they drink of the water wherin it is steeped, it is to be found no where else but here. To the above mentioned Lough Mackdonald brought sevin fair trouts, the product of which now innumerable. On the West of this lyes a strong rock bord cruin or round table according to Irish it is Invincible, it fears no Canon one man is able to defend it against a whole fleet. there is no access to it but in one narrow place and that by climbing it hes a good well.

Duntalme the chieff place of Residence belonging to McDonald built upon a rock 200 fathom above the sea.

Dunderig.

Troda.

[1] The word 'herbrys' seems to be 'springs' in the badly written MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied.—Ed.

257. ADNOTATA ad DESCRIPTIONEM duarum præfecturarum ABERDONIÆ et BANFIÆ in SCOTIA ULTRAMONTANA.

Duæ hæ Præfecturæ Grampios montes et Deam fluvium a meridie, Speam autem rapidissimum fluvium non tota ipsius longitudine, sed jam emensum Badenocham et Strath Speam, tractus terrarum ad eum positos, ab occasu limites habent. At ingentis sinus pars, qui Ptolomeo Varar, hodie Murray fyrth, eis prætenditur ad Boream; cætera aperto Oceano pulsantur. Proximæ sunt provinciæ ad meridiem Mernia et nonnulla Angusiæ pars, ad occasum Badenocha, Strath Spea, et Moraviæ nonnulla pars. Cœlum ut in hoc climate frigidiusculum, inassuetis et calidiore aere natis: temperatum tamen et salubre. Æstates nonnunquam imbribus spem messis retardant, non fallunt. Hyemes supra fidem climatis mites, quod exteris huc advectis Danis, Prussis Polonis mirum, cum apud eos terra totam hyemem perpetuis nivibus, rigido gelu concreta, ac abdita lateat. Nullus hic hypocaustorum usus; luculenter foci instruuntur effossa gleba nigra, bituminosa, non illa levi et fungosa, sed gravi et solida: haec ad ventos et solem siccatur non ex fluminum alveis aut paludibus, ut apud Belgas, depromta sed passim in superficie telluris, cespite remoto se prodit; cujus hæc causa et origo. Cum ante aliquot sæcula, omnia silvis inhorrescerent magno agriculturæ impedimento, desectis iis, aut ævo putrescentibus, supercrevit muscus, udis potissimum et depressis locis: muscus hic primum levis et fungosus sed novo singulis annis accrescente auctus induruit, et in terram solidam pinguem abiit, non illam sane aratris utilem, nisi combustam, tum enim cineribus mirum in modum luxuriant segetes: post unum aut alterum annum novis ignibus novi cineres habeantur necesse est. has terras avide agricolæ appetunt, hoc compendio letaminis allecti. Tellus ipsa ad octo, nonnunquam duodecim, altitudine pedes hoc corio vestitur; sed detecta aperit ingentes arborum truncos radicibus defectos aut ævo putres, sæpe ignibus evictos. In regionibus inferioribus adusq; ipsa littora robora et quercus, alni, salices, corili, præpollebant. in montanis abies, pinaster, picea, quæ etiam hodie

ut plurimum durant, frequentiores: Betula vero utrisq; 258.
communis: sed hæc tanta copia in inferioribus: ubi tellus agriculturæ aptior, jam in inopiam degeneravit unde materies ad ædificia e vicina Norvegia mari devehitur, ad rusticam rem satis est domi. Silvarum domesticarum quod superest difficilis vectura ex aviis, itineribus asperis. Ingenium soli varium; ubi procul mari abest, montibus attollitur, inferiora collibus distincta qui fluviis aut rivis irrigantur. ubi variet tellus, in sequentibus narrabitur, at in genere non infæcunda. quæ humanus usus postulat, si diligentia adhibeatur cum fœnore reddit. triticum, secale, hordeum, avena abundanter habentur pisa, fabæ ex leguminibus, cætera negliguntur, cum tamen non deessent adhibita cultura. Stirpes, herbæ, plantæ, ad usus medicos in hortis, campis, montibus non desunt; peregrinis etiam vel semine vel plantis advectis tellus hospita, quod quotidianis curiosorum experimentis compertum habemus. adeo ut si quid desit aut adsit, totum hoc incolarum socordiæ aut industriæ debeatur. In superioribus et montanis regionibus, invitante locorum natura, pastui, quæ vita otiosior, indulgetur, at in inferioribus, ubi solum mitius, uberes campi, colles frugiferi, totos se agriculturæ dedunt. hoc unicum studium, nulli loco parcitur, ubi segetis spes, aut aratris commoditas; non prata, non pascua aviditatem hanc effugiunt; de fœno segnis cura, cum eum defectum stramine avenaceo et hordeaceo, quo maxime delectantur animalia domestica hyeme tectis conclusa sarcire experiantur. Mare semper apertum et navigationi opportunum nisi tempestates impediant, quibus non solum nostrum sed omnia maria obnoxia sunt. Egregie itidem piscosum, sed homines e foece vulgi, qui huic vitæ sese addixerunt, illud ad quotidianos usus non ad lucrum ex negotiatione exercent, unde exteri, præsertim Belgæ, dum quotidie inspectantibus nobis ex halecium aliorumq; piscium captura magnum quæstum faciunt, illis quibus hoc studii esse debet ignaviam exprobrare videntur. Quamvis autem littora hæc syrtibus, pulvinis, vadis libera, arenaceo fundo anchoris apta sint, importuosa tamen et paucis portubus quorum postea erit meminisse, navibus præsertim majoribus pervia. Flumina mirum in modum piscibus, salmonibus potissimum 259.
fœta: quibus naves aliquot quotannis oneratæ, aliisq; quæ

regio fert mercibus, referunt quæ domi non sint, aut si superabundaverint merces, redit pecunia. huic piscaturæ tanto studio opera impenditur, quanta socordia oceani opes negliguntur. si incolarum ingenia spectentur, cum his locis debeam natales modeste dicendum est, et in hac parte, ut etiam ubiq; veritati litandum est: attamen ne quid supra veritatem dicam, qui hæc loca apprime norunt fatebuntur incolas mitioribus ingeniis, subacto judicio, cultura animi, morumq; vicinis omnibus, præsertim vero qua regnum nostrum hinc in septentrionem et occasum vergit præpollere: debetur hoc ex parte peregrinationibus apud exteros et Athenæo Aberdonensi quo undiq; confluunt quam multi: juventus e montanis ad deponendam nativam feritatem, alii ut rudimenta pietatis et scientiarum altiorum suscipiant, et se pares negotiis vel privatis vel publicis præstent. Jam si humiliorem sortem et vulgus spectes, agriculturæ plurimum student, aut vilioribus artificiis se dedunt, quæ vix fœliciter exercent, nonnulli tamen emergunt. At pars melioris notæ aut claris, natalibus edita, cives etiam oppidaniq;, a primis annis literis exercentur, adultis peregrina educatio cordi est. Negotiatio civibus et urbanis relinquitur. Meliores magno suo malo, id vitæ genus ut natalibus suis impar dedignantur, unde inopia, ad quam levandam ad tractanda arma se accingunt, quæ multis locis apud exteros et potissimum Belgas, Germanos, Gallos semper amicam et illis adamatam gentem jam a multis annis cum laude exercuerunt, ingeniis enim acribus et fervidis, sive Musis sive Marti se mancipent, non parum proficiunt. Quibus ætas deferbuit, domi otium in villis et prædiis suis agitantes, urbanam vitam rusticæ posthabent, oppida nisi negotiis invitantibus raro visentes. Sed neq; mercatores et negotiatores urbani hanc otii notam effugiunt; horum quamplurimi opibus aucti, domi desides reliquam vitam laboribus immunem transigunt. Majoribus nostris parsimonia in virtutibus habebatur, hodie commerciis peregrinis, alii mores imbibiti, ebrietas, commissationes, vestium luxus, quæ multis pauperiem fecere, nec tamen absistitur. Flumina diversorum generum piscibus abundant, supra cæteros truttis, quorum sex distincte habentur species, omnes sapidissimi et non ingrata palato neq; negantur ægrotis cum saxatiles sint, nec habitent

nisi puras et limpidas aquas; nullus rivus qui non mirum quan- 260.
tum his scateat. Flumina hæc postea dicenda ferunt conchas margaritiferas unde quandoq; uniones pretio digni habentur. Conchæ hæ limoso fundo inveniuntur. expiscandi ars vilioribus relinquitur, qui ignari artis, sæpe inanes redeunt. Non desunt volatilium varia genera, sive aquis sive montibus delectentur, unde aucupii frequentis occasio. Est ferina venatio cervorum ac damarum, sed nemorum, silvarum et montium propria, hac præ cæteris majores nostri unice delectabantur. Noxia et gregibus infesta animalia absunt præter vulpes easq; raras, lupi enim jam tantum non interiisse creduntur, aut si qui sint, procul a mitioribus plagis et hominum cultu absunt. Serpentum unicum genus, saxosis montibus aut muscosis ericetis abditum, unde ab illis parum periculi. Bufo rarus neq;, quod sciam, aliud venenatum reperitur. Habentur diversis locis lapidis arenacei venæ eæq; multorum generum qui politi, et artifici manu in varias formas secti, marmoris defectum supplent, ædificiis decoram venustatem addunt. Lapidis calcarii tanta copia ut nonnullis tractibus ad letandos agros adhibeatur, unde segetum eximia fœlicitas; multi solo hoc letamine ad effoetos agros, sic prosecuerunt, ut censum auxerint. sunt itidem lapidum molarium diversa genera necnon lapidum sectilium ad tegulas et imbrices tectorum satis est. Nequeo mihi temperare, quin describam lapilli genus his locis quasi peculiare, nulli scriptori hactenus cognitum aut memoratum, quod miror quomodo Boetii nostri diligentiam effugerit qui hic maximam ætatis partem egerit, in talibus sæpe nimius; non ille lapillus aut pretiosus aut pellucidus; huic materia durissima et fragillissima silex, cujus hic plus satis est: lapilli hi artem referunt, sed qualem ex tam fragili materia nemo artifex assequatur; duabus formis reperiuntur, una ferro hamati teli persimilis, in tria distincta capita desinens triangula figura: altera species venabuli ferrum plane refert magnitudine sicut colore varia, duum aut unius aut dimidiati pollicis, crassities ad duorum aut unius frumenti granorum accedit; totus asper, impolitus. manent tanquam 261.
ferramentorum vestigia, quæ levigari desiderent ac latera omnia acuta; solo hoc lapilli hi mirandi casu aliquando in agris, in publicis tritisq; viis reperiuntur, nunquam autem vestigando

inveniuntur. hodie fortasse reperias, ubi heri nihil. Item a meridie, ubi horis antemeridianis omnia vacua et hæc ut plurimum sudo cœlo, æstivis diebus; rettulit mihi vir probus et fide dignus sibi equo iter agenti, in summa ocrea unum repertum, idem contigisse scio fæminæ equo vectæ, quæ unum e sinu vestis deprompsit. Hos vulgus patrio sermone (Elf arrowheads) vocant. Si interpreteris latiné, ferreas [*sic*] sagittarum cuspides quibus lamiæ sagittant, sonat. Faunos enim lamiasq, et id genus spirituum Elfs nominant; de his harumq, apud eos sagittarum usu, ea fabulantur, multiq, credunt, quæ chartis dare ineptum esset. formas et magnitudines curavi adjiciendas. sed de his plus satis. Manent adhuc paganismi vestigia, non in animis hominum sed locorum ab iis cultui dicatorum: visuntur septa ingentium saxorum in orbem disposita, unum latitudine conspicuum obversum austrum, aræ locum præbuisse videtur. Saxa hæc difficili vectura sæpe e longinquo petita. Sunt etiam nonnullis in collibus, etiam in fastigiis montium, immensi lapidum minorum cumuli, ante Christianismum procerum tumuli, nam disjectis et erutis ossa inventa: sunt etiam lapides aut saxa erecta, longitudine insignia: quædam figuris inscriptis, at nullis literis, creduntur victoriarum aut cladium monumenta, quarum memoria intercidit. Nundinæ frequentes et celebres aperiente se anno, donec brumales dies, hic breviores prohibeant, totis hisce regionibus agitantur, nulla fere ecclesia parochialis quæ non suas habeat, pleræq, plures, quæ referre otiosi est. Jam ad situm singulorum districtuum properanti moram facit, quod in iis describendis non raro Baronum Parlamentariorum memenerim, quæ vox novitia, quid ea significetur dicendum. Dignitatum et honorum gradus Romanis incogniti huc me impulerunt. sic igitur habe. Antiquissima et nobilissima apud
262. nos dignitas etiam suscepto Christianismo, Ab-Thanorum et Thanorum nomine habebatur. Jam a multis sæculis dignitas illa evanuit, manet nomen, multis prædiis inde hodie adhuc nomen referentibus. Postea auctis rebus supremus regni senatus diversis ordinibus distinctus est, quibus omnibus princeps præsidebat, huic senatui intercedente illo, rerum agendarum nullum jus, annuente, leges figebantur et refigebantur. Constabat autem his Ordinibus: Duces si qui essent;

non raro autem nulli erant, Marchiones, Comites, Vicecomites et Barones quos Parliamentarios voco, (consessui enim huic Parliamento nomen) unum Ordinem explebant. ex his Marchiones et Vicecomites nuperi admodum apud nos: Comitum qui patria voce Earls, et Baronum Parlamentariorum qui Lords, præ cæteris antiquior dignitas; Barones vero sic simpliciter dicti cum reliqua nobilitate, quorum ingens et numerus et robur, ut quibus regni vires stant, per delectos e suis ad vitandam turbam, alterum ordinem constituebant. Tertium itidem cives ab oppidis et urbibus suis delegati. Episcopi itidem dum essent, et antiquioribus temporibus, illis adjuncti cæteri Prælati, justum senatum explebant. hi propter sacrarum rerum reverentiam primi censebantur. Equestris autem honos apud majores nostros, magni habitus, nec nisi justa de causa etiam honoratissimis collatus, virtutis militaris præmium erat, ut nunc alia rerum facie, postquam ad fora, ad urbes descendit a melioribus neglecta eviluit. maxime autem cum non ita pridem emendicato a Principe monopolio hæreditarius factus venalis omnibus patuit. Armigerorum qui in vicina nobis Anglia frequentes, nullus apud nos usus. Hic etiam admonitum lectorem meum cupio, cum paucis pagis regnum nostrum ut plurimum habitetur, non ideo infrequentiam incolarum æstimandam, cujus rei causa hæc est. Coloni agriculturæ studiosi jam ab initiis rerum videbantur sibi pagis arctari neq; in tanta vicinia rei rusticæ satis prospectum; primum enim in pagos divisæ regiones fuerant; horum singulis tantum arabilis soli tributum quantum quatuor aratris singulis annis proscindi posset; hæ sectiones terrarum prisca lingua Daachs vocabantur quæ pagum significat. manent adhuc multis locis in superioribus regionibus et agnoscuntur termini 263.
quanquam divisis sedibus. At desectis silvis, non jam quatuor aratra sufficiebant. finium laxitas Agriculturæ officiebat, unde domini divisis agris, singulis ad facultatum rationem terminos posuerunt, sic ut continuæ non contiguæ sedes essent: memini me primis meis annis hujus rei exempla vidisse; statim desertis pagis, singuli in sua demigrarunt, ubi vena aliqua uberioris soli invitaret, hic lares fixi, hodieq; sic manet. Sed jam singula lustremus.

Præfecturæ hæ varias provincias et tractus in se continent,

quorundam nominum ratio dari potest. Strath enim vox quæ nonnullis præfigitur vallem aut tractum montibus obseptum prisco sermone denotat. Inner et Abir quandoq; confluentiam fluminum aliquando fluminis ostia significant, at qui Marriæ, Buchaniæ, Boenæ, Banfiæ etyma vestigaverit, nec ille operam luserit. Incolæ Ptolomeo Tæzali, et extimum promontorium qua terra in ortum procurrit Tæzalum promontorium (hodie Buchanness) nomine nostris historicis ignoto.

STRATH-AVINIA. STRA-DOWN.

Regiuncula hæc tota mediterranea, Marchionis Huntilæi avitum patrimonium, ad decursum Avinni amnis jacet, quem omnium universi regni nostri limpidissimum et purissimarum aquarum esse retulit mihi Timotheus Pont, qui universa lustraverat, sed nulla inde nota laudabilis telluris, est enim admodum macra, parca segete et nonnullis annis vix maturescente, unde incolis maxima semper in pastu spes, quæ illos nunquam eludit. Avinius (Awen) ex asperrimi et nivalis Montis Binawen (Bin autem elatum ac asperum montem lingua prisca denotat) dicti jugis e lacu exiguo profluens, post pauca passuum millia, fluviolum Bulg e lacu ejusdem nominis effusum a dextris suscipit, dein per scopulosam et confragosam vallem, torrentis ad modum præcipitatus multis undiq; susceptis rivulis, ad
264. infimam vallis partem Liffetum fluvium multos secum rivos trahentem a dextris itidem accipit, et toto cursu nisi ad principia in arctum tendens, ad Balnadallach arcem, extra Strath Aviniam, Spææ miscetur: ad confluentes Avinii et Liffeti sunt parietinæ antiquæ arcis Drim-min. supra ad Liffetum Blair-Findie sedet. Cætera tenent casæ rusticanæ per valles horum fluviorum sparsæ, et quantumvis asperitas montium prohibere videatur, non infrequenter tamen habitatur a confluentibus Bulg fluvioli.

BALVANIA, BALVENIE vel MORT-LICH.

Balvania sequitur mitioris aliquantulum soli, tota tamen montibus horrens; a Danis qui hæc loca etiam appetierant nomen sortita, (adeo nihil ab iis non tentatum.) Bal enim villam aut pagum significat, cui Van pro Dan, levi metathesi

literarum adjecta est. hæc autem literarum transmutatio priscæ linguæ familiaris, et pro elegantia sermonis agnoscitur. hunc tractum intersecat Fiddich fluvius amœnus, qui suscepto Rinnes fluviolo, multis aliis ignobilibus rivulis ut in regione montana par est, in Speam se fundit. ad hunc tractum pertinent fontes Ylæ fluvii, a quo proxime dicenda regio nomen habet. Cæterum Fiddichi fontes non sunt hujus agri. Tractus ad ejus fontes Glenfiddich dictus cum arce Achindown huic in sacris adnexus est. At jurisdictio Marchionum Huntilæi est, totus nemorosus et gramine laetus. Ad Fiddichi ripas est arx Balvaniæ, unde tractui nomen: paulo inferius ad eundem fluvium Kinin-noway. ad Rinnes vero ad unum a dicta lapidem Mortallich Ecclesia unde trequenter toti regioni nomen. Prima, ante aliquot sæcula, Episcoporum et antiquissima Episcopo Beano. Ad Achluncart villam vix mille passus a via regia quæ Elginam in Moravia ducit, rupes est et vena nobilium cotium quarum quædam asperæ, aliæ lenes, hæ duræ, illæ molles, aqua aut oleo aciem trahentes, tanta autem copia ut toti Britanniæ sufficere possint. his tegularum vice ad tecta ædificiorum vicini utuntur: ad Balvannam autem scaturigines sunt aquæ aluminosæ et intra terram lapidis unde alumen excoquitur *265.* venæ. Ditio hæc jam inde a Jacobo secundo ejus nominis hoc est ab anno 1440, ad Comites Atholiæ Stuartos spectavit, qui fratrem uterinum hac donavit ; qua stirpe deficiente, eam sibi pacta pecunia asseruere Barones Parlamentarii de Saltoun, ab illis eodem jure ad Inneseorum familiam transiit: nunc eam eodem jure Comes Rothesiæ tenet.

STRATH-YLA.

Ubi jam montes deficere incipiunt, Strath-Yla ad ripas ejus fluvii porrigitur, qui magnis et sinuosis flexibus primum in ortum dein in Boream conversis undis, iterum ad ortum æstivum deflectens Dovernum fluvium paulo supra Rothemayum subit. Districtus hic feraci solo et segete et gramine lætus multum juvante lapide calcario, cujus hic tanta abundantia, ut ædificia his constent, aliorum generum saxis raris: hic calci excoquendæ tum ad suos usus, tum ut emptoribus parata sit, non segniter ab incolis adlaboratur.

telis etiam lineis tenuioris fili, rem faciunt: quæ tamen omnes in nundinis a Strath Bogia nomen habent: Keath vicus cum Ecclesia ad ripam, stato mercatu singulis septimanis loci opportunitate allicit e superioribus locis homines, paratis semper emptoribus. Est autem ad viam regiam; pleriq; nobiles inferioris notæ Barones nonnulli hic ædes habent. vix ullæ quæ arcium nomen mereantur. cum totus hic ager in multos dominos partitus sit, illum a Strath Bogia, juga excelsi montis Ballach dicti dividunt, ab Ainia tractus humilium collium qui Altmor dicuntur.

AINIA AINYEE.

Regiuncula hæc ab occasu Speam fluvium, ad Boream sinum Oceani jam mihi dictum, ad ortum vero Boenam regionem limites habet. Mediterranea contingunt Strath Ylam. tota hæc frugibus dicata, numquam coloni spem fallit: gramine parco tamen et quanquam Moravia divite solo, miti cælo, frugibus et fructibus supra omnes cis Deam provincias palmam ferat, Ainia
266. tamen frugibus par fructibus hortensibus inferior incolarum vitio potius quam terræ genio; mare piscosum. Hic deficiente calce, agri Oceano vicini alga marina stercorantur, cujus magna vis accedente bis quotidiano æstu in littus ejicitur. adsunt servi observatis horis et ne quid pereat, recedente æstu, algam fugientem retrahunt, sese undis sæva hyeme, etiam noctu immergentes. Cæterum labor hic non his locis proprius, sed quam late patent littora et mare propinquum omnibus communis nisi scopuli prohibeant. Ripæ Speæ assidet Bog of Gicht, arx, culta, laxa, in magnam altitudinem evecta et supra omnes alias harum regionem splendida, cui, sive voluptatem sive usum spectes, nihil desit: hortis amænis et vivario amplo septa quod muro firmo clausum, quadripartitum est, ad usum cervorum quorum illic duum generum abunde est, sicut cuniculorum, leporum, anserum ferorum, anatumq;. loco nomen a depresso et silvestri positu: hanc superioribus annis magnifice auxit Marchio Huntlæus totius hujus tractus dominus: huic et vicinæ Bœnæ interjacet silva proceris quercubus adhuc me juvene vestita, nunc tota excisa in novam sobolem per vicinos colles revirescit.

STRATH-BOGIA.

Strath Bogia ampla et antiqua baronia, nunc in Comitatum a Jacobo Rege evecta; eam Dovernus et Bogius omnes irrigant, et in ea miscentur. Torrentes et rivuli frequentes, quibus ubertati glebæ tam ad messes quam gramina multum proficitur. Veteri ævo in quadraginta octo pagos divisa quos prisci homines ut dixi Daachs vocabant, quorum singulis tantum agri assignatum, quantum per annum quatuor aratris proscindi posset. Singula autem aratra, quatuor aut quinq; boum jugis aguntur. unde non exiguum soli postulatur. cum moris apud nos sit desectis messibus per totam hiemem exercere aratra ad Martium mensem unde sementi initium, sed non nisi senescente Maio requiescentibus, hodie excussis silvis, omniq; agro unde spes segetis ad culturam translato, omnia plus quam duplicata sunt. Telæ lineæ 267.
tenues hic laboratæ præcipue commendantur, unde omnium in vicinia telis eorum qui huic labori se dederunt, ab hoc nomen et laus; hinc incolis emolumentum, qui eas in nundinis æstivis venales exhibent. Boum maxime autem ad macellum gramine saginatorum magna vis; ovium, equorum ad rusticos usus quantum abunde sufficiat, necnon quibus instruantur fora. Incolæ ut plurimum Marchionis Huntilæi necessarii, omnes vero ejus clientes, jam ante annos trecentos et quinquaginta, hujus tractus domini: Cuminiorum enim familia, quæ in varias propagines diffusa, formidolosa regibus, dubiis rebus, læsæ Majestatis damnata, et toto regno depulsa, Robertus primus eo nomine Rex, hoc patrimonio auxit Huntilæi majores, quorum antea sedes in Mercia provincia Angliæ proxima fuerant. Strath bogiæ unde regioni nomen; caput est Arx amæno situ ad confluentes dictorum fluminum, hortis laxis, jucundis; ad fores Dovernus ponte saxeo stratus et ad confluentiam fluminum vena plumbi cinerei quod bisemutum dicitur. Est ad Bogium Lismor arx, infra ea in diversa ripa Gartly. Ad Dovernum est Innermarky, Carnborrow item, a fluvio, ad amœnum rivum Petlurg, ad eundem Achanachy. Multa præterea festinanti indicta. Hujus tractus appendices sunt Rothymaia arx cum adjuncta paroecia, tribus infra Strath Bogiam milliaribus, postquam jam Dovernus, Bogius et Yla confluxerunt; Olim Baroniæ Strathbogiæ pars, Baronum Parlamentariorum de

Saltoun hæredium, nunc ad Gordonios devoluta. Item ad fontes Doverni jacet districtus humili inter montes positu, Cabrach ei nomen, ad radices asperi et præcelsi montis Buck dicti, ex adverso, Strath-Aviniam spectans intercurrentibus montibus, qui a [*sic*] scabra propter præcipitia nomen habent. Montes hi fluviolum Nigrum dictum tractant, qui Dovernum subit: totus hic gramini et pascuis sepositus, quorum hic mira luxuries: per æstates mapalibus pastoritiis frequens: hieme ut plurimum demigratur. Omnium horum tractuum, regiuncularumq; de quibus egi, sunt incolæ homines robusti, strenui,
268. industrii, rei militari et castrensi disciplinæ, quando huc animos intendunt, egregii milites. Sed verum fatear, non enim gentilibus meis parcendum est, tam pace quam bello neglectis musis, Marti litatur.

BOËNA. BOYN.

Boëna regiuncula læto solo, qua mari ad arctum propinquior, mediterranea non item. Ab Ainia secundum littora ad Doverni ostia se porrigit. in aditu ejus est Cullena, vetusta satis; oppidi jure fruitur, sed portu defecta, vix mediocris vici nomine digna; eam solum commendant ager frugifer, et comitum Finlaterii ædes qui deserta arce Finlater scopulo marino inædificata, ad milliare unum huc migrarunt, amœnitate loci illecti: illis in vicinia ampla et opulenta latifundia, habent enim ad rivum, qui hic confluit mari, ab oppido ad duo passuum millia arcem Desfoord, nec inde longe Durn; est hic in vicinia Birkenbog Abircromiorum arx, est itidem Glassach Gordoniorum. Legendo littus ad ortum ad quatuor a Cullena milliaria occurrit arx, cui Rupis Boenæ Crag of Boyn, nomen, arx pulchra sane, et versus Banfiam est Buch-chragie; utriusque Dominus a tota regione titulos habet. Banfia vero oppidum præfecturæ hujus caput, ad Doverni ostia sedet, non illa magni momenti, cum locus importuosus sit. Cauro ventorum sævissimo objectus, unde quandoq; fluminis [*sic*] avertitur: arcis relliquiæ supersunt. Cives rari et negotiationi maritimæ impares vicinos oppido agros strenue exercent. Salmonum quoq; est piscatura: non procul urbe est Inch-Drevir, villa Baronis parlamentarii qui ab oppido titulos habet. Longius in mediterraneis est Park, Gordoniorum arx sub excelso monte, cui nomen Knock,

sed quæ huic tractui vix accenseatur. Præfectura juridica universi districtus qui Banfiæ nomen habet, ante Roberti primi regis ævum, hæreditaria fuit Cuminiorum Comitum de Buchan: qua familia omnes reliquas universi regni, opibus, numero, viribus supergressa, crimine majestatis cecidit, ut diximus; his beneficio regum successere Stuarti quorum familia superiori sæculo,—cum Feoda masculina rariora essent jure connubii ad Duglassios transiit, eodemq; jure nostra memoria successere Areskini e familia Comitum de Marr. Regiunculam vero quam describimus, maximam partem tenent Ogilvii aut eorum clientes. Hujus familiæ in his locis primus Comes Findlater, cujus majores ex Angusia haud procul Taoduno, 269.
hic primum consederunt; jure maritali acquisita hærede Sanclaria; ab his prognata familia Baronum de Boyn et ab hac tertia itidem Baronis Parlamentarii cui a Banfia oppido titulus.

BUCHANIA. BUCHAN.

Buchania ab ostiis Doverni initium sumit, secundum littus porrecta, in ortum tendens ad principium sinus Varar dicti, inde littora circumflectuntur ad meridiem; in mediterraneis fines incerti, quidam censent eam adusq; Donam fluvium exporrigi debere. Alii cam Ythanno flumine terminant, reliqua Formartini nomine habent. Novi ego antiquam Baroniam eo nomine dictam, quæ jam a variis possessa cum nomine evanuit. Buchaniam totam campi aut colles tenent, totam aratro et agriculturæ dicatam innumeris rivis irrigatam; boum oviumq; dives, nulli montes: unus solum cæteris præcelsior, quem Mor-mound dicunt, vix modico colli in superioribus regionibus par; nullibi per totum regnum telluris æqualis et montibus liberæ cernere est æquale spatium. Ugius fluvius e duplici fonte manans, duplici fluvio ab occasu ad ortum means, post decem milliaria confluunt, et uno nomine ad Inner-Ugiam oceanum subeunt. Ythannus vero neq; ille longi cursus, at multis rivis auctus, Ugio longe ditior aquis, sub pagum Neoburgum (Newburgh) Oceano itidem miscetur, reflexo in ortum hybernum ostio, plano solo lapsus, æstum sentit altius supra reliquos harum præfecturarum fluvios, sed arenosa littora portui nocent, qui non nisi minoribus navigiis aditur. At ut redeam unde

digressus sum. Legendo littus a Banfia in ortum visitur Colen ubi ædes sunt Barclayorum Baronum de Towy. Sequitur Troup superædificata scopulo in Isthmo, nunc neglecta. Sequitur in littore Pennan ubi nobilis molarium lapicidina, qui longe late evehuntur. proxima est Petslego arx Baronis Parlamentarii e familia Forbesiorum. cui pæne contigua Pettuliæ villa Baronum de Phillorth. dein visitur promontoriolum Kynards-head. et ad illud, oppidulum Fraserburgum, ubi moli-
270. tus oppidum ante annos quinquaginta Alexander Fraserius illustris Eques, Phillorthi Baro, libertatibus a Rege concessis locum auxit. Molem etiam lapideam magnis sumptibus oceano objecit, primum loco iniquiore, dein translatis alio operibus portum munivit, unde hodie locus frequentior. Barones Parlamentarii Fraseriorum cognominis superioribus sæculis clari, jam a multis annis, defectu hæredum masculorum evanuere. Eorum qui supersunt, antiquissima est haec de Phillorth, cui suam originem debent quotquot ejus nominis circa Innernessam in multas progagines diffusi, ampla tenent latifundia. Ad duo millia progresso occurrit Carn-bulg arx Baronum Parlamentariorum de Mulkal e Fraseriorum familia, quam sequitur Inner-Allochy Fraseriorum itidem arx; jam littora incipiunt in meridiem sinuari, ubi exiguus sinus est Strabeg, olim portu nobilis, nunc arenis pæne obstructus. manent oppidi Ratray vestigia, quod nunc portus fortunam sequitur. Boetius noster historicus miratur salmones hunc solum amnem non subire: sed nihil hic est quod majores pisces suscipiat, præter duos rivulos limosos, aquarum sic indigos, ut vix pares truttis habeant. Hinc ad austrum ad quinque milliaria se offert Inner-Ugia, ad Ugii ostia, Comitum Mares callorum arx illustris: Baronia hæc cum multis latifundiis olim fuerat Baronum Parlamentariorum quibus Cheyn cognomen, sed defectu hæredum masculorum, jure connubii ad Kethorum veterem et nobilem familiam (cujus Princeps hæreditarius regni Marescallus) transiit. Hi a Pictis originem suam repetunt, qui quanvis ante multa sæcula avitis sedibus et toto regno pulsi, non est incredibile, multis parcitum fuisse. Domui huic Kethorum super cæteros omnes per totam hanc provinciam amplissimæ fortunæ sunt; etiam in Marria et Mernia non exigua prædia tenet. de quibus alias. Ad duo milliaria

hinc, sequitur Tæzalum promontorium, et ad illud Peterhead, 271.
loco ad rem maritimam opportuno, si industria adhibeatur, at quæ fuerat ad portum moles pæne defecit. Adhuc legendo littus prima occurrit memoratu digna hic Bowness, qua voce curvum promontorium significatur. hic in scopulosa Chersoneso sunt ædes illustrissimi Comitis Erroll, hæreditarii Conestabilis hujus regni, cujus familiæ insignem originem attexere, non est hujus epitomes opus: historiam dignam memoratu, historicorum nostrorum consensus non neglexit, quæq; ad Loncartim vicum ad annum contra Danos Hayo autore, hoc enim huic familiæ cognomen, gesta sunt. Avitæ illis sedes Errolia cum amplissimis latifundiis ad Tai fluminis ripam ubi hodieq; familiæ hujus posteri præpollent. At hic in Buchania, casu Cuminiorum, magnis prædiis a rege Roberto primo donati consederunt. Vix mille hinc passus in arenoso littore cum Danis pugnatum ; manet loco nomen adhuc, et Ecclesiæ ibidem extructæ Crow Dan. Ulterius in littore sunt ruinæ castri de Slanis, et at illud scatebræ aquarum lapidescentium oriuntur ad centenos aliquot a scopuloso littore passus. quacunq; meant in anfractibus rupium, lapidescunt: differunt autem mollitie ac colore qui illis subalbidus, a nigredine scopulorum. Unum antrum est quod non nisi recedente aestu adiri potest, ubi guttæ aquarum per scopuli rimas defluentes, non statim sed lapsu temporis lapidem induunt, at non tota aqua, magni enim per lapidem pori ubi pura aqua substitit. qua arescente manent pori, sicut in tophis videre est: ex hoc lapide excoquitur albissima et tenacissima calx tectoriis operibus utilissima. Novi ego diversis regionibus tales aquas reperiri, cæterum in Britannia vix alia. Jam Ugii cursum persequamur, qui quamvis feraces campos irriget, pauca memoratu digna habet, 272.
cum meliorem ejus partem teneant Comitis Marescalli coloni. ad Ugium septentrionalem est Strechin Fraseriorum arx : ad alterum Ugium prima est Fedderet et huic proxima Brucklay Irwinorum familiæ de Drum arces, descendendo est Glackriach. infra hanc ad flumen in valle fuit Cænobium Deir Cistertiensis Ordinis. Amœnum et locuples, nunc vix rudera supersunt. Situs ejus in depressa valle undiq; silvis opaca, ubi hodie nullum fruticis vestigium. Georgius Comes Marescallus legatus a Jacobo rege in Daniam ad desponsandam Annam

Reginam hoc Cænobio ab eo donatus est. qui tamen plus damni quam lucri inde sensit. adeo vix quicquam, vere nobilis illius viri magnanimitati par. ad mille a cœnobio passus, est pagus ejusdem cum Cænobio nominis, cum ecclesia, inde ad ortum hybernum altero a flumine milliari sunt Kynmundie et Ludwharn, hæc Kethorum, illa autem Gordoniorum villæ, ad ostia vero ex adverso Innerugiæ Craig arx Comitis Marescalli. Nunc sequar ascendendo Ythanni alveum; qui sicut tractus illi et Donæ flumini interjectus, pinguis agri, innumeris nitet arcibus et villis nobilium, quorum nonnullas, additis dominorum cognominibus lubet enumerare, patrio autem sermone, qui latinitatem non sapit. Utrinq; ad ostia jam a multo tempore non parum damni sensere domini, feracissimis agris ad mare, arena sublatis omni cultui. Sunt autem Fovern Irviniorum. Knok-hall. Udniorum arces; cum pago Newburg; Dublertie major et minor, Innesiorum et Setoniorum villæ: Fuddes ad alterum a flumine lapidem, Udniorum: Dudwick ad septentrionem Fullertoniorum; ad flumen sunt Abbotshall, Forbesiorum; ArdGicht Kennedorum; Ellen pagus parochialis, Ochter-Ellen, Udniorum: Essilmonth Comitis Erroliæ arx; a flumine absunt ad septentrionem Arnadge Irwinorum: Saok Buchaniorum: Nethermuir Gordoniorum: et Achnagat
273. Strachanorum: Dumbreck Mowettorum vel de Monte-alto: Petmædden Setonorum. Tarves, Tulielt, Park of Kelly, Udny, Udniorum: Tolwhon Forbesiorum: Shethiun Setoniorum: Gicht, Gordoniorum: Sheeves Greyorum: Fyvie pulchræ et nobiles ædes Comitis Fermelinoduni: Towy, Barclayorum: Bucholly, Mowettorum. hæc loca maximam partem ad flumen sunt. At septem a Banfia milliaribus, a Doverno vero unico est pagus pulcherrimus Turreff, loco venationi opportuno patentibus circum campis, multis nobilium villis cincta, ut Lathers et Cragstoun Urchartorum Murresk Leontum, Delgattie Hayorum.

Supra Banfiam ad septem milliaria, obversus austrum jacet pagus paullum a Doverno, Turravia dictus ad rivum sui nominis, amæno situ, patentibus circum campis, aucupio præsertim et venationi sic aptus, ut nullus alius in his præfecturis, vix in aliis ei par sit. Sex millia inde ad austrum ad Ythanni ripas visuntur Fivæi nomine ædes magnificæ et laxæ

quæ Fermelinoduni Comites dominos agnoscunt. Jam persequenti Ythanni ripas adusq; Oceanum videntur colles aut campi, pinguibus cultis aut herba læti, arcibus nobilium decori. Gicht arx est ad amnem ad eumq; silva, quod nunc his locis rarum; legendo ripam occurrunt Ochter Ellen, Ardgyth, Abbots-hall, arces in vicinia, cum pago Parochiali de Ellen: et inde ad quatuor milliaria, fluminis ostia. quibus immorari inutile.

FORMARTINA.

At quicquid terrarum Ythannum et Donam fluvios interjacet, Formartinæ nomine apud incolas, qui se Buchaniæ accenseri dedignantur. Regio in qua nullum oppidum. Vicina enim Aberdonia negotiationem omnem intercipit. At si soli ingenium aut incolarum genium spectes, consideratione digna, et nulli harum præfecturarum regioni non par. quamplurimas autem, incolarum frequentia, bonitate soli, arcium et villarum numero et amœnitate, mansuetudine et morum cultu longe vincit, quæ omnia minutim persequi, nimii laboris est. Hæc ab Ythanno udusq; Gareocham et Mariam se expandit. Sed 274.
ad occasum eam a Strath bogia dividit terrarum tractus nulli alii provinciæ accensus, nondum proprii nominis potens, partim ab una partim altera præfectura jus petens; Ecclesiæ in eo parochiales InnerKeithnie, AbirKirdir, Forrig Ochterles: in hoc tractu visuntur Frendraught et Kynairdy, arces Vicecomitum de Frendraught, cum aliis nonnullis diversorum villis.

GAREOCHA. GARVIACH.

Gareocha inter Strathbogiam, Marriam et Formartinam conclusa, nullibi mari contigua: nominis origo incerta, prisca lingua Garve, asperum, saxosum, inæquale solum significat, Ach vero campum vel campestre, quæ non respondent regionis indoli. duobus enim amnibus multisq; rivulis intersecta, in convalle tota posita est. Collibus frugiferis expansa, opulenta et tempestiva messe, nunquam non coloni votis respondens. Bennachius mons in septem vertices assurgens, asper et saxeus, ei ad meridiem prætenditur, qui præternavigantibus se con-

spicuum præbet. Urius amnis non procul arce Gartlye dicta humili jugo effusus, per sterilem vallem lapsus, per montium confragosa eluctatus, et campis immissus, mediam inæquali et tortuoso alveo secans, ad Inneruriam urbeculam Donæ confluit. Ad radices vero Bennachii montis ejusq; longitudinem emensus Gadius fluviolus, ad alterum supra Inneruriam milliare eidem miscetur. Hic non defit venatio leporum jucunda, aquatilium avium, perdicum, vanellorum aliarumq; abunde est, gramen parcius. Ad milliare unum supra pagum Inche dictum, collis est undiq; rotundus, mediocri altitudine, nullis vicinis montibus contiguus, totus læto gramine virescens: in ipso hujus fastigio manent parietinæ arcis, regis Gregorii primi opus circa annum salutis 880, ubi et fato functus: quod vix
275. referrem nisi fabula ovium ibidem pascentium (non omnium, sed quorundam aliquando) me monuisset, quorum dentes maxillares aureo colore nitentes inveniuntur, quorum nonnullos vidisse me memini. unde Boetius noster parum rei metallicæ gnarus, existimavit auri venam telluri subesse. At unde hujusce rei causa sit, scrutentur physiologi. tellus exacte consideranti nihil tale promittere videtur. Ad confluentiam Donæ et Urii, posita est urbecula Inneruria, pagi facie, uberi agro, antiqua satis, et privilegiis urbis, ut vocant, regalis gaudens, sed vicina Aberdonia jam a multis annis commercium omne ad se traxit; prioribus sæculis ad ripas præsertim Donæ, omnis vicinia silvis potissimum quercus inhorruit, quarum hodie nec vestigia apparent. adeo nimia copia, dum non advertitur, nec posteritati consulitur, in inopiam degeneravit. Non longe hinc Robertus I. Rex, æger et lectica vectus, acie fudit Joannem Cuminium Buchaniæ Comitem, eoq; certamine vires illius factionis plane sic contrivit, ut nunquam postea surgeret. Buchaniam totam infestis armis populatus, ei vicinisq; regionibus inde pacifice imperitans. Post ad annum 1411 Alexander Stuartus Marriæ Comes Donaldum Insulanum Ebudarum viribus fretum, circa hæc loca, ad Harlaum vicum cruento prælio vicit, et pacem hisce regionibus dedit. Universa hæc regio incolis frequens, neq; desunt arces, villæ, ædes, hominum genere insigniorum. Districtus hujus maxima pars jam a multis annis Comitatui Marriæ adnexa titulos ejus hodie auget.

MARRIA. MARR.

Marriæ pars inferior et oceano propior Dea et Dona fluminibus coercetur, in superioribus extra hæc flumina expatiatur. longitudine insignis, latitudine impar. Qui hos duos fluvios et confluentes illis amniculos descripserit, omnia quæ ad eam pertinent, pæne dixerit; adeo mediterranea montibus et ericetis abundant. Dea namq; Grampios montes a fontibus secans adusq; ostia ubi in colles desinunt, toto alveo inter hos montes præceps devolvitur, unde maxima hujus provinciæ pars segeti inepta, at quicquid messibus cedit, optimæ notæ *276.* est, desecaturq; tempestivis semper autumnis. Montes hi armentis boum et ovium lectissimarum, gratissimiq; saporis gregibus, equis ad rustica opera, capris etiam in superioribus oris, satis divites. Lanæ et vellera, omnium tractuum a me descriptorum longe optimæ, candore, mollitie, tenuitate pili laudatæ, avide expetuntur. Non tamen hæc sarciunt damnum inutilis soli. Aer saluber, Incolæ robusti, sani, et homines frugi. Tellus arida, et ut dixi, quam plurimis locis infrugifera ingenia incolarum accendit. Dea fontes habet non procul humilium montium serie Scairsach dicta, qui Marriam superiorem a Badenocha dividunt, ad radices montis præcelsi Bini-Vroden dicti, susceptoq; amniculo Galdy, nonnihil in ortum hibernum lapsus, statim vero in ortum se reflectens, nullis pæne flexibus impeditus, quanvis altis asperisq; montibus ab utraq; ripa coercitus, celer, limpidus, illimis, glareoso semper alveo, ad alterum supra Aberdoniam (cui nova nomen) lapidem ponte stratus, juxta oppidum oceano miscetur. Ad Inner-ey cui ab amniculo Ey nomen, septem a scatebris milliaribus, primum culturam sentit: deinde auctior aquis, quas multi magniq; amnes e montibus vicinis suppeditant, alluit a dextris Casteltoun (villam castelli dixeris,) Comitum Marriæ arcem, cum vicina Ecclesia Kindrocht. in adversa ripa est Innercald, a rivo cui incumbit ei nomen, quam sequitur Crathy pagus parochialis. Paulo inferius a dextris Abirgeldie arx, ubi tractus hic Strath Deæ nomine audit. Hinc Glengardina ad arctum, unde Gardinus fluvius manat, reliquis aquis ditior; circa hæc loca montibus arctatur flumen, sed silvæ proceris abietibus spectandæ non desunt: hic se tollit

mons prælatus, a ceteris quasi præcisus, totus undiquaq; silva vestitus: cacumina, rupes et ipsum fastigium tenet immen-
277. sarum abietum semper virentium decorum nemus, devexa montis, camposq; flumini proximos, tiliarum et betularum grata viriditas. Crag-Gewis monti nomen, crag montem, Gewis autem abietem significante; inter quamplurima nemora quibus fluvius silvescit, in superioribus præsertim locis, mons hic amœnissimus visu. Sequitur Glen Muick exigua vallis ab amne nomen ei, qui e lacu ejusdem nominis effluens, post non multa milliaria, Deæ confluit, a dextris ex adverso pæne Gardini: Infra Glen Muick in eadem ripa videtur Pannanich silva, unde materies frequenter Aberdoniam devehitur sed ad vecturæ commodum præparata et dedolata in rusticanos usus. Tigna enim et integri arborum trunci, aspero et saxoso itinere neq; deferri possunt, neq; rapidissimo flumini, (quanquam aquarum satis sit) tuto committi. Sequitur in eadem ripa amœna arx, Keannakyll, quæ vox caput silvæ significat, ad secessum voluptuarium a Marchione Huntlæo ante non multos annos condita loco undiq; silvis opaco, piscatui, aucupio, venationi cervorum et damarum opportuno. Inferius legendo ripam, Tanarus amnis Deam subit; ortus hic e jugis altissimorum montium, qui Angusiæ et Marriæ limites faciunt; ingenti silva procerarum abietum ripæ coronantur. Sequitur parochia Birs dicta, quæ a flumine ad fontes amnis Feuch dicti excurrit, ubi superioribus annis ingens betularum arborum silva regionis inferioris usibus abunde satisfecit, nunc tota dissecta incuria eorum quorum interest, tarde sobolescit: nulla telluris ad hoc aptissimæ injuria. Jam Marria Deam limitem habet, qui eam a Mernia proxima ad austrum provincia dividit, imo Mernia flumen transgressa parochiam Banchori Devinici dictam ei subtrahit, ubi non longe a ripa est arx Crathes. Thomas Burnetus baro, loci dominus, cura et ingenio loci genium vicit, consitis enim abietibus, aliisq; multifariam arboribus horridas cautes texit, hortis instruxit, voluptatem induxit. Descendendo sequitur Drum Arx, ad
278. milliare a flumine sejuncta, loco aspero et saxoso, et ædificiis et hortis egregie culta. Alexandrum Irwinum baronem, antiquæ et illustris prosapiæ, gentisq; suæ principem dominum habet: nihil præterea memorabile, antequam fluvius pontem

subeat. At in superiori regione post Gardini amnis ostia, tractus est Cromarr dictus, ab omni vicinia montibus divisus, ad occasum Morvin præcelsus supra cæteros mons et Kilblena silva terminum faciunt, cætera montibus ignobilibus terminantur, quamquam autem Deam adusq; pertingat, nullibi tamen infeliciore tellure quam quæ flumini proxima, in illis enim campis nec segeti nec herbæ locus, tota inculta, horridaq; ericetis vestitur. at a flumine supra milliare unum aut alterum, alia rerum facies, intra supra dictos montes pandit se læta planicies, non illa in ullos expansa campos, sed crebris collibus distincta, tota cereri dicata, vicinorum omnium horreum; nihil hic non egregium, nihil non tempestivum; in quinq; parochias divisa diversos dominos agnoscit, duobus rivulis intersecta, et quod mirere, nullæ in ea arces, nullæ insignes villæ, nihil deniq; præter unius aut alterius arcis parietinas. egregie tamen exculta. Proxima ei adhæret Aboyne, quæ titulos Baronis Parlamentarii dat Marchionis Huntilæi filio, cui vicinus in valle lacus Achlessin, et ad eum culta terra. ad fluvium vero jacet Kincardin pagus cum ecclesia, ad viam regiam qua transmittuntur montes; ad tria milliaria infra hanc Cannius fluviolus Deæ se immergit; tractus hujus amnis amœnus, ferax, conchis margaritiferis abundans ad ostia attingit Banchoriam a nobis jam dictam.

Dona flumen, quantum Deæ magnitudine impar, tantum illum ubertate terræ vincit, in jugis montium qui Strath Aviniam a Marria dividunt, ortum, tenui alveo secat vallem Strath Donam dictam, et multis rivis auctum, ad Inner Noch- *279.*
team, suscipit Nochteum fluviolum, paulo inferius Descrium, et ex adverso Buchetum ubi arx Inner Buchet: tractus hic gramine lætus, nec desunt segetes. Toto autem cursu fluvius hic non ut Dea rapidus, sed placidis ut plurimum undis variis mæandris multum soli irrigans, quandoq; angustiis montium compressus. sæpe fæcundas valles aperit; non longe a boreali ripa est arx Kildrummie, vetus illa regum ut creditur opus, neq; tamen situ jucunda, neq; fœlici solo posita, campis tamen in vicinia feracibus: at oppidum in campis illis conditores molitos indicat nomen Burrowstoun, quod oppidum vel burgum significat, ac firmo muro crebris et ingentibus turribus distincta, eo sæculo ad vim tuta: comitum Marriæ his in locis primaria sedes est.

legendo fluvii oram est Ecclesia et parochia cui nomen Forbes, cujus non erat meminisse nisi ut referunt annales, primus autor clarissimæ in his oris familiæ hic sedes habuerit. Cujus posteri in his locis adusq; Donæ scaturiginem multum pollent, neq; hic solum sed in varios diffusi ramos, fæcunda propagine multas illustres familias peperere, quæ in inferioribus regionis, opibus et numero claræ habentur, ad unam domum omnes originem referentes, cujus principes viri, quanquam nec stemmatis antiquitate, aut numerosa sobole paucis cederent, procul hodierna ambitione, mansere Baronum Parlamentariorum honore contenti, qui gradus statim ab initio iis collatus. Hic loci Marria catenam montium prætergressa, parochiam Cletam, arcem Drymminor cum latifundiis Baronis Parlamentarii de Forbes, Gariochæ et Strathbogiæ subtrahere videtur. At Dona unde digressus sum, arctis faucibus paulum impeditus jam liber, per amplam et pinguis soli vallem leniter means, accepto Leochello amne, ad quem Cragivar arx, et Alfordia parochialis pagus jacent, post quatuor milliaria emensa, angustiis Bennachii montis stringitur rupibus et scopulis horridis, sed campis immissa, amplam et amœnam planitiem aperit. hic videtur Monimosk Forbesiorum arx, ubi antea ejusdem nominis Prioratus, ut vocant, cujus latifundiis in
280. privatos usus aversis, ædes quoq; intercidere. diverso a flumine itinere, Clunia arx visitur, nec longe hinc Mulcalia, firma et egregii operis arx, sedes Fraseriorum qui inde titulos baronis Parlamentarii habent. descendendo flumen diversis ripis, Kemnay et Fettyrneir habentur, ubi iterum fluvius clusuris strictus, non ante liberatur quam Inneruriam subeat, ubi Marria arctatur et postea toto itinere Donam limitem habet. Hic in austrum reflexus suscepto Urio, variis meandris campos cultissimos, si qui in omnibus hisce provinciis secans, primum Kintoram celebrem ad viam regiam pagum, cui proxima arx Comitis Marescalli, Hall of Forrest dicta, jacet, prætergressus, iterum in ortum flexo alveo, campos feracissimos et spatiosos de Fintray dictos, lenis et tortuosus pererrans, nullis amplius montibus impeditus, ripis tamen altioribus neq; dictis campis conferendis gurgitem trahens, Oceano post aliquot milliaria miscetur, sed arenaceo fundo, ostia navibus impervia. intersunt horum fluminum ostiis plus minus tria millia passuum littoris arenacei.

Aberdonia duplici nomine, itemq; oppido: ad utriusq; ostia posita est, quæ Nova dicitur, ad Deam, altera Veteris nomine ad Donam intervallo plus minus mille passuum. Hic Ecclesia Cathedralis bono fato sacrilegas manus evasit. plumbeo tecto spoliata, quod damnum hodie tegulæ lapideæ utcunq; supplent. hic Episcopi dum vigeret honos et officium, sedes, oppidum ager suburbanus illius erant. nunc sic omnia mutata, ut nec Episcopio parcitum sit, neque eo diruto, ipsis lapidibus requies. Collegium vere regale Episcopus Gulielmus Elphinstonius ad annum 1521 hic struxit, nullis sumptibus parcens, amplis reditibus et agris in ejus perpetuum usum conversis. vix tamen tanto operi superstes, prospectum ab eo de magistris eorumq; stipendiis omnibusq; illis quorum servitutis usus necessarius. Geronticomium, quod in animo habebat, exe- 281.
cutoribus voluntatis suæ, legata pecunia, mandavit, neq; opus cura successoris sui neglectum. Dona fluvius Oceano proximus, ripas ponte nectitur. unius arcus aut fornicis, sed illius sane immensi, egregii et firmi operis. nescitur autor, quod mirum cum Deæ pons id non uno loco testetur, adeo diversa sunt hominum ingenia. Circa pontem et paullum supra eum molem lapideam toto fluminis alveo artificiose objectam ad piscaturæ compendium, unde celebris et lucrosus ex salmonibus quæstus non est opus referre.

Aberdonia Nova tribus superstructa collibus editiore positu, undiq; ascendendo aditur, exteriora ejus, multis locis tanquam suburbia in plana expatiantur. Gregorius Rex circa annum 890, loci commoditate allectus, jura, immunitates largitus est, regiis ædibus decoravit, quæ postea Ecclesiæ donatæ, et fratrum Trinitariorum usibus dicatæ sunt. Monetariam illic officinam fuisse arguunt nummi argentei ibidem cusi, quorum aliquot a cive servatos in rei fidem, adhuc adolescens vidisse me memini. Sed adhuc rebus infirmis, oppidum hærebat in suburbio cui viridis nomen, postea auctis opibus, se per proximos colles diffudit; ædibus, plateis, templis, prætorio et quibuscunq; aliis ad urbanum usum necessariis se instruxit, rempublicam, magistratibus electis instituit, quam Aristocratiæ proximam esse voluit, commercia maritima agitavit; inde aucto civium numero, Præfecturæ sedem juridicæ, tribunali Vicecomitis ibi locato, merita est. Collegium fundavit Georgius Kethus Comes, regni

Marescallus, coemptis et in eum usum conversis Franciscanorum ædibus ad annum 1593, sed tam tenuibus initiis, ut nisi piorum hominum liberalitas subvenisset, jam defecisset. Portus urbe
282. abest, ad mille passus quo alveus fluvii recta fertur, relicto paulum ad sinistrum oppido, sed allabente æstu omnia adusq; cothonem aquis operiuntur, sic minoribus navigiis patet aditus: majora in portu deponunt onera; ante has civiles turbas, cives moliti sunt toto maritimo lateri cothonem prætendere, jactis in id operis fundamentis. At bellicis motibus impediti, non omissum sed intermissum opus est. Arx in colle, cui ab ea nomen, cum libertati infesta esset, jam a multis annis diruta. Non ita pridem tentatum est oppidum ad usus bellicos muniri, sed infœliciter, cum natura locorum repugnet. ex adverso et in conspectu oppidi, in flumine exercetur nobilis illa salmonum piscatura, unde non exiguus civibus quæstus; hic lex agraria Licurgi locum habet; tota illa in sortes divisa est, quarum unam solam uni possidere fas. si altera accedat, vel ut hæredi vel aliter, alterutra cedere necessum habet. Flumen ad alteram lapidem insigni septem fornicum ponte stratum est, firma et duratura ex sectili lapide architectura, Galvini Dumbarri Episcopi opus. Proxime oppido ad occasum, in radicibus humilis collis, cui a mulieribus nomen est, manat copiosa scaturigo aquæ limpidissimæ, sed acidæ, et ferrei saporis, hæc statim se immergit vicino rivulo. creditur, testante experientia, amica affectis visceribus, similesq; vires aquis Spadanis in Belgio tantopere celebratis habere: unde et his cum illis commune nomen. ad eosdem morbos efficaces. Medici nonnulli nostrates de hisce nostris scripsere, earumq; viribus exploratis, quæ invenerant literis mandavere. Sunt sane potui suaves, neq; quisquam vel largissime haustis damnum sensit, cæterum vel ad eluendam linteam vestem vel ad coquendam cerevisiam aut rei culinariæ plane inutiles: et a natura, ut videtur, ad medicos usus sepositæ. Utriusq; oppidi
283. Athænæa præter Philosophica studia, habent theologiæ, juris, medicinæ et Matheseos Professores: Unde eorum quibus ad hæc animus, et ingenium, concursus; hinc prodiere multi viri egregii et reipublicæ utiles, quorum non pauci vitam apud exteros non ingloriam egerunt, aguntq; quorum nominibus modeste parco; horum nonnulli scriptis suis satis cogniti, aliis

latere placitum, cum a scribendi cacoethe, nimis huic ævo familiari abhorrent abhorreantq̃.

Non omnino transmisi ad Typographum hæc sequentia, nam nihil ad rem sunt.

Multa me dehortabantur, ne calamo manum admoverem, senecta, quæ ut corpus enervat, etiam vigor animi plerunq̃ vapulat ab ea, mala fides nostrorum procerum, qui ante plusculos annos promissis mihi ad hæc studia halcyoniis huc me impulerant, quorum turbulentum regnum quanquam desiit, non tamen, dum arma tractantur, pax videri potest. Obstabat præterea intermissum mihi cum Typographo qui Amstelodami agit, commercium, cum illic omnia sicut apud nos, confusa, pace vix restituta. horum studiorum apud nos despectus et supina negligentia. Moverunt me tamen patriæ, cum his provinciis debeam natales, necessitudines, lares et quicquid carissimum. Impulit me etiam, ut animos facerem aliis, qui ad hæc idonei, ut provincias in quibus nati, aut ætatem agunt, vere et fideliter describant et ne quid in eorum scriptis sit nimis aut supra veritatem, ne ex musca Elephas: quo morbo plerique, dum narramus nostra, laboramus. Vera fidelis et plena regionum nostrarum descriptio intacta manet. Boetius noster neglectis his, ad rerum miranda deflexit, in quibus plerisq̃ veritate eruta, nihil miri. Buchananus vero desultorie hæc prætervehitur. Jam mihi venia a proceribus et nobilitate harum præfecturarum detur, si non satis honorifice, stirpium latifundiorum, arciumq̃ meminerim; sciant me carceribus 284.
arctatum, non debuisse in illa expatiari; animus mihi solum fuit, nostris qui hisce studiis pares, veternum excutere. Hæc qualiacunq̃ ut parum historica, lectoribus fortasse injucunda videbuntur, cognitis tamen locis, vel mappa adhibita, fastidium levabitur.

Aliud hujuscemodi.

Multa me dehortabantur, ne calamo manum admoverem, senectus, quæ ut corpus enervat, etiam ab ea vigor animi plerumq̃ vapulat, mala fides eorum Procerum qui ante plusculos annos, promissis halcyoniis me ad hæc studia impulerant. nihil-

dum a typographo transmissum eorum quæ ad eum importunis flagitationibus evictus, semiperfecta, curaveram dari. horum studiorum supina apud nos, pace non satis adulta, negligentia, coactus tamen dedi hoc amicorum votis et desideriis, eorum præsertim, qui jubere imo imperare poterant: movit me etiam, ut nostrorum hominum qui huic negotio pares, studia accenderem, ut provincias in quibus nati, aut a quibus non longe absunt, vere et fideliter describant, et ne quid sit nimis, quo vitio plerique dum nostra narrantur, laboramus. Multa sunt, quæ sciantur non indigna, intacta adhuc. Boetius noster intactis regionum descriptionibus, deflexit ad rerum miranda, in quibus plerisque veritate eruta, nihil mirum. cum Herodoto tantum non originem nostram ad Deos refert, ut nonnulli ejus nævi in historia retegantur, qui multos, qui nobis malevolebant, scriptis in eum conciverunt. Buchananus vero, cum venia tanti viri dictum sit, utinam quæ prioribus tribus libris historiæ suæ scripsit, tanquam apparatum ad ipsum opus seorsim servasset: neque in supremis sic affectibus indulsisset, ut etiam exteris lectoribus, ab historico in partes transiisse videatur, descriptionem regni desultoria levitate prætergressus. Ausim sancte affirmare, jam senex, quæ juvenis a senibus fando hausi, parum sinceri in historia nostra haberi, a Jacobi Quinti morte, hoc est ab anno 1542, adeo omnia apud nos confusa, adeo partium studiis nimiis quam multa, non satis fideliter in literas relata, veritatem temporis filiam adhuc occultam expectent. Jam mihi venia a proceribus nostris detur, si non satis honorifice eorum stirpis, latifundiorum arciumque meminerim. Sciant me carceribus epitomes arctatum, non debuisse in illa expatiari. Animus mihi solum in hac fuit, nostris qui ad hæc idonei, veternum excutere et hoc specimine, absit verbo invidia, præire. Hæc qualiacunque ut parum historica legentibus fortasse injucunda videbuntur, cognitis tamen locis vel Mappa adhibita, fastidium levabitur.

285. AD TABULAM ABREDONENSEM et BANFIENSEM.

Scotiæ tractum illum, qui quam maxime in orientem procurrit, limpidissimis fluminibus Dea et Spea et oceano con-

clusum hac tabula exhibemus; qui duos Vicecomitatus Abredonensem et Banfiensem comprehendit, totos trans Grampios montes ad septentrionem porrectos. Regio est cœlo salubri et clementi satis, quod vicinus Oceanus et frequentes fluvii largiuntur. Armentis, frugibus, sibi sufficiens aliorum que defectui large ministrans. Olim tota silvis horrida, quæ nunc in avia refugere, quarum succrescenti soboli pastio aut satio impedimento est; Unde qui paulo longius iis absunt, a vicina Norvegia sibi prospiciunt ad ædificia aliosq; usus, namq; ad ignem nihil opus est; Terra enim bituminosa, cespitesq; abunde sufficiunt optimumq; præbet ignis alimentum, non solum effossis cespitibus, in superficie terræ, sed ad altitudinem orgiæ unius aut alterius, semper pæne ubi olim frequentes silvæ, quod testantur radices et immanes trunci quotidie eruti. Olim regio hæc in provincias quasdam divisa. Marriam, Buquhaniam, Gariocham, Formartinam, Boenam, Ainiam, Strath-Ylam, Strathbogiam, quarum hodie vestigia et nomina supersunt, cæterum omnium distinctos limites definire difficile esset. Incolæ omnium Scotorum, qui ultra Grampium montem sedes habent, bellicosissimi, humanissimi. Nobiliora flumina sunt Dea qui ex humilibus montibus Scairsoch dictis, per aspreta Grampiorum montium continuo devolutus, eaq; non raro dividens, recto cursu in orientem tendens, multis ignobilioribus rivis commistis, ad Abredoniam magno et eximii operis ponte junctus Oceanum subit. Dona a Strathdonæ montibus defluens, eundem quem Dea cursum, sed variis ludens meandris, molitur, et duobus milliaribus a Dea, Oceano itidem mergitur, ad ostia amplissimo ponte unius arcus connectitur. Ythanna brevis cursus, et per campos evolutus tardus, Oceani æstus altius quam quivis harum regionum fluvius sentit. Ugius, duplex interioris et citerioris cognominibus, qui simul confluentes, Buquhaniam intersecant, et ad Innerugiam in Oceanum effunduntur. Doverna a jugis compascuæ regiunculæ Cabrach ortus, ad Strathbogiam, Bogiam recipiens et infra paulum a sinistris Ylam, et nonnullos alios ignobiles fluviolos, in Circium tendens, ad Banfiam desinit.

Spea a dorso Badenochæ ortus, in Circium cursu tendens, 286.
totam Badenochæ longitudinem emensus, multis illic auctus fluminibus, Strath-Speam irrigat, ubi Dulnanum suscipiens et

infra a dextris Aviniam rapidissimo cursu, Moraviæ limes, infra amplissimos Marchionis Huntilæi ædes Bog of Gicht dictas, aquas perdit.

Descriptio duarum præfecturarum ABERDONIÆ et BANFIÆ.

Aggredior descriptionem duarum præfecturarum quæ Grampiorum montium parte et Dea fluvio ab ipsis usq; fontibus a meridie, Speæ insignis et rapidissimi fluminis decursu ab occasu, a septentrione, parte magni sinus cui Varar antiquum nomen, hodie Murray fyrth, ad orientem vero aperto Oceano conclusæ jacent, in qua si supra cæteras regni provincias me exerceam venia detur, cum his locis debeam natales, culturam ingenii, fortunæ bona, aut si quid his charius, nihil tamen supra veritatem (cui in his litavi) ut in rebus mihi probe cognitis dicendum erit. Non erant hæc loca, quamquam extra Romanos limites, perspicacissimo Alexandrino Geographo plane incognita, qui rudi forma, non longe tamen veritate ipsa, littora situmq; terrarum describit. Incolas Tæzalos, et extremum ad ortum promontorium Tæzalum promontorium hodie Buchanness, nomine nostris scriptoribus plane ignoto designat. Nostri ab origine totum hunc tractum in varias partes distinctis nominibus secuerunt. est Marriæ inferior et superior, hodie Marr, Cromarr, Strath-Dee, Brae-Marr, ulterius Gariocha, itidem his ad septentrionem Buchania, tota secundum littus, est Boena, Ainia, ad usq; Speam fluvium, supra in mediterraneis, Strath-Bogia, Strath-Yla, Balvania, Strath Avinia et nonnullæ aliæ quas in tempore memorabo. Harum quæ Strath præfixum habent, a fluviis qui illas secant, nomen referunt. vox enim illa prisca lingua regionem significat flumine intersectam, at reliquorum nominis rationem qui vestigaverit nec ille operam luserit. Multarum
287. quoq; limites incerti. hodie tota hæc ditio in duas præfecturas dividitur, quæ ab oppidis, ubi jus dicitur, nomen habent: illa Aberdonia et Banfia sunt. Cælum temperatum, salubre, quanquam inassuetis et calidiore aere natis frigidiusculum, quod larga foci abundantia sarcitur, quanquam nullus unquam hypocaustorum usus. hyemes mites, quod oceano magnam partem circumfuso debetur. raro nivosæ, magis fatigant pluviæ, quod itidem Oceano debetur. Miraculo hæc sunt exteris huc

advectis, presertim Suecis Danis Polonis, Pruseis, ubi terra totam hyemem perpetuis nivibus, rigido gelu concreta et abdita riget [? latet]. Mediterranea montibus crebris sed iis compascuis attolluntur. Dea fluvius Grampios montes secat, quorum pars ad arctum a flumine relicta, in diversa brachia dispersa, loca quæ longius mari absunt, in montes tollit, At inferiora et secundum littora porrecta mitiora, montibusq; libera. Buchania universa magno tractu, tota campis aut collibus fusa, montes [non] agnoscit. Neq; per universum regnum depresso solo montibusq; plane immuni æquabitur. Ventorum infestior vis, quorum Aparetias cæli frigidi, sæpe nivosi. Notus varius, Zephyrus nunquam non serenus, at Caurus omnium infestissimus vi, frigore, nive. Incolarum ingenia, si humiliorem sortem aut fæcem vulgi spectes, agriculturæ ut plurimum student aut vilioribus artificiis se dedunt, quæ vix fæliciter exercent; nonnulli tamen ex his emergunt at pars melioris notæ, aut claris natalibus editi, cives etiam oppidorumq; cultores, ante omnia, a primis annis, literis exercentur: hæc studia sectantur, genioq; et annis auctis externa educatio præcipue apud Gallos amicam et semper adamatam iis gentem cordi est. Negotiatio civibus et urbanis relinquitur. Meliores magno suo malo, eam dedignantur ut natalibus imparem suis. unde aut inopia, aut armorum studium, quod multis locis apud *288.* exteros cum laude jam a multis annis exercuerunt. Ingeniis enim acribus et fervidis, sive Musis sive Marti se mancipent, non parum proficiunt; quibus jam ætas deferbuit, domi otium et in villis suis rusticam vitam urbanæ præferunt. unde pauca oppida, eaq; præter unam Aberdoniam, quantivis momenti cum tamen tota regio frequenter satis habitetur, nisi invia aut avia prohibeant. Sed neq; Urbani hanc otii notam vere effugirent, cum mercaturæ et negotiationi non quantum facile possint indulgeant.

Nunc antequam ulterius provehar necessario præfandum existimavi, quomodo inter hæc factiosæ nobilitatis perpetua dissidia, Ecclesiasticorum ambitionem et avaritiam quibus nobiles in suum commodum abutebantur, Regibus tutis esse licuerit. Sciri igitur operæ pretium erit. Jacobo Quinto satis cedente, (nam supra ea tempora non est mihi sermo) relligio reformata hic radices agere cæpit. Regina regni hærede tenera ætate in Galliam abducta, ab iis qui Gallis favebant,

regimen regni Aranio Comiti traditum qui proximus regni hæres: hac dignitate ille cessit Mariæ Lotharingæ Jacobi Quinti viduæ. illa se reformationi opposuit, cumq; videret a Reformatoribus arma parari, advocatis Gallis militibus, se contra vim tutatur. Interea adoleverat Jacobus postea Moraviæ Comes; ducem se reformatoribus præbuit, advocatis in subsidium Anglis donec regno pellerentur Galli. Regina autem Gubernatrice mortua, in Galliam properat speculaturus quid consilii Maria regina, extincto Francisco secundo jam vidua, caperet; si forte illa Gallia magis caperetur quam turbulenta Scotiæ sceptra regere primum sibi locum ambiturus. Illa regressa quomodo se gesserit, historiæ loquuntur; omnia ejus acta abunde testantur eum perpetua regni cupidine æstuasse; et nisi immatura ejus consilia properata cædes turbasset, procul dubio nihil non ausurus ut ad sceptra ei pateret aditus. Ante eum Atholiæ Comes Jacobo Primo struxerat insidias, (rerum æstimatoribus sinceris) longe justioribus de causis, quas hic inserere longum esset, sed Moravii spurii
289. tyrannis nullum habitura specimen recti: Superioribus autem sæculis nemo unquam extra regiam domum sceptra concupivit; non Duglassiorum nimia et regibus gravis potentia huc collimitavit, non illa conjuratio quæ Jacobum tertium neci dedit, sed eorundem opera sceptra filio tradita. Nobilitas inter se frequenter collidebatur, anhelantes, qui apud regem in maxima gratia florerent. Unde ad nos germani et regii sanguinis incorrupta series propagata est.

Hic mirabitur forsan Lector quomodo inter tot factionum monstra, quæ a procerum ambitione procedebant, Regi adolescenti et ad hæc prohibenda impari, tuto esse licuerit. Nobilitas factiosa inter se collidebatur, unde omnia omnibus qui se immiscerent mala, at aliquid contra reges attentare aut sceptra audere, nulli per hæc tempora, neq; per superiora ulli unquam in mentem venit. Unde servata semper regia domus ad nos pervenit. Sæpe civilia bella in regia familia, bella civilia eos exuere. quandoq; pulsis legitimis regibus tyranni ad aliquod tempus regnavere, sed illis bello aut insidiis sublatis, omnia ad legitimos principes rediere.

Sed jam singulas partes percurramus; a Banfiæ præfectura incipiendo, Strath Avinia in mediterraneis regiuncula, hodie

Stra-down, Marchionum Huntilæi avitum patrimonium, ad decursum Avinni fluminis jacet, quod omnium hujus regni fluminum limpidissimum et aquæ purissimæ esse retulit mihi Timotheus Pont, qui universa hæc lustravit. Sed nulla inde nota laudabilis soli, macerrimum enim est, parca segete, et nonnullis annis vix maturescente, unde incolis maxima semper in pastu spes, quæ nunquam illos fallit. Avinnus ex asperrimi et nivosi montis Bin Awen dicti jugis, e lacu exiguo profluens, post pauca decursus milliaria, fluviolum Bulg e lacu ejusdem nominis effusum suscipit. dein per saxea et confragosa loca, multis undiq, susceptis rivulis, eluctatur potius quam meat, dum suscipiat Liffetum, hunc autem et illum alterum a dextris, 290. jam auctior aquis, in Speam se præcipitat, toto cursu in Boream tendens; ad ejus cum Liffeto confluentes parietinæ sunt vetustæ arcis Drimin, exiguoq, inde intervallo cætera tenent rusticanæ casæ. Neque hæc, neq, quæ sequitur Balvania Speam attingit, tractus enim Strath Spææ qui ad Præfecturam Moraviæ spectat, intercedit. Balvania mitioris aliquantum soli, tota tamen montibus horrens, Fiddicho fluviolo et nonnullis aliis ignobilioribus intersecta est, a Danis, qui hæc loca insederunt, nomen sortita. Bal enim oppidum aut villam significat, cui Van pro Dan levi trajectu literarum supposita est per metathesim priscæ linguæ familiarem. In ea Mor-Tullich prima jam ante aliquot sæcula Episcoporum Aberdonensium sede, nunc est ecclesia parochialis. Balvania egregia et amæni situs arx ditionis caput. Achindounæ [arx] autem et superior Fiddichi fluvii pars, silvestribus vallibus sedet, vix huic tractui accensi, cum ad Marchiones Huntilæos spectent. fluvius hic se Speæ miscet, postremus alicujus momenti qui ejus aquas augeat. Yla enim fluvius in vicinia ortus, post aliquot milliaria in hac regione decursum, subit tractum, cui nomen suum impertit. Sunt hic præterea multæ villæ melioris notæ hominibus habitatæ, quibus recensendis hoc compendio non est immorandum: tota hæc ditio jam inde a Jacobo Secundo ejus nominis rege nostro, hoc est, ab anno ad Comites Atholiæ Stuartos spectavit, qui fratrem uterinum hac donavit. qua stirpe deficiente, eam sibi pacta pecunia asseruere Barones Parlamentarii de Saltoun, ab iis eodem jure ad Innesiorum familiam devoluta est. Nunc eam jure emptionis tenet

Rothesiæ Comes. Ubi jam montes deficere incipiunt, Strath-Yla ad ripas ejus fluvioli porrigitur, qui sinuosis flexibus primum in boream dein in ortum converso cursu, Dovernum fluvium paulum supra Rothemayam postea dicendam subit.
291. Tractus hic felici solo et segete et gramine læta, multum juvante calce, cujus hic ingens ubiq; copia. huic excoquendæ tum in suos usus, tum ad vicinorum ædificantium commodum (unde illis lucrum quotidianum) non segniter ab incolis laboratur. telis etiam lineis tenuioris fili, rem faciunt. Ketha vicus cum ecclesia ad amniculi ripam, stato singulis septimanis mercatu, loci opportunitate, e locis superioribus homines montanos ad sua vendenda aut permutanda invitat. Tota hæc in varios dominos dispertita, a multis inferioris notæ nobilibus habitatur. a Strath-Bogia excelso monte Ballach dividitur, ab Ainia proxima tractu humilium collium, quibus a rivulo, Altmore nomen.

Ainiæ vulgo Ein Yee, ab occasu Spea, ad Boream sinus oceani Varar dictus, hodie Murray fyrth, ad ortum Boena regiuncula adusq; Cullenam oppidulum limites faciunt. Tota hæc frugibus dicata nunquam coloni spem fallit, gramine parco tamen: hæc vicinæ Moraviæ ubertate soli nihil cedit. fructibus tamen hortensibus, vitio incolarum potius quam terra genio vincitur. Mare piscosum; hic deficiente calce, agri Oceano vicini alga marina stercorantur, cujus magna vis accedente bis quotidiano æstu, in littus ejicitur: adsunt servi observatis horis et ne quid pereat, recedente æstu maris, algam fugientem retrahunt, sese undis sæva hyeme etiam noctu immergentes. Ripæ fluminis assidet Bog of Gicht arx culta, laxa, in magnam altitudinem evecta, tota splendida supra omnes alias harum regionum, cui sive voluptatem sive usum spectes, nihil deest. hortis amoenis et vivario amplo septa, quod muro firmo conclusum, in quatuor diversa, muris itidem separatur, ad usum cervorum, quorum illic duum generum abunde est. Loco nomen a depressiore situ, et opaca silva, superioribus annis hanc magnifice auxit Marchio Huntilæus ejus sicut totius regiunculæ dominus. Huic et proximæ Boenæ interjacet silvula olim, etiam me juvene, proceris et immanibus quercubus decora, nunc tota excisa: succrevit iterum quercus admista betula aquifolia aliisq;.

Strath Bogia, ampla et antiqua Baronia, nunc in Comita- 292.
tum a Jacobo Rege erecta: eam Dovernus et Bogius secant, in eaq; miscentur. torrentes et rivuli frequentes, qui omnes ubertati gleb, tam ad messes quam gramina multum proficiunt. Veteri ævo in quadraginta pagos divisa, quas prisca lingua Daachs vocabat, quorum singulis tantum agri adjectum, quantum singulis annis quatuor aratris proscindi possit. neque id exigui spatii. cum moris apud nos sit, desectis messibus, per totam hyemem exercere aratra, ad Martium mensem, unde sementi initium, sed non nisi senescente Maio requiescentibus, hodie excisis silvis, omniq; agro unde spes segetis ad culturam verso, omnia plus quam duplicata sunt. telæ lineæ tenues hic laboratæ precipue commendantur, unde omnibus vicinarum partium qui in hoc studio non alantur, telis ab hac regione nomen et commendatio. non exiguum hinc incolis emolumentum, qui omnes æstivas nundinas cum his frequentant. Boum præsertim ad macellum gramine saginatorum, ovium equorum itidem ad rusticos usus quantum abunde sufficiat, nec non quibus instruantur fora. Incolæ ut plurimum Huntilæi Marchionis necessarii, omnes vero ejus clientes, jam a seculis aliquot hujus tractus Domini. Strathbogia unde regioni nomen arx amoeno situ ad confluentes dictorum fluminum, regionis caput, hortis laxis jucundis; pro foribus Dovernus ponte saxeo stratus.

Omnium horum tractuum regiuncularumq; quarum memini Incolæ homines robusti, strenui, industrii si usus et exercitatio adsit, egregii milites sed verum fatear, non enim gentilibus meis parcendum est, tam pace quam bello neglectis musis plus Marti semper litarunt.

Hujus appendices sunt Rothymaia, arx cui Ecclesia adhæret, tribus milliaribus infra Strath Bogiam ad fluvium eundem sita, olim ejusdem etiam pars. Baronum Parlamentariorum de Saltoun avitum hæredium nunc ad Gordonios devoluta. 293.
Ad fontes vero Doverni, districtus jacet humili inter montes solo. alius fluviolus nigri nomine quem Melam dixeris, hic Doverno adhuc tenui confluit; quisq; aquas duplicando justo fluvio pares facit. Cabrach loco nomen. totus gramini et pascuis sepositus. quod hic mirum in modum luxuriat. per æstatem mapalibus pastoritiis frequens. hyeme ut plurimum demigratur.

Boena regiuncula, ubere et toto solo nulli reliquarum cedit, qua mari obversa est, mediterranea ejus non item: ab Ainia secundum littora ad Doverni ostia porrigitur; in aditu ejus est Cullena, vetusta satis; oppidi jure fruitur, sed portu defecta, vix mediocris vici nomine digna: eam solum commendant ager frugifer et Comitis Finlaterii ædes, qui deserta arce Finlateria scopulo marino inædificata, ad milliare unum, huc migrarunt amœnitate loci illecti. illis in vicinia, ampla et opulenta latifundia. Ulterius ad ortum in littore, medio itinere qua Banfiam itur, est arx pulchra sane, cui rupes Boenæ nomen, cujus dominus totius regionis titulum præfert. Baro ille, et antiquæ stirpis. Banfia vero oppidum, præfecturæ hujus caput, ad dicti fluvii ostia sedet, non illa magni momenti, cum fluvius importuosus sit, procelloso cauro objectus, unde quandoq; alvei mutatio: arcis relliquiæ sunt; cives rari et negotiationi impares, vicinos oppido agros exercent. Salmonorum quoq; est piscatura non incelebris.

Sequitur Buchania, ampla et late patens provincia, ad initium sinus Varar adusq; Tæzalum promontorium, unde sinus ille principium sumit, ad ortum vero longo tractu Oceano incumbit; in mediterraneis incerti fines: quidam eam censent adusq; flumen Donam exporrigi debere. Alii eam Ythanno fluvio terminant. reliqua Formartinæ nomine habent. Novi ego antiquam Baroniam eo nomine dictam quæ jam a variis possessa, cum nomine evanuit. Itinere sane qua a Tæzalo Strath Bogiam itur, sunt nonnulla quæ nulli provinciæ tributa, ab ecclesiis suis parochialibus nomen habent, qualia sunt Ochterles, Abirkirdir et Frenderacta Vicecomitum Crichtoniorum arx,
294. etiam nonnulla alia. Cæterum Buchaniam totam campi aut colles tenent, tota aratris dicata, boum oviumq; dives, innumeris rivis intersecta; Ugius fluvius e duplici fonte, quorum utriq; idem nominis, anterioris et posterioris cognomine distincto, post decem milliaria emensa confluunt et ad Innerugiam arcem, Oceano se condunt. Ythannus vero non longi cursus, et multis rivis auctus; Ugio longe ditior aquis, infra vicum Neoburgum Oceano itidem miscetur, reflexo in ortum hybernum ostio; plano solo means æstum supra reliquos omnes harum præfecturarum fluvios sentit, sed arenosa littora portui nocent, qui non nisi minoribus navibus aditur. At ut redeam unde

digressus sum: supra Banfiam ad septem milliaria paullum a Doverno est ad rivum sui nominis Turravia amœnus cum ecclesia pagus, rei falconariæ percommodus, apertis campis aut collibus in tantum venationi apta, ut nullus in his præfecturis, vix in aliis par sit; inde ad austrum ad sex millia, visuntur ad Ythanni ripas, ædes magnificæ et spatiosæ Fermelinoduni Comitum Fivai nomine; totus hic fluvius villis et arcibus Baronum et nobilium inferioris Ordinis tenetur. Ab ostio ejusdem, flexo in arctum itinere prima jacet Slanis arcis dirutæ Comitum Erroliæ parietinæ. qui inde migrarunt, structis ædibus in Bown[ess] peninsula in littore scopuloso. Ad ipsum promontorium Tæzalum sedet Peterhead loco ad exercendam rem maritimam opportuno, portui accomoda si adhibeatur industria, ut quæ fuerat moles, ad frangendas undas, jam pæne labefactata est. Neq; succurritur, sed loci egregia opportunitas plane negligitur. Cænobii de Deer quondam ille fuerat, nunc Comitem Marescallum Dominum agnoscit. inde ad alterum milliare provectis Innerugia in littore habetur ampla et illustris arx, magnæ et veteris Baroniæ sedes primaria, Comitis dicti patrimonium. Jam superato promontorio duodecim ab eodem passuum millibus visitur Fraserburgum. abante annos quinquaginta, molitus oppidum est Alexander Fraserius illustris Eques et Baro: libertatibus a rege concessis auxit, molem etiam lapideam magnis sumptibus Oceano objecit, primum loco iniquiore dein translatis alio operibus, portum munivit, 295.
qui hodie frequentatur, et oppido incrementa dat.

Supra eam in mediterraneis ad Ugium sunt ruinæ aut ruinarum locus vetusti et locupletis Cænobii de Deer nomine quercum prisca lingua (etiam referente Beda,) significante, qui non tamen hujus, sed alius ejusdem nominis meminit; fuerat illud nostrum Cisterciensis Ordinis; habeo apud me antiquam cartam pergamenam, sigillo Gulielmi Cuming Comitis de Buchan impressam qua non obscure videtur eum aut illud fundasse aut cum primis terras ei donasse. Sedebat in depressa valle undiq; silvis opaca. Vidi ego prima adolescentia, templum, ædes, Monachorum cellas, hortos amœnos, aliaq; tantum non integra. sed nunc avectis ipsis lapidibus triumphat aratrum. hoc cœnobio Jacobus Rex donavit Georgium Comitem Marescallum, dum eum legatum ad desponsandam Annam Reginam

in Daniam mittit, qui tamen plus damni quam lucri inde sensit. Ultra Ythannum adusq; Donam nihil memorabile occurrit, præter inferioris Ordinis Nobilium, quorum multi Barones audiunt, arces et ædes frequentissimas, aut ubi desunt, rusticanæ cæsæ omnia pæne tenent. Nihil aut quam exiguum otiosæ telluris. Memoria exciderat nullos in hac provincia montes, unus est, Mormond dicunt qui cæteris terris paulum supereminens, mediocri colli in mediterraneis impar. At boum oviumq; ingens copia, segete quasi tota vestita, non raro aliorum penuriæ medetur, singulis annis etiam devectis Letham frugibus, cum australioribus commercia agitant. Incolæ secuti genium soli, strenui agricolæ, ad maritima segnes. Materies ad ædificia e Norvegia petitur, quæ si deficeret, male
296. cum iis actum foret, adeo infestos et inimicos silvis majores habuimus, ut ubi omnia ante aliquot sæcula inhorruere silvis adusq; ipsa littora, nunc penuria laboretur.

Gariocha (Garviach vulgo Gheriach,) inter Strath Bogiam, Buchaniam et Marriam conclusa, nullibi mare attingens, nescitur unde origo nominis; prisca lingua (Garve) asperum, saxosum inæquale solum significat, Ach vero campum vel campestre. hæc non respondent regionis indoli quæ duabus amnibus multisq; rivulis irrigua, in convallibus tota posita est. Collibus frugiferis expansa, opulenta et tempestiva messe, nunquam coloni votis non respondens, Bennachius mons secundum longitudinem, eam pæne totam ad meridiem metitur, qui in septem acutos et distinctos vertices assurgens, se conspicuum præternavigantibus præbet. inferiora namq; omnia plana. Urius amnis non procul Gartlia arce, leni jugo ortus, per sterilem vallem decurrens, inter duorum montium confragosa eluctatus, et campis immissus, mediam inæquali et tortuoso alveo secans, ad Inneruriam urbeculam Donæ confluit. Ad radices vero Bennachii montis, ejusq; longitudinem emensus Gadius fluviolus ad alterum milliare supra Urii ostia eidem miscetur. hic non defit venatio leporum jucunda, æquatilium avium, perdicum vanellorum aliarumq; abunde est. gramine parcior est. Ad milliare unum supra pagum Inche dictum Collis est undiq; rotundus, mediocri altitudine, nullis vicinis montibus contiguus, totus læto gramine virescens; in ipso hujus fastigio manent parietinæ arcis, Regis Gregorii I. opus, ubi et vita

functus, quod vix referrem, nisi fabula ovium ibidem pascentium auratis dentibus insignium me monuisset. quarum nonnullas gingivas auratis dentibus notatas vidisse me memini, unde fabula vulgi, Boetio historico nostro illusit, collem illum venis auri divitem; at qui locum exacte perpendet nullius 297.
metalli vel suspitionem esse videbit, adeo refragatur loci natura. gramini id potius tribuendum videtur, neq; mihi in hoc satisfacio, cum enim pastura omnibus libera, cur tam rarum id solum nonnullis contingit? Ubi a Dona absorbetur Inneruria jacet, antiqua satis, burgensibus ut vocant immunitatibus gaudens sed quæ in Abredoniæ vicinia, mediocris pagi honori vix sufficit: in itinere qua ab illo oppido Elginam in Moravia itur, posita est, prioribus seculis tota silvis opaca, quarum nunc nec vestigia manent: omnia aperta: non longe hinc Robertus rex ejus nominis primus, acie fudit Cuminium Buchaniæ Comitem illi rebellem, fugientem secutus Buchaniam populatus est; acta hæc sunt circa annum 13 Postea Alexander Stuartus Marriæ Comes, Donaldum Insulanum Æbudarum viribus fretum, omnia vastantem cruento prælio vicit ad Harlaw vicum in vicinia, quod incidisse in Annum 1411 annales nostri referunt. Districtus hujus maxima pars Comitatui Marriæ adnexa, titulos ejus hodieq; auget.

Marria (cujus nominis etimologiam nemo dixerit,) inferior et oceano proxima ab austro, et septentrionibus, Dea et Dona fluminibus coercita, in superioribus extra utrunq; expatiatur. Longitudine insignis, latitudine longe impar. qui hos fluvios et confluentes iis amnicolas descripserit, omnia pæne dixerit, adeo mediterranea montibus et ericetis abundant, Dea namq; Grampios montes a fontibus secans adusq; ostia, ubi in colles desinunt, non exiguam eorum partem a dextra relinquens, provinciam hanc montanam et quam multis culturæ ineptam reddit. quicquid tamen messibus cedit, optimæ notæ est, desecaturq; tempestivis semper autumnis. Montes hi armentis boum, ovium eximiarum et gratissimi saporis gregibus, equis ad rusticana opera, capris in superioribus oris satis divites lanæ, cæterorum omnium tractuum a me descriptorum longe optimæ, candore, mollitie, tenuitate laudatæ avide expetuntur. Non tamen hæc sarciunt damnum inutilis soli. Aer 298.
saluber, incolæ robusti, sani, et homines frugi; tellus arida,

neq^{s} satis frugifera eorum acuit ingenia. Dea fontes habet juxta humilium montium seriem Scarsach dictam, quæ Marriam superiorem Bra of Mar a Badenocha dividunt ad montem præcelsum, Bini-vroden vocant. recepto Galdi amniculo, non nihil in orientem hybernum decurrit, statim in ortum sese retorquens, nullis pæne flexibus impeditus, quanquam asperis altisq^{s} montibus ab utraq^{s} ripa coercitus, celer, limpidus, illimis, glareoso semper alveo, ad Aberdoniam cui novæ nomen, pontem subiens jam proximus oppido, Oceano miscetur; ad Inner-ey ab amniculo Ey dicto septem milliaribus a scatebris primum culturam sentit. deinde auctior aquis quas multi magniq^{s} rivi e montibus devehunt, alluit a dextris Casteltoun, urbem castelli dixeris, Comitum Marriæ ædes, ad modum castelli ædificatas cum vicina ecclesia. In adversa ripa est Innercald villa, paulo inferius ecclesia cum pago Crathy, inde a dextris Abirzeldie arx itidem, ubi vallis Strath Deæ nomine audit: nisi Glengardinam adjicias, a fluvio cui incumbit nominatam, cætera loca rusticanis casis habentur, hic parca seges, valle Deæ montibus arctata; at silvæ procerarum abietum non desunt, quæ multo auro in regionibus inferioribus redimerentur, Ad milliare unum infra Abiryeldeam mons est præcelsus, ad fluminis ripam, nulli alteri contiguus, quanq^{s} nimium quam multi ei approximent; totus undiquaq^{s} silva vestitus, cacumina et rupes tenet immensarum abietum semper virescentium decorum nemus, devexa adusq^{s} fluvium camposq^{s} betularum et tiliarum silva, tam proceris densisq^{s} arboribus, ut nihil ex toto monte præter silvam videas. Crag-Gewis monti nomen, crag rupem, gewis abietem significante. Proxima his est Glen Muick exigua vallis ab amne nomen habens, qui e lacu ejusdem nominis ortus, post non multa milliaria Deæ miscetur a dextris, ex adverso pæne Gardini fluvii. Infra Glen-Muick in eadem ripa sese offert silva Pananich dicta
299. quæ frequens devehitur Aberdoniam usq^{s}, sed ad vecturæ commodum præparata, in rusticorum usus, ad ædificia enim integri arborum trunci aspero et saxoso itinere, neq^{s} deferri possunt, neq^{s} rapidissimo flumini, quanquam aquarum satis sit, tuto committi. Sequitur in eadem ripa amœna arx Kean-na-kyll: caput silvæ vox significat. ad secessum voluptuarium a Marchione Huntilæa ante plusculos annos aedificata, undiq^{s}

silvis opaca, loco piscatui, aucupio venationi cervorum et damarum peropportuno: inferius legendo ripam Tanerus fluviolus Deam subit, ortus hic e jugis altissimorum montium qui Angusiæ provinciæ ac Marriæ limites faciunt. ingenti silva procerarum abietum ripæ coronantur, quae ad multa milliaria protenditur. Proxima ei Birs dicta parœcia quæ a flumine ad fontes amnis Feuch dicti excurrit, ubi superioribus annis, silva betularum arborum, omnium vicinorum usibus abunde suffecit; nunc desecta, incuria eorum quorum interest tarde reflorescit, nulla telluris injuria ad hoc aptissima. Jam Marria Deam limitem habet, qui eam a Mernia vicina provincia dividit, imo flumen id loci transgressa, parochiam Banchoriam Dominici dictam ei subtrahit, ubi non longe a ripa, saxoso situ arx est Crathes; Thomas Burnetus Baro, loci dominus, cura et ingenio loci genium vicit, consitis enim manu abietibus, aliisq; arboribus, horridas cautes texit, hortis instruxit, amœnitatem induxit. descendendo sequitur Drummia arx ad milliare a flumine sejuncta, loco alto et aspero at ædifiiciis, hortis egregie culta, Alexandrum Irwinum Baronem, antiquæ et illustris prosapiae, gentisq; suæ principem Dominum habet. Nihil præterea hic quod referatur, memoria dignum, antequam fluvius pontem subeat. At in superioribus, post Gardini ostia, tractus est Cromar dictus, a tota vicinia montibus divisus; ad occasum, Morvin præcelsus supra cæteros mons et Kiblena silva ei terminus; tractus vix ultra quatuor milliaria, vel in longum vel in latum diffusus, rivulis duobus intersectus, collibus aut campis expansus, reliquam Marriam 300.
feraci solo longe vincit, totus Cereri dicatus, vicinorum omnium horreum, nihil hic non egregium, nihil non tempestivum, et quod mirere, ubertas hæc non attingit Deam, quæ ab eo ericetis et sterili tellure interjecta, supra milliare abest. in quatuor ecclesias parochiales divisus, diversos dominos agnoscit. Proxima ei stat Obyne, quæ titulos Baronis Parlamentarii dat Marchionis Huntilæi filio cui vicinus in proxima valle lacus Ach-lossin dictus. ad fluvium vero stat Kincardina pagus cum ecclesia, ad viam regiam, qua transmittunt montes; abest Aberdoniæ ad octodecim milliaria; infra eam Cannius fluviolus tribus milliaribus a flumine Dea suscipitur. tractus hujus fluvioli totus amœnus, totus eximie ferax, conchis margariferis abundans, ad ostia attingit Banchoriam jam a nobis dictam.

Dona fluvius, quantum Deæ magnitudine et longitudine impar tantum illum ubertate terrarum vincit, jugis montium qui Strath Aviniam a Marria dividunt ortus, tenui alveo secat vallem Strath Donam dictam, multis rivis auctus, ad Innernochteam Ecclesiam, Nochtium fluviolum suscipit a sinistris. Paulo inferius a dextris Descrium, et ex adverso Buchetum. tractus hic gramine lætus, pasturæ commodus, quanquam non desint segetes ; ad Buchetum fluviolum eluctatur inter angustias montium. Toto autem cursu non ut Dea rapidus, sed placidis ut plurimum undis, variis meandris multum soli irrigans, fœcundas valles aperit, quandoq; montibus arctatus, iterumq; in campos expatiatur. Infra Buchetum et ad illum Innerbuchetum arcem primi nominis, est ad sinistram Arx Kildrumia vetus illa, et regum ut creditur, opus; mirum est eam loco neque amœno montibus impendentibus, iisq; sterilibus, et campis adeo ei vicinis positam; at oppidum in campis molitos conditores indicat nomen Burroustoun quod oppidum vel burgum significat. At firmo muro, crebris et ingentibus turribus unde invicem commeare licet adversus vim eo seculo tuta : nunc novis
301. structuris commodior et amoenior, Comitum Marriæ primaria in his locis sedes est. Donæ ripam legendo influit Mosettus amniculus, et non longe hinc Ecclesia Forbes ad ripam fluminis, inter confragosos montes posita est, cujus non erat meminisse, nisi, annalibus nostris referentibus, primus autor clarissimæ in his oris familiæ Forbesiorum, unde mihi maternum genus immanem Ursum omnia circumquaq; vastantem hic neci dederit, cujus rei signa hucusq; clypeo gentilicio posteri præferunt, qui in multos ramos diffusi in his oris a fluminis hujus scatebris et per multa harum præfecturarum loca, quamplurima latifundia ditione tenent; hic Marria montes prætergressa, parochiam Cletam, arcemq; Baronis Parlamentarii de Forbes cui Drymminor nomen, Gariochæ et Strathbogiæ subtrahere videtur. Jam Dona angustiis liber, per amplam et pinguis soli vallem, accepto Leochello amne et Alfordiam præterlapsus, post quatuor milliaria emensa, iterum angustiis Bennachii montis stringitur, per quas rupibus et scopulis horridas in meridiem reflectitur, et campis immissus, iterum ad suum cursum, ad ortum labitur. amœna et fœcunda hæc planities Monimosk habet, Forbesiorum arcem, ubi antea prioratus ejusdem nominis,

cujus latifundiis in privatos usus versis, ædes quoq; interiere. diverso a flumine itinere Clunia arx visitur, neq; longe abest Mulkalia arx firma et egregii operis, sedes Fraseriorum Baronum Parlamentariorum de Mulkall, infra adhuc ad flumen diversis ripis sunt Kemnay et Fettyrneir, ubi iterum fluvius clausuris strictus, non ante liberatur quam Ineruriam subeat, ubi Marria arctatur, et flumen limitem habet. hic in austrum reflexus suscepto Urio variis meandris campos cultissimos si qui in his omnibus provinciis [*sic*] primum Kintoram celebrem pagum, cui proxima Arx Comitis Marescalli, Hall of Forrest dicta sedet, prætergressus. ea inde iterum ortum versus, campos de Fintray dictos tortuosus pererrans, nullis amplius montibus infestis, solo altiore neq; campis conferendo means, Oceano post aliquot milliaria miscetur. Intersunt horum fluminum ostiis plus minus trium millium passuum iter littoris arenacei. *302.* Aberdonia duplici nomine, itemq; oppido, ad utriusq; ostia visitur. quæ nova ad Deam, altera veteris nomine ad Donam posita, intervallo plus minus mille passuum; hic ecclesia cathedralis et episcopi (dum esset) sedes: oppidum, agri, illius erant. nunc adeo omnia mutata ut non Episcopio parcitum sit neq; eo diruto, ipsis lapidibus requies. Collegium vere regale Episcopus Gulielmus Elphinstonus hic struxit, nullis sumptibus parcens; vix illud, morte absumptus, perfectum videns, prospexit de stipendiis, magistris omnibusq; iis quorum servitutis necessarius usus; geronto quod in animo habebat, executoribus, legata pecunia mandavit neq; ii opus neglexere. Dona fluvius proximus Oceano ripis nectitur ponte unius arcus, sed illius immensi: egregii et firmi operis, nescitur autor, quod mirum, cum Deæ pons id non uno loco testetur. Adeo diversa sunt hominum ingenia. Circa pontem et paullum supra eum, molem lapideam toto fluminis alveo artificiose objectam etiamq; celebrem et questuosam salmonum piscaturam non est opus referre, alio properanti. Nova Abredonia tribus superstructa collibus editiore solo undiq; ascendendo aditur. Gregorius Rex circa annum loci commoditate allectus, primus pago jura, privilegia largitus est; ædes habuit, quæ postea in Fratrum Trinitatis, ut vocant, Collegium mutatæ sunt: moneta hic signata, cujus unum aut alterum numisma me adolescente civis habebat, sed adhuc

tenuibus rebus oppidum hærebat in suburbio cui hodie viride (green) nomen. postea auctis opibus sese per altiores colles diffudit, ædibus, plateis, templis, prætorio et quibuscunq; rebus aliis ad urbanum usum sese instruxit, rempublicam magistratibus electis instituit quam Aristocraticam voluit. Commercia maritima agitavit. Sic crescentibus civibus hic juri dicundo totæ præfecturæ tribunal institutum. Collegium fundavit Georgius Kethus Mareschallus Comes, conversis in eum usum Franciscanorum ædibus, sed tam tenuibus initiis, ut nisi piorum hominum liberalitas subvenisset, jam defecisset. portus
303. abest urbe ad mille passus, quo alveus fluminis recta defluit. Allabente æstu omnia adusq; cothonem aquis operiuntur, sic minoribus navigiis ad urbem patet aditus, majora in portu deponunt onera. ante plusculos annos cives moliti sunt cothonem per totum maritimum latus producere jactis etiam fundamentis, at civilibus nostris procellis non omissum sed intermissum opus est. Arx in colle cui ab ea nomen, complexa in ea totius collis summa planicie, nunc diruta; non ita pridem tentatum est urbem ad usus bellicos munire, sed infæliciter cum natura locorum repugnet, neq; aliter toto regno se res habent; quicquid muniatur infestis temporibus, pace facta negligitur. ex adverso et in conspectu urbis, exercetur nobilis illa piscatura. Ubi lex agraria Licurgi locum habet: illa in sortes divisa est, quarum unicam uni possidere licet. Si altera vel hæredi vel aliis modis accedat, alterutra cedere necessum habet. Flumen ad alterum lapidem insigni septem arcuum ponte, stratum est, firma et duratura architectura, Gavini Dumbari Episcopi opus. Utriusq; oppidi Athenæa, præter philosophica utrisq; communia, habent Theologiæ, Juris, Medicinæ et Mathematum Professores, unde eorum quibus ad hæc animus et ingenium, concursus. hinc prodiere viri egregie eruditi, et reipublicæ utiles, quorum multi apud exteros vitam non inhonoram egerunt, aguntq; quorum nominibus modeste parco; horum nonnulli scriptis suis satis cogniti, alii latuerunt, cum a scribendi cacoæthe nimis huic ævo familiari abhorrerent. Ab oppido ad occasum in radicibus collis cui a mulieribus nomen, manat copiosa aquæ acidæ et ferrei saporis scaturigo; hæc statim immergit se vicino rivulo. Creditur, testante experientia similes vires aquis Spadanis in Belgio

tantopere celebratis habere, ad eosdem morbos efficax. Medici nostrates nonnulli has aquas, scriptis in eam rem editis earum viribus exploratis laudavere. Sunt sane potui satis suaves, neq; quisquam, iis larga copia haustis, damnum sensit. Cæterum vel ad eluenda lina vel ad coquendam cerevisiam plane inutiles, et a natura, ut videtur, ad medicos usus 304.
sepositæ. Urbem hanc regiam sedem fuisse, ante Pictorum excidium testantur annales; monetariam illic officinam arguunt nummi argentei ibidem cusi, quorum nonnullos in manibus civis adhuc servatos, me adolescente memini. ædes regiæ postea Ecclesiæ donatæ et fratrum Trinitariorum usibus dicatæ.

Durant adhuc antiqui paganismi vestigia; diversis locis visuntur septa magnorum saxorum in orbem disposita. Unum latitudine conspicuum obversum austro, septo pæne contiguum, altaris vicem supplesse videtur. Immania hæc saxa e longinquo sæpe petita. Sunt etiam variis locis in collibus aut solo editiori immensi lapidum minorum cumuli, humano labore aliunde huc convecti, in quibus, rudibus sæculis et Christianitate nondum agnita, proceres sepelire solenne fuerat. disjectis namque saxis, scrutatisq; fundamentis, cadaverum relliquiæ repertæ sunt. Inveniuntur præterea lapides aut saxa erecta verum nonnulla, sculptura aut rudi cælatura honestata, nonnulla rudia sunt. Victoriarum aut prælіorum procul dubio monumenta, quorum memoria intercidit, at quorum ex annalibus nostris historia manet, prodantur. Dani cum Angliam infestarent neq; hæc loca extra anni solisq; vias intacta reliquerunt. Semel descensu facto ad Buchaniæ littora orientalia, in scopulosa peninsula Bowness dicta sese munientibus, quæ hodie Comitis Erroliæ ædibus ornata est, nostris copiis occurrentibus in sabuloso littore, ad mille a peninsula passibus concursum est. Victi Dani intra munimenta sua refugerunt, et statim pace facta navibus avecti sunt. partium duces communi consilio pepigerunt, ad locum prælii Ecclesiam statuendam Divo Olao dicandam, quod et factum est. postea exeso mari littore, Ecclesia ad mille passus interius statuta manet, cui sicut et vicino tractui Crowdan hodie nomen est Iterum ad Cullenam in Bœna oppidulum terra conscensa et vicina vastantibus copiæ opponuntur, illi per agros sparsi,

sese colligunt prælio confligitur, millia aliquot passuum ab
305. oppidulo illo, victi illi, et regione depulsi sed ea pugna Regem amisimus. Hæc istis locis quæ describimus contigerunt, sed hic non stetit horam prædonum rabies, multa præterea loca per omnes ortivas regni oras ab iis tentata sunt, quæ commemorare non est hujus instituti; Patrum quoq; memoria, civilibus armis quater depugnatum est, etiamq; nuperis hisce turbis, quæ mirum quantum nos exercuerunt, bis infestis armis concursum est, quorum utinam oblivio nos teneat, et succedat amnestia.

Non desunt frequentes nundinæ annuæ, sed vicis aut locis ut plurimum mediterraneis: celebriores narrabo. Exeunte mense Junio ad nundinas convenitur in apertis campis, in itinere qua Aberdonia itur Strabogiam. Hæ a Serfio indigete Divo nomen habent; causa frequentiæ opportunitas loci, est enim commune distributorium inter populos longe discretos. Succedunt Calendis Augusti ad Turraviam in Buchania vicum, iterum ad Divi Laurentii diem in Rania tenui Garviochæ viculo; succedunt omnium celeberrimæ et frequentissimæ ad Kincarnum Ecclesiam Marriæ parochialem ad Deæ fluminis ripam, per quam iter facientibus trans Grampios montes in Moraviam, aut ulterius in septentriones transeundum est. Proxima septimana habentur ad Ketham in Strath Yla mundinæ die Divo Rufo, Indigeti itidem Divo vocato. Paulo supra Kincarnum ad Deæ itidem ripam meridionalem, sed quæ huic præfecturæ accensetur, exeunte Septembri ad Divi Michaelis diem, frequens est mercatus, ad ecclesiam parochialem Birs vocatam. In extrema Garriochæ ora, qua Strathbogiam spectat, circa idus Octobres, est mercatus, a Regulo, Indigete itidem Divo nomen habet. Succedit qui a Covano ejusdem farinæ Divo, Turaviæ itidem celebratus post nonas Octobres. Dein omnium sanctorum, ad ecclesiam parochialem Fordisio in Boena, ad Calend. Novemb. Divi Martini forum Strathbogiæ habetur idibus Novembris. Postremus quiq; annum claudat, ad solstitium hybernum, Deeræ in Buchania, Nundinæ quæ a
306. Dunstano non illo Anglo, sed nostrate Divo nomen habent. Hisce diebus confluit omnigenum genus hominum fæminarumq; Negotiatio et permutatio equorum, boum, ovium strenue exercetur, ut plurimum ad plusculos dies producto commercio,

prostat venale quicquid domi habetur quod possit argento mutari, telæ presertim laneæ rudes, quæ ad evehendum a mercatoribus urbanis avide expetuntur, telæ itidem lineæ candidissimæ, tenuissimæ e Strathbogia et Strathyla, quæ in hoc primas tenent, huc advectæ; non desunt exoticæ merces sed magna copia proponitur undecunq, lucri spe. Nihil præter suum genus deesse videas, hoc animalis genus alibi terrarum in deliciis si quod aliud nescio quo fato, a gente nostra ut plurimum negligitur; non desunt tamen, sed in pretio non sunt. Ex infinitis nundinis levioris momenti, hæc memorasse satis sit. Jam quod Divorum toties meminerim, ignoscant severæ frontis homines et nostri sæculi Aristarchi, non enim aliter hæc referri possunt, cum vulgus omnia hæc nundinarum sic nominibus et temporibus distinguant et designent, quos in hoc sequi ut intelligar plane necesse fuit.

The following is a translation into English of the five Latin parts of the Collections relating to the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff.

Some remarks on these are given in the Introduction—in regard to the authorship and other points of interest.—Ed.

NOTES for a Description of the two shires of ABERDEEN and BANFF in Scotland beyond the Mountains.

These two shires have as their boundaries on the south the Grampian mountains and the river Dee, and on the west the very rapid river Spey, not in its whole length, but after it has already traversed Badenoch and Strathspey. But a part of the extensive bay that is Ptolemy's Varar, now the Moray Frith, stretches along them on the north; the other sides

are lashed by the open sea. The adjacent districts on the south are the Mearns and a part of Angus; on the west Badenoch and some portion of Moray. The air in this region is somewhat cold for those unaccustomed to it and for natives of a warmer clime, but it is temperate and healthy. The summers never defer the hope of a crop with rains, nor disappoint it. The winters are mild beyond what might be expected in the region, which appears strange to the foreigners—Danes, Prussians, and Poles—who sail hither, since in their countries the land during the whole winter lies hidden under perpetual snows and hardened with keen frost. There is no occasion here for stoves; the hearths are well supplied with peat, which is dug out of the ground, and is black and bituminous, not light and spongy, but heavy and firm; it is dried by exposure to the winds and the sun, since it is not taken out of the beds of rivers and marshes, as in Holland, but when the turf is removed it betrays itself everywhere on the surface of the ground. The following is the original cause of this. When, several centuries ago, all places were shaggy with woods to the great hindrance of tillage, as these forests were felled, or were rotting with age, moss grew over them, especially in wet and sunken places. This moss was at first light and spongy, but, increasing every year by new additions, grew hard, and became firm and fertile land, which, no doubt, is unfit for the plough unless it is burned, and then the crops luxuriate wonderfully with the ashes. After a year or two new ashes must be had with new fires. Farmers, induced by this store of manure, eagerly desire these lands. The earth itself, to a depth of eight, and sometimes twelve feet, is clothed with this layer, but when opened up it discloses huge trunks of trees parted from their roots or rotten with age, and in many instances destroyed by fire. In the lower districts, down even to the very shores, esculent and hard oaks, alders, willows, and hazels used to be in great abundance. In the mountainous tracts pine, Scots fir, and spruce, which for the most part remain, were more frequent, but the birch was common to both the higher and the lower grounds; it was, however, in greatest plenty in the lower. Where the land is more suitable for tillage, the wood has fallen off and grown scarce, and for this reason timber for buildings is conveyed by sea from the neighbouring Norway; there is enough at home for country purposes. What remains of the home woods is difficult to transport from remote places over rough tracks. The configuration of the ground is variable; where it is far from the sea it rises into mountains, and the lower parts are separated by hills, which are watered by rivers or burns. Where the land changes will be told in the subsequent pages, but in its nature it is not unproductive. It returns with interest what human needs require, if care is taken. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats are to be had in plenty, and of the leguminous plants, pease and beans; the other crops are neglected, though, however, they would not fail were their cultivation attended to. Shrubs, grasses, and plants for medical uses are not lacking in gardens, plains, and mountains; the land gives a hospitable

reception even to foreign importations, whether in the seed or in slips, as we have found from the daily experiments of inquiring men, so that whatever is absent or present must be set down entirely to the indolence or the industry of the inhabitants. In the higher and mountainous localities, as the nature of the ground suggests, pasturage, which is a more leisurely life, is fancied, but in the lower tracts, where the soil is more genial, the plains fertile, and the hills fruitful, the people devote themselves wholly to tillage. This is their sole pursuit, and no place is spared where there is hope of a crop, or facilities exist for the plough ; meadows and pastures do not escape this avidity. Their attention to hay is slack, while they try to remedy this deficiency with oat and barley straw, of which the domestic animals, housed during the winter, are very fond. The sea is always open and navigable, unless storms hinder, to which not only ours, but all seas are exposed. It also abounds remarkably with fish, but men from the dregs of the populace, who have given themselves up to this life, follow the fishing for daily requirements, and not for gain from trade. In these circumstances foreigners, especially Dutchmen, while they make great profit every day before our eyes from the capture of herring and other fish, seem to upbraid with laziness those whose pursuit this ought to be. And although these coasts, being free from sandbanks, shoals, and shallows, afford a suitable anchorage with their sandy bottom, still they are harbourless, and accessible, particularly for larger ships, at only a few ports which I shall have to mention afterwards. The rivers are wonderfully productive in fish, mostly salmon. Every year several ships are laden with these and other goods which the country yields, and bring back what is not produced at home, or if their gains have been plentiful there is a money return. On this fishing as great pains are expended as there is indolent neglect of the wealth of the sea. If the genius of the inhabitants is looked at, since I owe my birth to this quarter I must speak with modesty, and here, as also everywhere, we must worship at the shrine of truth ; yet, not to say a word beyond the truth, those who are intimately acquainted with these localities will admit that the inhabitants surpass in gentler temperament, in subdued judgment, and in culture of mind and manners all their neighbours, but particularly those who live where our kingdom lies to the north and west of these shires. This is due partly to foreign travel and to the University of Aberdeen, to which great numbers flock from all quarters, the youth from the mountainous country to lay aside their native barbarism, others to get up the rudiments of piety and the higher sciences, and fit themselves for business, whether public or private. Now if you look at the humbler class and the common crowd, they follow agriculture mainly, or devote themselves to the meaner trades, which they practise hardly with success ; still, some come to the front. But the class of better quality or distinguished birth, citizens also and townspeople, from their earliest years are trained in letters, and when they grow up, a foreign education suits them. Trade is left to the dwellers

in cities and towns. The better classes, to their own great misfortune, disdain that kind of life as unsuitable to their birth, and hence comes poverty, to alleviate which they address themselves to the profession of arms. This, in many places abroad, and especially in Holland, Germany, and France, a nation friendly to and beloved by them, they have practised for many years with distinction, for with their keen and fiery genius, whether they bind themselves to the Muses or to Mars, they make no little headway. Those whose time of life has grown cool, spending their leisure at home in their country-houses and on their estates, prefer a rural to a city life, seldom visiting the towns except at the call of business. But neither do merchants and tradesmen escape this brand of idleness: very many of them, increased in wealth, settling at home, spend the rest of their life free from labours. By our ancestors frugality was reckoned among the virtues; at the present day, through intercourse with foreign lands, other manners have been acquired, drunkenness, revellings, luxury in dress, which have brought many to poverty; and yet they do not desist. The rivers abound with fishes of various kinds, especially trouts, of which six distinct varieties are to be found, all very well-flavoured and pleasant to the taste, nor are they denied to the sick, since they live among rocks, and are found only in pure and clear waters. It is wonderful how every watercourse teems with them. These rivers afterwards to be mentioned yield pearl-bearing shells, from which sometimes large pearls worth a price are got. These shells are found in a muddy bed. The art of fishing them out is left to the meaner people, who being unacquainted with the business often return empty-handed. There are not lacking various kinds of birds, whether these disport themselves on the waters or on the hills, and thus there is an opportunity for frequent fowling. There is the chase of wild beasts, such as stags and does, but it is confined to woods and forests and mountains; in this sport, more than in any other, our ancestors took special delight. Noxious animals and such as prey upon flocks are absent, except foxes, and these are rare, for wolves are believed to be now all but extinct, or if any exist, they are far away from the more cultivated localities and human civilisation. There is only one class of serpents, hidden in rocky mountains or mossy heaths, so that there is little danger from them. The toad is rare, nor, so far as I know, is any other poisonous creature found. Veins of sandstone occur in different places, and these of many kinds. When polished and cut by skilful workmanship into various shapes, these stones supply the lack of marble, and lend a fair gracefulness to buildings. Of limestone there is such abundance that in many districts it is used for manuring the fields, the results being highly satisfactory in crops. Many, with only this manure for exhausted fields, have so ploughed them up as to increase their income. There are likewise different kinds of millstones, and also plenty of stones that can be cut for house-slates and gutters. I cannot refrain from describing a sort of small stone peculiar as it were to these localities, known to or mentioned

by no previous writer, and I wonder how it escaped the diligence of our Boece, who spent the greatest part of his life here, and was often too keen about such things. This stone is neither precious nor transparent; it is composed of very hard and brittle flint, of which there is too great abundance here. These small stones display art, but of a quality that no artist could attain from material so fragile. They are found in two forms, one very like a dart hooked with iron, ending in three distinct heads of a triangular shape; the other kind exactly represents the iron of a hunting-spear, and is of various sizes and colours, the length being two inches or an inch and a half, while the thickness is nearly that of two grains of corn or one, all rough and unpolished. There remain traces as it were of iron tools; these marks require to be smoothed down, and all the sides are sharp. In this soil these wonderful little stones are occasionally discovered by chance on the fields and on the public and beaten highways, but they are never found by searching. To-day perhaps you may discover them where yesterday there was none, and likewise after midday where in the hours of the forenoon all was clear of them. It is on summer days when the sky is cloudless that this usually occurs. An upright and trustworthy man told me that one was found by himself on the top of his legging, as he was riding on a journey, and I know that the same thing happened to a woman, who when on horseback took one out of a fold of her dress. The common people call them in their native tongue *elf arrow-heads*. If you translate this into Latin it means the iron [*sic*] points of arrows which the fairies shoot. For they name fauns and fairies and that class of spirits, elves. About these, and the use of those arrows among them such stories are told—and many believe them—as it would be silly to commit to paper. I have taken care to add their shapes and sizes. But I have said more than enough about them. There still exist traces of paganism, not in the feelings of men, but in the remains of places dedicated by those pagans to worship. Enclosures of huge stones arranged in a circle are to be seen; one stone conspicuous by its breadth, facing the south, appears to have supplied the place of an altar. These boulders were in many instances, by difficult means of carriage, fetched from a distance. There are also on some hills, and even on the tops of mountains, immense cairns of smaller stones, the graves of nobles who lived before the Christian era, for when they are dislodged and dug up, bones are found. There are also standing stones or boulders; some with figures inscribed on them, but no letters, are believed to be monuments of victories or defeats, of which the recollection has perished. Numerous well-attended fairs, from the beginning of the year until the days of midwinter, here shorter *than in the south*, stop them, are held in all these districts; there is hardly a parish church that has not its own, and most have several, which it were idle to mention. Now as I hasten to the situation of the individual districts, I am delayed by the circumstance that in describing them I frequently mention Parliamentary Barons, and I

must tell what that novel expression means. Degrees of honours and offices unknown to the Romans have compelled me to do this. Thus, therefore, take it. The oldest and noblest dignity in this country, even at the beginning of Christianity, was held under the name of Abthanes and Thanes. That dignity disappeared many centuries ago; its designation remains, as many estates at the present day thence derive their names. Afterwards, as prosperity increased, the highest council of the realm was divided into several orders, over the whole of which the sovereign presided; when he exercised a veto this council had no right of transacting business, and with his approval laws were made and unmade. It consisted, then, of three orders: Dukes, if there were any, and frequently there were none, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, whom I call Parliamentary (for this assembly had the name of a Parliament), made up one order. Of these, Marquises and Viscounts are very recent among us. The dignity of the Counts, who are *Earls* in the native language, and of the Parliamentary Barons, who are *Lords*, is more ancient than that of the rest, but the Barons, simply so called, with the remainder of the gentry, whose numbers and power are great, as on them the strength of the country depends, constituted the second order through persons chosen by themselves, so as to prevent crowding. In like manner citizens deputed by their towns and cities formed the third. The Bishops also, while they existed, and in more ancient times the rest of the Prelates in addition, filled up a regular senate. The latter, on account of reverence for sacred things, were reckoned as first. The rank of knight was held in the highest esteem among our ancestors, not being conferred even on the most honourable men without good reason. It was the reward of military bravery, though now in a new phase of affairs it is despised by the better class, and has become worthless because it has descended to the market-places and the cities, and especially since, the privilege having been sent a begging by the sovereign, it became hereditary and lay open to all for a price. Of squires, who are numerous in England, our neighbour, we have no experience in our country. Here also I desire to warn my reader that though our kingdom is, generally speaking, populated with few villages, paucity of inhabitants must not be inferred. The reason of this state of matters is as follows. Husbandmen eager for tillage thought from the very first that they were restricted in villages, and that, when they had so many neighbours, too little provision was made for agriculture; for at first the districts were divided into village settlements. To each of these so much of arable land was allotted as could be tilled with four ploughs. These sections of lands were called in the ancient language *daachs*, which signifies village allotments. In many places in the higher districts the boundaries still remain, though the homesteads have been separated. But when the woods had been cut down four ploughs were no longer sufficient. Wide extent of bounds was inimical to agriculture, so that the proprietors, dividing the fields, set limits for each farmer according to his means, in

such a way that the homesteads were continuous but not contiguous. I remember seeing instances of this procedure in my early years. The farmers abandoned their villages and removed each to his own possession, where any vein of more fertile soil attracted him. Here the home was fixed, and so it remains at the present day.

These shires embrace within their limits various districts and tracts, and the reason for some of their names can be given. For the word *strath*, which is prefixed to several, in the ancient language denotes a valley or tract bounded on both sides by mountains. *Inner* and *Abir* mean sometimes a confluence of rivers, and sometimes a river-mouth; but he who traces the derivations of Mar, Buchan, Boyne, and Banff will not throw away his labour in play. According to Ptolemy, the inhabitants were the Tæzali, and the furthest cape where the land runs out to the east, now Buchan Ness, was the Tæzalum Promontorium, a name unknown to our historians.

STRATH-AVON or STRA-DOWN.

The whole of this small inland district, the ancestral property of the Marquis of Huntly, lies on the lower course of the river Avon, which Timothy Pont, who had surveyed all its reaches, told me is the clearest and the purest in its waters of all the streams of our entire kingdom, but this gives no indication of valuable land, for it is exceedingly poor, with scanty crops which in some years hardly ripen; and owing to this, the inhabitants place their greatest hope in pasturage, which never disappoints them. The Avon, flowing out of a small loch among the ridges of the rugged, snow-clad Bin-avon (*bin* in the ancient language denoting a lofty and rough mountain), after a few miles receives on its right bank the Bulg burn, which issues from a loch of the same name; then rushing like a torrent through a rocky and rugged valley, receiving many streams, it is joined likewise on the right bank by the Livet, a river that conveys the waters of many streams with it; and flowing northwards throughout its whole course, except at its source, joins the Spey at Ballnadalloch Castle outside Strath-Avon. At the confluence of the Avon and the Livet are the ruins of the ancient castle of Drimmin. Further up on the Livet, Blairfindie is situated. The rest of the locality is occupied by country cottages scattered throughout the valleys of these rivers, and however much the ruggedness of the mountains may seem opposed to it, still the population from the Bulg burn is not sparse.

BALVANY, BALVENY or MORT-LACH.

Next comes Balvany with somewhat kindlier soil, but all rough with mountains. It obtained its name from the Danes, who had grasped these places also (so thoroughly was everything assailed by them). For *bal* means a village or hamlet, to which *vân*, by a slight letterchange for

dan, is added. This transposition of letters is common in the ancient language, and is recognised as a refinement of speech. The pleasant river Fiddich intersects this tract. After receiving the Rinnes burn and many other inconsiderable streams, as is natural in a mountainous district, it discharges into the Spey. The source of the river Isla, from which the district next to be described has its name, belongs to this stretch of country. But the source of the river Fiddich is not a part of this domain. The tract at its source called Glenfiddich, with the Castle of Achindown, is united to it ecclesiastically, but the civil rights belong to the Marquises of Huntly. It is all wooded and rich in grass. On the banks of the Fiddich stands the Castle of Balvany, from which the district has its name. A little below, on the same river, is Kininoway, and on the Rinnes, one mile from the said place, is the church of Mortlach, whence the whole district often has its name. It was the chief see of the bishops several centuries ago, and is very ancient, having had Bean as its bishop. At the village of Auchluncart, hardly a mile from the king's highway which leads to Elgin in Moray, there is rock and a vein of fine hones, of which some are rough, others smooth, the latter hard, the former soft, drawing an edge with water or oil, and in such abundance that they could supply the whole of Britain. The people of the neighbourhood use these instead of tiles for the roofs of buildings. At Balvany is a spring of water impregnated with alum, and underground are veins of stone from which alum is got. This domain, down from the time of James, the second of that name, that is from the year 1440, belonged to the Steuart Earls of Athol. He presented his uterine brother with it, and on the failure of this line, the Parliamentary Barons of Saltoun claimed it by a pecuniary bargain; from them by the same right it passed to the family of the Inneses; and by the same right it is now held by the Earl of Rothes.

STRATH-ISLA.

Where now the mountains begin to be left behind, Strath-Isla extends on the banks of that river, which turning its waves in great winding loops first to the north and then to the east, and again bending to the north-east enters the river Deveron a little above Rothiemay. This district has a fertile soil and is rich in both corn and grass, being greatly benefited by the limestone which is found here in such abundance that houses are built of it, as stones of other kinds are somewhat scarce. Here the inhabitants work industriously at making lime both for their own use and to have it ready for purchasers. They also carry on a profitable trade in linen webs of rather fine yarn, all of which however derive from Strathbogie their repute at the fairs. Keith, a village with a church on the river's bank, with its stated weekly market, attracts people from the higher grounds owing to the convenience of its situation, and customers are always ready. It is, besides, on the king's highway. Very many gentlemen of lower rank and some barons have houses here.

There are hardly any that deserve the name of castles. While the whole of this land has been divided among many proprietors, the ridges of the lofty mountain called Balloch separate it from Strathbogie, and the range of low hills which are called Altmor, from Enzie.

ENZIE.

This small district has as its boundaries on the west the river Spey, on the north the bay of the sea already mentioned by me, and on the east the district of the Boyne. The inland parts border on Strath-Isla. It is entirely devoted to crops, and never disappoints the husbandman's hope. Grass, however, is scanty, and although Moray with its rich soil, its mild climate, its crops and its fruits, bears away the palm over all the districts on this side of the Dee, yet Enzie while equal in crops is inferior in garden fruits, more through the fault of the inhabitants than the nature of the soil. Here, in the absence of lime, the fields near the sea are manured with seaweed, of which a great quantity is thrown on the beach by the tide twice a day. Servants, noting the hours, are in attendance, and lest any of it should be lost, at ebb tide they drag the fugitive seaweed back, plunging into the sea in the tempestuous winter, even by night. This occupation, however, is not confined to these localities, but as far as the shores extend, and where the sea is near, it is common to all, unless rocks prevent it. On the banks of the Spey is situated Bog of Gight, an elegant and spacious castle, built to a great height, and magnificent beyond all others in these districts, a castle to which, whether as regards pleasure or utility, nothing is wanting. It is surrounded by charming gardens and an extensive park, which is enclosed with a strong wall and is in four divisions, for the rearing of deer, of which two kinds are here in abundance, as also of coneys, hares, wild geese and ducks. The place derives its name from its sunken and wooded situation. The castle was in former years splendidly enlarged by the Marquis of Huntly, the proprietor of all this district. Between it and the neighbouring Boyne lies a wood clothed with tall oaks when I was still a young man; but now the whole having been cut down it flourishes again in a new growth among the hills.

STRATHBOGIE.

Strathbogie is a wide and ancient barony, now raised to an earldom by King James. It is watered by the whole of the Deveron and Bogie, and in it they unite. Burns and rivulets are numerous, and from these much benefit accrues to the fertility of the soil both for crops and for grasses. In the olden time it was divided into forty village settlements which, as I have said, they called *daachs*, and so much land was allotted to each of these as could be tilled with four ploughs. Now every plough is drawn by four or five yokes of oxen, so that no little ground is required. Since it is the practice in our country, when the harvest is

ended, to work the ploughs through the whole winter to the month of March, when the sowing begins, but with no cessation till the end of May, all the ploughs are doubled at the present day, when the whole of the woods have been cut down, and all the land whence there is hope of a crop has been made over to tillage. Fine linen webs manufactured here are specially commended, so that name and praise come to the webs of all those in the neighbourhood who have devoted themselves to this occupation; and hence there is profit to the inhabitants, who expose them for sale at the summer fairs. Of oxen particularly there are great numbers, fattened on grass for the mart; of sheep and horses there is all that is required for country needs, and also for supplying markets. The inhabitants are for the most part the relatives, and all are the dependants, of the Marquis of Huntly, the proprietor of this district for now three hundred and fifty years; for the family of the Comyns, which was divided into several branches formidable to the kings in critical times, having been condemned for treason and banished the entire kingdom, Robert, the first king of that name, enriched with this property Huntly's ancestors, whose seat before that time had been in the Merse, the shire nearest England. The castle, which is the capital of Strathbogie, whence comes the name of the district, is in a pleasant situation at the confluence of the said rivers, with extensive and delightful gardens. At its door the Deveron is spanned by a stone bridge, and at the junction of the rivers there is a vein of ash-coloured lead which is called bismuth. On the Bogie stands Lismor Castle, and below it, on the opposite bank, Gartly. On the Deveron is Innermarky and also Carnborrow; and away from the river on a pleasant stream is Petlurg, and on the same stream Achanachy. Many other places are left without mention as I hurry on. Additional parts of this district are Rothiemay Castle, and the adjoining parish three miles below Strathbogie, after the Deveron, the Bogie and the Isla have already united. This was once a portion of the Barony of Strathbogie, being the property of the Parliamentary Barons of Saltoun, but now it has come to the Gordons. There lies also at the source of the Deveron a district in a low situation in the midst of mountains, named Cabrach, at the foot of the rugged and lofty mountain called the Buck, looking across to Strathavon, with those hills running between which have their name from rough precipices. This hilly ground is the basin of the burn called the Black Burn, which enters the Deveron. The whole of this locality is reserved for grass and pasture, of which there is here a wonderful luxuriance. In the summer it is thickly dotted with shielings; in the winter time the people remove for the most part. The inhabitants of all these tracts and localities that I have been treating of are vigorous, active, and industrious, and when they give their attention to the art of war and the discipline of camps, they make excellent soldiers. But let me confess the truth, for I must not spare my clansmen: in peace and in war alike they neglect the Muses and worship Mars.

BOYN.

The small district of the Boyn has a fertile soil where it is nearer the sea, towards the north, but it is not so in the inland parts. It extends from Enzie along the shore to the mouth of the Deveron. At the entrance to the district is Cullen, a town of considerable antiquity. It enjoys the rights of a burgh, but it is without a proper harbour, and is scarcely worthy of the name of a moderately-sized village. Its sole recommendations are its productive land and the mansion of the Earls of Findlater, who, abandoning the Castle of Findlater, which is built on a rock in the sea, removed to this place, a mile distant, being attracted by the agreeable situation. They own extensive and rich estates in the neighbourhood, for they have on the stream that here flows into the sea the Castle of Deskford, two miles from the town, and not far from thence, Durn. In this vicinity stands Birkenbog, the castle of the Abercrombyes, and also Glassach, belonging to the Gordons. In skirting the shore eastward we come, at a distance of four miles from Cullen, to a castle called Crag of Boyn, a beautiful castle certainly, and towards Banff is Buch-chragie. The proprietor of both derives his titles from the whole district. The town of Banff, the capital of this shire, is situated at the mouth of the Deveron, but is not of great importance, since the place is harbourless. It is exposed to the fiercest of the winds, the north-west, by which sometimes the water of the river is diverted. The inhabitants are few, and being unequal to trading by sea, they energetically labour the fields near the town. There is also salmon-fishing. Not far from the town is Inch-Drevir, a country-house of the Parliamentary Baron who has his titles from the town. Further inland is Park, a castle of the Gordons at the base of a lofty mountain named the Knock, but it can hardly be reckoned in this district. The judicial superintendence of the whole country that goes under the name of Banff was, before the time of King Robert I., the heritable right of the Comyns, Earls of Buchan, a house which, surpassing all the others in the whole kingdom in wealth, numbers, and power, fell through a charge of treason, as we have said. By favour of the kings they were succeeded by the Stuarts, whose house in the last century, when male fiefs were rarer than now, passed by right of marriage to the Douglases, and by the same right within our memory these were succeeded by the Erskines of the house of the Earls of Mar. But the small district that we are describing is chiefly held by the Ogilvies or their dependants. The principal personage of this family in this locality is the Earl of Findlater, whose ancestors, coming out of Angus from the neighbourhood of Dundee, here first settled. As the estate was acquired by a husband's right in virtue of his marriage with an heiress named Sinclair, from them is descended the family of the Barons of Boyn, and from this family also a third, that of the Parliamentary Baron who has his title from the town of Banff.

BUCHAN.

Buchan begins at the mouth of the river Deveron, lying along the coast and stretching eastward to the entrance of the bay called Varar (the Moray Frith); thence the shore bends round to the south. Inland the boundaries are uncertain. Some think that it ought to be continued to the river Don, while others make it end at the river Ythan, naming the remainder Formartine. I know an ancient barony called by that name, which, after being possessed by various persons, disappeared with the name. Plains or hills occupy the whole of Buchan, which is entirely devoted to the plough and agriculture, and is watered by innumerable streams. It is rich in oxen and sheep, and there are no mountains. Only one height is loftier than its surroundings, which they call Mormond; it is scarcely of the size of a moderate hill in the higher districts. Nowhere else throughout the whole kingdom is it possible to see an equal space of level land clear of mountains. The river Urie issuing from two sources, and running from west to east in two streams, flows in one after ten miles, and enters the sea under one name at Innerugie. But the Ythan, which has not a long course, being enlarged by many streams, is far richer in water than the Ugie, and likewise mingles with the sea below the village of Newburgh, bending at its mouth to the south-east. Gliding through level ground, it meets the tide higher up than the remaining rivers of these shires, but the sandy shores injure the harbour, which can be entered only by smaller vessels. Now to return to the point where I deviated. In skirting the shore from Banff eastward, Colen, where the mansion of the Barclays, Barons of Towy stands, is seen. Next follows Troup, built on a rock on a neck of land, but now neglected. Pennan follows on the shore, where there is a noted quarry for millstones, which are transported far and wide. Petslego, a castle of the Parliamentary Baron of the house of Forbes, is next, and almost adjoining it the country-house of Petulie, belonging to the Barons of Philorth. Then is seen the promontory of Kynairds-head, and at it the small town of Fraserburgh, where fifty years ago the distinguished knight Sir Alexander Fraser, Baron of Philorth, built a town and enlarged the place with liberties granted by the king. He also formed a stone breakwater at great expense, first on unsuitable ground, and then, transferring the works elsewhere, he made a harbour, so that at the present day the place is pretty busy. The Parliamentary Barons of the surname Fraser were famous in former centuries, but disappeared many years ago through the failure of heirs-male. Of those who survive, the most ancient house is this one of Philorth, to which all of that surname about Inverness, who are spread out into many branches, and hold large estates, owe their origin. Proceeding two miles, you come to Carnbulg, the castle of the Parliamentary Barons of Mulkal, of the Fraser family, which is followed by Innerallochy, also a castle of the Frasers. The coast now begins to bend to the south, where there is the small bay of

Strabeg, once noted for its harbour, but now almost blocked with sands. Traces remain of the town of Rattray, which now follows the fortunes of the harbour. Our historian Boece is surprised that this is the only river that salmon do not enter; but there is nothing here to bear the larger fishes except two muddy rivulets so scant of water that the fishes they contain are hardly equal in size to trouts. Five miles south of this, Innerugie, at the mouth of the Ugie, a famous castle of the Earls Marischal, presents itself. This barony, with many estates, had once been the property of the Parliamentary Barons whose surname was Cheyn, but by the failure of heirs-male it passed by right of marriage to the ancient and noble house of the Keiths (whose Chief is hereditary Marischal of the kingdom). These derive their origin from the Picts, who, though driven many centuries ago from their ancestral seats and the whole kingdom, were, as we may easily believe, in many instances spared. This house of Keith has, beyond all the rest, the largest properties in the whole of this district; even in Mar and the Mearns it holds considerable estates, about which I will write elsewhere. Buchan Ness follows, two miles from this, and at it is Peterhead, in a place suitable for a sea trade if industry were applied; but the breakwater which was once at the harbour is almost gone. As we still proceed along the shore, the first object worthy of mention that we meet here is Bowness, a name by which a curved promontory is meant. Here on a rocky peninsula stands the famous mansion of the Earl of Errol, hereditary Constable of this realm, but it is not the business of this summary to add the story of the remarkable rise of this house. The general consent of our historians has not neglected its memorable annals, and the deeds that were done at the village of Luncarty in the year by its founder Hay, for this is the family surname. Their ancestral seat was Errol, with its magnificent estates, on the banks of the Tay, where at the present time the descendants of this family are very strong. But they settled here in Buchan on the fall of the Comyns, having been presented with large estates by King Robert I. About a mile from this, on the sandy beach, a battle was fought with the Danes; the name Crow Dan [Cruden] is still given to the place, and to the church built in the same locality. Further along the shore are the ruins of the Castle of Slains, and at it, several hundred yards from the rocky shore, there rise springs of waters that turn to stone. Wherever they flow among the bends of the rocks they petrify; but they vary in softness and colour, which is somewhat dim from the blackness of the rocks. There is one cave, which cannot be reached except at ebb-tide, where drops of water trickling down through the chinks of the rock assume the form of stone, not immediately, but in the course of time, but not the whole of the water, for there are big pores in the stone where the pure water stops. When this dries up, the pores remain, as may be seen in tuffs. From this stone a very white and tenacious lime, most useful for building purposes, is got. I know that such waters are found in various countries, but there is hardly any other

in Britain. Now let us follow the course of the Ugie, which though it waters fertile plains has few objects worthy of mention, while the tenants of the Earl Marischal hold the better part of it. On the North Ugie is Strichen, a castle of the Frasers; on the other Ugie first is Fedderet, and next to it Brucklay, castles belonging to the Irvines of Drum; as we descend there is Glackriach. Below it on the river in the valley was the Monastery of Deir belonging to the Cistercian Order. It was pleasant and rich, but now hardly the ruins survive. Its situation was in a low-lying valley shaded with woods, where now there is not a vestige of shrubs. George, Earl Marischal, a Commissioner to Denmark from King James for the betrothal of Queen Anne, was presented by him with this monastery, but experienced more loss than gain from this, as hardly anything was equal to the magnanimity of that true nobleman. A mile from the monastery is a village of the same name as the monastery, with a church. Thence to the south-east, two miles from the river, are Kinmundie and Ludwharn, the latter a country-house of the Keiths, and the former of the Gordons. At the river-mouth opposite Innerugie is Craig, a castle of the Earl Marischal. Now I will follow the channel of the Ythan upwards. This part, like the tract between that river and the Don, is rich land, and looks bright with noblemen's castles, and country-houses innumerable, some of which, with the addition of their proprietors' surnames, I have pleasure in recounting, but in my native tongue, which does not smack of Latinity. At the mouth of the river the proprietors on both sides have for a long time suffered no little loss by the withdrawal of highly productive fields near the sea from all cultivation owing to the sand. The names, then, are Foveran, the property of the Irvines; Knokhall; the castles of the Udnys, with the village of Newburgh; Meikle and Little Dublertie, country-houses of the Inneses and the Setons; Fuddes, two miles from the river, the property of the Udnys; Dudwick, towards the north, belonging to the Fullertons; on the river are Abbotshall, the property of the Forbeses; Ardgicht, of the Kennedys; the parochial village of Ellen; Ochter-Ellen, belonging to the Udnys; Essilmonth, a castle of the Earl of Errol; at a distance from the river, to the north, are Arnadge, belonging to the Irvines; Saok, to the Buchans; Nethermuir, to the Gordons; and Achnagat, to the Strachans: Dumbreck, the property of the Mowett, or de Monte-alto family; Pitmædden, of the Setons; Tarves, Tulielt, Park of Kelly, Udny, belonging to the Udnys; Tolwhon, to the Forbeses; Shethiun, to the Setons; Gicht, to the Gordons; Sheeves, to the Greys; Fyvie, the fair and noble mansion of the Earl of Dunfermline; Towie, belonging to the Barclays; Bucholly, to the Mowetts. These places are for the most part on the river. But seven miles from Banff, and only one from the Deveron, is the beautiful village of Turreff in a place suitable for hunting, with extensive plains about it, and surrounded by many gentlemen's houses, such as Lathers and Cragston, owned by the Urquharts, Muiresk by the Lyons, and Delgattie by the Hays.

Seven miles above Banff, with a southerly exposure, lies, a little from the Deveron, a village called Turreff, on a stream of its own name, in a pleasant situation with extensive plains around, so well fitted for fowling and hunting that there is no place in these shires, and hardly in others, equal to it. Six miles from thence towards the south, on the banks of the Ythan, is seen the magnificent and spacious mansion called Fivie, which acknowledges the Earls of Dunfermline as its owners. Now as we follow the banks of the Ythan to the sea, hills or plains are seen, smiling with rich cultivation or grass, and adorned with noblemen's castles. On the river is the Castle of Gight, and at it a wood, which is now a rare thing in these places. As we skirt the bank, we come to Ochter-Ellen, Ardgyth, and Abbotshall, castles in the neighbourhood, with the parochial village of Ellen, and four miles from that to the mouth of the river; but over this it is useless to linger.

FORMARTINE.

But all the land that lies between the rivers Ythan and Don goes by the name of Formartine among the inhabitants, who disdain to be reckoned in Buchan. It is a country in which there is no town, for the neighbouring Aberdeen intercepts all trade. But if you have regard to the nature of the soil, or the characteristics of the inhabitants, it is worthy of consideration, and second to no district in these shires. Nay, it far surpasses very many of them in population, in fertility of soil, in the number and amenity of its castles and country-houses, and in mild and cultured manners; but it would be far too laborious to go minutely into all these matters. It stretches from the Ythan to Garioch and Mar. But towards the south it is separated from Strathbogie by a tract of land united to no other district, as yet possessing no proper name, and seeking justice partly from one shire and partly from the other. The parish churches in it are Innerkeithnie, Abirkirdir, Forrig, and Ochterles. In this district are seen Frendraught and Kynairdy, the castles of the Viscounts of Frendraught, with some other country-houses belonging to various persons.

GARIOCH.

Garioch is enclosed between Strathbogie, Mar, and Formartine, and nowhere borders on the sea. The origin of the name is uncertain. In the ancient language *garve* means rough, rocky, uneven land, and *ach* a plain or level ground, words that do not correspond with the configuration of the district. For, intersected by two rivers and many burns, it is entirely situated in a valley. It expands in fruitful hills, with a rich and seasonable harvest, always responsive to the husbandman's prayers. The rugged and rocky mountain of Benachie, rising to seven summits, stretches along its southern boundary, and shows itself conspicuous to those who sail along the coast. The river Urie, taking its rise in a low

ridge, not far from the castle called Gartly, flowing through a barren valley, struggling through broken hills, and reaching the plains, intersects its centre with its uneven and winding channel, and joins the Don at the little town of Innerurie. The Gadie burn, running at the base of Benachie, and measuring the mountain's length, mingles with the same river two miles above Innerurie. Here there is no lack of agreeable hunting of hares. There is abundance of waterfowls, partridges, lapwings and other birds; but grass is rather scarce. A mile above the village called Inche there is a hill rounded on every side, of moderate height, and adjacent to no mountains in the vicinity. It is all green with rich grass. On its very top remain the ruins of a castle of King Gregory I., built about the year of salvation 880, where also he died. I should hardly refer to this, were it not that I am reminded by the story about sheep feeding there, of which, not in the case of all the sheep, but of some occasionally, the maxillary teeth are found shining with a golden colour. I remember seeing some of these. From this circumstance our Boece, who knew little about metals, thought that there was a vein of gold under the ground. But let the physiologists examine what the cause of this phenomenon is. When one considers the matter carefully, the ground seems to give no indication of any such thing. At the junction of the Don and the Urie is situated the little town of Innerurie, with the appearance of a village, amid fertile land, a place of some antiquity, and rejoicing in the privileges of a royal burgh, as they call it; but the neighbouring Aberdeen many years ago attracted all business to itself. In former centuries, especially on the banks of the Don, the whole neighbourhood bristled with woods, particularly of oak, of which at the present day no traces are visible, to such an extent has excessive abundance, while no attention is paid to it and there is no thought of the future, degenerated into want. Not far from this, King Robert I., though sick and carried in a litter, routed John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and in that battle so completely crushed the power of that faction that it never afterwards rose. He laid the whole of Buchan waste with hostile arms, and thenceforth ruled it and the neighbouring districts in peace. Later, in 1411, Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donald of the Isles (who trusted in the might of the Hebrides) in a bloody battle at the village of Harlaw in this locality, and gave peace to these districts. The whole of this country is thickly populated, and there is no lack of castles, country houses, and mansions belonging to men of distinguished birth. The greatest part of this district was many years ago annexed to the Earldom of Mar, and at the present day adds to the earl's titles.

MAR.

The lower portion of Mar nearer the sea is narrowed by the rivers Dee and Don. In the highest parts, it broadens away from these rivers, being remarkable for its length, but unequal in its width. He who

shall describe these two rivers and their tributary streams will have told almost all that belongs to it, so much do the inland parts abound in moors and mountains. For the Dee, cleaving the Grampians from its source to its mouth, where they end in hills, rolls headlong in its whole channel among these mountains, so that the greatest part of this district is unfit for corn crops; but all that it yields to the sickle is of excellent quality, and is cut down always in seasonable autumns. These mountains are fairly rich in herds of the choicest oxen and in flocks of sheep whose flesh is of the most agreeable flavour, in horses for country work, and in goats also on the higher ground. The wool and fleeces in this of all the districts described by me are far the best in the whiteness, softness, and fineness of the hair, and are eagerly sought after. But these advantages do not compensate for the loss caused by a useless soil. The air is salubrious; the inhabitants are vigorous, shrewd, and frugal people. The aridity of the land and, as I have said, its barrenness in very many places sharpen the wits of the inhabitants. The Dee has its source not far from the range of low hills called Scairsach, which separate Braemar from Badenoch, at the base of the lofty mountain called Ben-Vroden, and receiving the small river Galdy, and flowing a little to the south-east, but immediately bending eastward, without hindrance from almost any windings, although confined on either bank by high and rugged mountains, running swift, clear, and free from mud, always in a gravelly bed, after being spanned by a bridge two miles above New Aberdeen, as it is called, mingles with the sea near the town. At Innerey, which has its name from the Ey burn, seven miles from its source, it first meets cultivation. Then, augmented with water which many large rivers from the neighbouring mountains supply, it washes on the right Castletown (meaning the village of the fort), a stronghold of the Earls of Mar, with the church of Kindrochit in its vicinity. On the opposite bank is Invercauld, deriving its name from the stream on which it is situated. Next comes Crathie, a parochial village. A little below on the right is Abergeldie Castle, where this district is called by the name of Strathdee. After this is Glengairn to the north, whence flows the river Gairn, richer in water than the others. About these places the river is narrowed by mountains, but forests notable for tall firs are not wanting. Here rises a high mountain, cut off as it were from the others, completely covered with woods on all sides, with its rocks and its summits to the very highest point occupied by a beautiful forest of tall evergreen firs of immense size, while the pleasing greenery of limes and birches clothes the slopes of the mountains and the plains nearest the river. The name of the height is Crag-Gewis, *crag* meaning a mountain, and *gewis* fir. Among the numerous forests with which the river is wooded, particularly in the upper parts, this mountain is very pleasant to see. Next comes Glen Muick, a small valley deriving its name from a river that issues from a loch of the same name, and after a course of a few miles joins the Dee on the right bank, nearly

opposite the Gairn. Below Glen Muick on the same bank is seen the Pannanich wood, from which timber is frequently carried down to Aberdeen, but after being prepared and rough-hewn for country uses. For logs and entire trunks of trees can neither be brought down by the rough and stony road nor safely cast upon the swift-flowing river, (although there is sufficient water). There follows on the same bank a pleasant castle, Kennacoil, a name that signifies *the head of the wood*, built not many years ago at a delightful retreat by the Marquis of Huntly, in a place everywhere shaded by woods, and suitable for fishing, fowling, and the hunting of stags and does. Lower down, as we skirt the bank, the river Tanar enters the Dee; it rises on the ridges of the lofty nountains that form the boundary between Angus and Mar. Its banks are crowned with an immense wood of tall firs. Then follows the parish called Birse, which extends from the river to the source of the stream named the Feugh, where in former years a great forest of birch-trees abundantly satisfied the needs of the lower district; but now having been entirely cut down through the carelessness of those concerned, it is slowly growing up again without any injury to the land, which is very well adapted for this. Now Mar has the Dee as the boundary that separates it from Mearns, the nearest province on the south; Mearns even crossing the river takes away from Mar the parish called Banchory Devenick, where not far from the bank stands the Castle of Crathes. The Baron Thomas Burnet, proprietor of the ground, has by care and skill subdued the genius of the place, for by planting firs and other trees of many kinds he has covered the forbidding crags, laid it out with gardens, and clothed it with pleasance. As we descend, next follows Drum Castle, distant a mile from the river, in a rugged and rocky place, and excellently equipped with buildings and gardens. It has the Baron Alexander Irvine who is of ancient and famous lineage and is Chief of his clan as its owner. There is nothing further of note until the river passes under the bridge. But in the upper district, beyond the mouth of the river Gairn, there is the tract cabled Cromar, separated by mountains from the whole neighbourhood. On the west, Morven, a mountain loftier than the rest, and the forest of Kilblene [Culblean] form its limit; the other parts are bounded by mountains in no way remarkable. But though it reaches the Dee, yet nowhere has it less fertile land than where it is nearest to the river, for in those plains there is no place for corn crops or grass; for all is uncultivated and wild, heather-clad moorland. But beyond a mile or two from the river the aspect of matters is different: within the said mountains a rich, level country spreads out, not into any extensive plains, but marked with numerous hills, and entirely devoted to corn, thus forming the granary of all the neighbours. Everything here is excellent, everything seasonable. Divided into five parishes, it acknowledges various proprietors, and, what may surprise you, there are no castles in it, and no noteworthy country-houses, nothing in short except the

ruins of one or two castles, yet it is extremely well cultivated. Immediately next to it is Aboyne, which gives the titles of a Parliamentary Baron to the son of the Marquis of Huntly; and in its vicinity is the Loch of Auchlossin in a valley, where there is cultivated land. On the river is situated Kincardin, a village with a church, on the king's highway by which the mountains are crossed. Three miles below this the Canny Burn falls into the Dee. The course of this stream is pleasant and fertile. It abounds in pearl-bearing shells, and at its mouth touches Banchory, already mentioned by us.

The river Don, which surpasses the Dee in the fertility of its land as much as it is unequal to that river in size, rises in the ridges of the mountains that separate Strathavon from Mar, and in a shallow channel intersects the valley called Strathdon. After being enlarged by many streams it receives the Nochty burn at Innernochty, the Deskry a little below, and the Bucket on the opposite bank, where the Castle of Innerbucket stands. This tract is rich in grass, and corn crops are not lacking. Throughout its whole course this river is not rapid like the Dee, but, with generally placid waves and in various meanderings, waters a great deal of land. It is here and there confined by steep mountain defiles. Not far from its northern bank is the Castle of Kildrummy, an ancient stronghold, the work, it is believed, of the kings, but it is not placed in fertile soil, though the plains in the vicinity are productive. That the founders set about building a town is shown by the name of Burrowstoun, which signifies a town or burgh; and the castle is marked by a strong wall and numerous massive towers, being safe against force in that age. It is the principal seat of the Earl of Mar in this quarter. As we skirt the border of the river, we come to a church and parish called Forbes, which I did not intend to mention were it not that, as history records, the original founder of a family very celebrated in these borders had his seat here. His descendants are very strong in this locality, as far as the source of the Don, and not only here, but spreading out into various branches in prolific descent, they have produced many families which in the lower parts of the district are held in honour for their wealth and birth, all tracing their origin to one house, whose Chiefs, though they would yield to few in antiquity of lineage or in number of offshoots, have, being far removed from modern ambition, remained content with the rank of Parliamentary Barons, the dignity conferred on them at the very first. At this place Mar, crossing the mountain chain, appears to take the parish of Clatt and the Castle of Drumminor, with the estates of the Parliamentary Baron of Forbes, from Garrioch and Strathbogie. But the Don, from which I made a digression, after being obstructed a little by narrow passes, now free and flowing gently through a wide and fertile valley receives the river Leochel, on which Craigievar Castle and the parochial village of Alford are situated. After traversing four miles it is confined by the defiles of Bennachie with their wild rocks and crags, but entering the level ground, discloses

a wide and charming plain. Here is seen Monimosk, a castle of the Forbeses, where formerly there was a Priory, as they call it, whose estates having been appropriated for private uses, the house also has disappeared. In a different direction, away from the river is seen Cluny Castle, and not far from this, Mulcal, a strong and well-built castle, a seat of the Frasers who derive the titles of Parliamentary Baron from it. As we descend the river, Kemnay and Fettyrneir are reached on opposite banks, where the stream is again confined by narrows, nor is it freed until it reaches Innerurie, where Mar is contracted, and all the way after that has the Don as its limit. Here, turning to the south, on receiving the Urie, and with its windings intersecting the best cultivated plains in all these provinces, first it passes Kintore, a village of note on the king's highway, near which a castle of the Earl Marischal, called Hall of Forest, stands, and again bending its channel to the east, it wanders slow and tortuous through the wide and highly productive plains called those of Fintry, no longer obstructed by mountains, but yet pouring its flood within high banks not to be compared with the said plains, and mingles with the sea several miles further down, though owing to the sandy bed its mouth is impassable for ships. Between the mouths of these rivers there are three miles more or less of sandy shore.

ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen has two names, and also two towns. It is situated at the mouth of either river, the town that is called New Aberdeen on the Dee, and the other, with the name of Old Aberdeen on the Don, at an interval of a mile more or less. Here the cathedral church by good luck escaped sacrilegious hands. It was stripped of its leaden roof, a damage that slates make good in some fashion at the present day. While the dignity and office of bishop flourished, his see was here, and the land near the town belonged to him. Now everything is so changed that the bishop's palace has not been spared, and even the stones, after its destruction, have found no rest. A truly royal college was built here in the year 1521 by Bishop William Elphinstone, who spared no expense, converting ample revenues and lands to its use in perpetuity. Hardly, however, surviving so great a task, he made provision for the masters and their stipends, and for all those whose services were necessary. An alms-house for old men, which he meditated, he entrusted to the executors of his will, bequeathing money, and the work, through the care of his successor, was not overlooked. The river Don near the sea is spanned by a bridge of one bow or arch, but that a very great one, well and strongly constructed. The builder is unknown, which is strange, considering that the bridge of Dee gives similar information in more than one place, so different are the dispositions of men. It is unnecessary to mention that at the bridge and a little above it a stone weir has been skilfully constructed across the breadth of the river-bed, to form a fishing cruive, from which there arises a noted and profitable trade in salmon.

New Aberdeen, built on three hills in a pretty high position, is approached from all sides by an ascent. Its outskirts spread into the level ground in many places, like suburbs. King Gregory about the year 890, attracted by the convenience of the place, bestowed on it rights and immunities, and adorned it with a palace, which was afterwards gifted to the Church and dedicated to the use of the Trinitarian Friars. It is shown that a mint stood there by the existence of coins struck in the same place. I remember seeing, when a youth, some of these which were preserved by a citizen in proof of the fact. But while its circumstances were still humble, the town was confined to the suburb which is called the Green; afterwards, when its wealth increased, it extended to the nearest hills. It provided itself with houses, streets, churches, a town-house, and whatever else was necessary for the requirements of a city. It elected magistrates and set up a form of government which it meant to be nearest to an aristocracy, and conducted a trade by sea. As the number of the citizens was augmented by this, it secured the distinction of becoming the seat of the justiciary of the shire, the Sheriff's court being fixed there. A college was founded by Earl George Keith, Marischal of the kingdom, who bought and turned to that use the house of the Franciscans in the year 1593, but with such slender beginnings that, had not the generosity of pious men come to its aid, it would already have failed. The harbour is distant a mile from the city, where the channel of the river runs in a straight line, and the town is a little to the left, but when the tide advances all the space up to the quay is covered with water, and so an entrance is open for smaller ships. The larger vessels discharge their burdens at the harbour. Before the present disorders in the State the citizens endeavoured to extend the quay along the whole sea-side, and the foundations of the work were laid with that object in view. But they were prevented by the outbreak of war, and the work was stopped but not dropped. A castle on a hill which has its name from the building was many years since destroyed, as it was a menace to freedom. Not very long ago an attempt was made to fortify the town for military purposes, but unsuccessfully, as the nature of the ground is opposed to this. Overagainst the town, and in sight of it, the famous salmon fishery is carried on, from which no small gain is derived by the citizens. Here the agrarian law of Lycurgus obtains: the whole fishery is divided into lots of which an individual can possess only one. If a second lot falls to his share, whether by inheritance or otherwise, one or the other must be given up. At the second milestone the river is crossed by a fine bridge of seven arches strongly and durably built of freestone, the work of Bishop Gavin Dunbar. Quite near the town on the west, at the base of a low hill which has its name from the Women, there flows a copious spring of the clearest water, but acid and of an iron taste. It immediately falls into a neighbouring burn. From the test of experience it is believed to be a cure for bowel complaints, and to possess qualities similar to those of

the waters of Spa in Belgium, and on this account both these waters and those have a common name. They are efficacious for the same diseases. Some medical men of our country have written about these waters of ours, and on ascertaining their virtues have committed their discoveries to paper. They are certainly pleasant to drink, and no one experiences any harm from the deepest draughts; but for washing linen clothes, or brewing ale, or for cooking they are altogether useless, and appear to have been reserved by nature for medical uses. The Universities of both towns have, besides philosophical courses, professors of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Mathematics, so that many of those who have inclination and ability for such studies resort thither. From these seats of learning numerous men of eminence and of usefulness to the State have gone forth; of whom many have spent and are spending a not inglorious life abroad, but their names I modestly spare. Some are sufficiently well known from their writings; others are content to remain unnoticed, since they shrink—and may they continue to shrink—from the itching habit of scribbling, too common in this age.

These remarks that follow I did not transmit to the printer at all, as they are not to the purpose.

Many things discouraged me from putting my hand to the pen: old age, which as it weakens the body has also such an effect that vigour of mind is usually shattered by it; and the bad faith of our nobles who some few years ago with fair promises to me regarding these studies led me to this. Though their stormy rule has ceased, still while arms are handled there cannot seem to be peace. Besides, I was hindered by the interruption of correspondence with the printer, who lives at Amsterdam, since there, as in our country, everything is in confusion and peace has hardly been restored. Among us there are contempt and indolent neglect of these studies. I was, however, moved by ties of country, and home, and all that is dearest, since to these districts I owe my birth. I was also induced by a desire to encourage others who are qualified for this, truly and faithfully to describe the districts in which they were born or spend their life, and not to have anything in their writings too extravagant or beyond the truth, nor make an elephant of a fly, a failing that most of us in relating our affairs are subject to. The true, faithful and full description of our districts remains untouched. Our Boece neglected this, and turned aside to marvels, in most of which, as the truth has been thrown overboard, there is nothing marvellous. And Buchanan passes it lightly by. Now I must be pardoned by the nobility and gentry of these shires if I have not made sufficiently honourable mention of their lineage, their estates, and their castles. They should understand that I have been restricted by limits, and ought not to have dwelt at length on those topics. My sole aim has been to shake off the lethargy of our country-

men who are fitted for these studies. However uninteresting these descriptions may perhaps appear to readers, as containing too little history, still if they know the localities, or use the map, their aversion will be mitigated.

Another piece as follows:

Many things discouraged me from putting my hand to the pen: old age, which as it weakens the body has also such an effect that vigour of mind is usually shattered by it; and the bad faith of those nobles who some few years ago with fair promises led me to these studies. The printer has as yet sent to me nothing of what, induced by persistent requests, I had caused to be given to him in a half-finished state. In our country there is indolent neglect of these studies, since peace is not sufficiently assured. I have, however, on compulsion granted this to the entreaties and wishes of my friends, of those especially who were in a position to bid and even command me. I was also moved by a desire to kindle the zeal of our countrymen who are qualified for this undertaking, so that they may truly and faithfully describe the districts in which they were born, or from which they are not far distant, and not say anything too extravagant, a failing that most of us in relating our affairs are subject to. Many things well worthy of being known are as yet untouched. Our Boece, leaving the description of districts untouched, has turned aside to marvels, in most of which, as the truth has been thrown overboard, there is nothing marvellous. With Herodotus he all but ascribes our origin to the gods, so that some faults of his are disclosed in his history that have roused against him many writers who bore ill-will to us. And I wish that Buchanan, if I may be permitted to say it about so great a man, had kept what he has written in the first three books of his history separate, as a sort of supplement to the work itself, and had not indulged in such lofty conceits that even to foreign readers he appears to have gone over from the historian to the partisan, passing the description of the kingdom rapidly and lightly by. I venture solemnly to declare, as now an old man, what, when a young man, I gathered in conversation with old men, that there is little sincerity to be found in our history from the death of James v., that is from the year 1542, so much confusion reigns among us; and our affairs, very many of which have been committed to writing with so little fidelity, through excessive party zeal, must await Truth the daughter of Time yet concealed. Now I must be pardoned by our nobles if I have not made sufficiently honourable mention of their lineage, their estates, and their castles. They should understand that I have been restricted by the limits of a summary, and ought not to have dwelt at length on those topics. My sole aim in this description has been to shake off the lethargy of our countrymen who are qualified for these studies, and with this example—let me use the word without boasting—to lead

the way. However uninteresting these descriptions may perhaps appear to readers, as containing too little history, still, if they know the localities, or use the map, their aversion will be mitigated.

NOTES to the Map of ABERDEENSHIRE and BANFFSHIRE.

In this Map we show that tract of Scotland which runs out very far to the east, bounded by the rivers Dee and Spey and by the sea. It comprises the two sheriffdoms of Aberdeen and Banff stretching in their entirety on the other side of the Grampian mountains to the north. The country has a sufficiently healthy and mild climate, bestowed by the neighbouring ocean and the numerous rivers. It suffices for its own wants in herds and crops, and largely supplies the necessities of others. Of old the whole was shaggy with woods which have now retreated to pathless places, while their subsequent growth is hindered by pasturage and sowing; consequently the people who are some distance away from those woods make provision from the neighbouring Norway for building and other purposes. There is no need of firewood, for the earth is bituminous, and divots and peats are in abundance, and furnish excellent fuel, not only when they are dug on the surface of the ground, but at a depth of a fathom or two, almost always where formerly the woods were thick, as is shown by the roots and large trunks which are often taken out. This country was of old divided into certain districts, Mar, Buchan, Garioch, Formartine, Boyne, Enzie, Strathisla, and Strathbogie, of which at the present day the traces and names remain, but it would be difficult to determine the strict boundaries of all of them. The inhabitants are the most warlike and the most cultured of all the Scots who have their abodes beyond the Grampian range. The more notable rivers are the Dee, which flowing from the low hills called Scairsoch along the Grampians, and often cleaving its way through them, and running in a straight course to the east, enters the sea at Aberdeen, after being joined by many streams of less note, and spanned by a great bridge of excellent workmanship; the Don, which descending from the mountains of Strathdon pursues the same course as the Dee, but with many playful windings, and likewise mingles with the ocean two miles from the Dee; at its mouth it is crossed by a wide bridge of one arch; the Ythan, which with a short course, rolling slowly through the plains, is affected by the tide higher up than any river in these districts; the Ugie, consisting of two streams named the Inner and the Nearer Ugie, which unite and intersect Buchan, flowing into the sea at Inverugie; the Deveron, which, rising in the hills of the small pastoral district of Cabrach, receiving the Bogie at Strathbogie and the Isla a little below on the left, and flowing to the west-north-west, ends at Banff;

the Spey, which taking its rise in the ridge of Badenoch, flowing in its course towards the west-north-west, and measuring the whole length of Badenoch, being there enlarged by many rivers, waters Strathspey, where receiving the Dulnain and further down on the right the Avon, it runs with a very swift current, and forming the boundary of Moray loses its waters below the splendid mansion of the Marquis of Huntly called Bog of Gicht.

A Description of the two Shires of ABERDEEN and BANFF.

I begin a description of the two Shires which lie bounded on the south by a part of the Grampian mountains and by the river Dee from its very source, on the west by the course of the noble and rapid river Spey, on the north by a part of the great bay whose ancient name was Varar, now the Moray Frith, and on the east by the open sea; and if in this description I exert myself more than in that of the other districts of the kingdom, I must be pardoned, since to this quarter I owe my birth, my education, my position, and all that is dearer than these; still I shall have to say nothing beyond the truth (to which in these matters I have paid court), on a subject thoroughly well known to me. These localities, though beyond the Roman limits, were not altogether unknown to the acute Alexandrian geographer, who in rude fashion, but not far from the actual truth, describes the shores and the situation of the lands. The inhabitants he calls Taezali, and the furthest cape to the east, now Buchan Ness, the Taezalum Promontorium, a name quite unknown to our writers. Our countrymen from the first divided the whole of this tract into various parts with distinctive names. They are Mar, Lower and Upper (now Mar, Cromar, Strathdee and Braemar); beyond that, Garrioch, and likewise north of these, Buchan all along the shore; and there are Boyne, Enzie reaching to the Spey, and above, in the inland parts, Strathbogie, Strathisla, Balvany, Strathavon and some others which I will mention in good time. Those of them that have *strath* prefixed derive their names from the rivers that flow through them; for that word in the ancient language means a district intersected by a river; but he who traces the reason for the names of the rest will not throw away his labour in play. The boundaries of many of them also are uncertain. At the present day the whole of this dominion is divided into two shires, which have their names from the towns where justice is administered: they are Aberdeen and Banff. The climate is temperate and healthy, though to those unaccustomed to it, and natives of a warmer country, somewhat cold; but this is mended by the great abundance of fuel, though there is never any use for stoves. The winters are mild, which is due in a great measure to the surrounding

ocean. They are rarely snowy; the rains are more trying, and this too is due to the sea. These features are a wonder to foreign sailors who come here, especially Swedes, Danes, Poles, and Prussians, in whose countries the land throughout the whole winter is stiff with hard frost, and lies hidden. The inland districts rise into numerous mountains, which however are pastoral. The river Dee cuts the Grampians, of which a portion left by the river on the north divides into several ranges, and elevates the localities that are more distant from the sea into mountainous country. But the lower grounds and those that stretch along the seaside are softer, and clear of mountains.

Buchan in the whole of its wide extent, spreading entirely into plains and hills, knows no mountains. Nor in all the kingdom will it be equalled for low-lying land and immunity from mountains. The violence of the winds is somewhat disturbing, and, of these, the north wind brings a cold and often snowy air. The south wind is variable, the west always clear, but the north-west is the worst of all in violence, with cold and snow. The dispositions of the inhabitants, as regards the humbler class or the dregs of the population, incline as a rule to the pursuit of agriculture; or they devote themselves to the meaner trades, which they practise with little success; some, however, rise from this position. But those of the better class, or of distinguished birth, citizens also and dwellers in towns, are trained in letters from their earliest years. These studies they continue, and when their ability and intellect have increased, a foreign education, especially in France, a nation friendly to and always beloved by them, is to their mind. Trade is left to citizens and townspeople. The better classes, greatly to their hurt, despise it as unsuitable to their birth, whence comes poverty or the pursuit of arms, which they have practised in many places abroad for many years with distinction. For being of keen and fiery genius, whether they serve the Muses or Mars they make no little headway; those whose time of life has grown cool prefer ease at home and a country life in their mansion-houses to a city life, so that the towns are few, and these are of very little importance, with the exception of Aberdeen alone, though still the whole country would be thickly enough populated, did not inaccessible or pathless tracts prevent this. But neither do the townspeople really escape this brand of idleness, since they do not pay so much attention to merchandise or trade as they might easily do.

Now, before I proceed further, I have thought it necessary to tell in some prefatory remarks how amid these everlasting dissensions of a factious nobility, and the ambition and avarice of the clergy, which the nobles misused for their own advantage, the Sovereigns were allowed to be safe. It will, then, be worth knowing. As James v. was sufficiently yielding (for I do not speak of the previous time), the reformed religion began to strike root. The queen, the heiress to the throne, was carried off into France by those who favoured the French, and the regency of the kingdom was handed over to the Earl of Arran, who was the nearest

heir to the throne. He gave up this office to Mary of Lorraine, widow of James v. She opposed the Reformation, and seeing the Reformers preparing for war, she summoned French soldiers and defended herself against force. In the meantime James, afterwards Earl of Moray, had grown up, and came forward as leader of the Reformers, summoning the English to his aid until the French should be expelled from the kingdom. Then, on the death of the queen regent, he hurried into France, to see what policy Queen Mary, now a widow through the death of Francis II., would adopt. Should she be more inclined to France than to the turbulent government of Scotland, he was prepared to seek the chief place for himself. History tells how she, on her return, conducted herself. All his actions abundantly testify that he burned with constant desire for royal power, and had not speedy slaughter disturbed his plans, which were not yet ready, beyond doubt he would have ventured everything in order that a way to the throne might lie open for him. The Earl of Athol before him had laid a plot for James I., in the opinion of those who judge honestly, with far better reasons, which it would be too long to insert here; but the bastard Moray's reason was not calculated to exhibit to usurpers any model of what is right. In former ages no one outside of the royal family coveted the throne; the power of the Douglases, excessive and formidable to the kings as it was, did not come up to this, nor that conspiracy which caused the death of James III., but through the services of the same men the sceptre was handed over to his son. The nobles came into frequent collision with each other, panting to decide who should flourish in the greatest favour, and thus a pure line of true and royal blood was continued to our time.

Here perhaps the reader will wonder how amid such horrors of factions, which were the result of the ambition of the nobles, it was permitted to the king, young and incapable of preventing these proceedings, to be safe. The factious nobles came into collision with each other, whence arose all evils to all who mixed themselves up with the factions, but it never occurred to any one in these, or in former times, to make any attempt against the kings or their thrones; so that the royal house, being always preserved, has reached our time. Civil wars often raged in the royal family, and civil wars dethroned kings. Sometimes the lawful kings were banished, and usurpers reigned for a time, but on the removal of these by war or plots, everything came back to the legitimate sovereigns.

But let us now traverse the several parts. To begin with Banff: the small district of Strathavon now Stradown, the ancestral property of the Marquises of Huntly, is situated on the course of the river Avon, which Timothy Pont, who surveyed the whole of these parts, told me is the clearest and has the purest water of all the rivers in this kingdom. But no proof of valuable soil can be derived from that, for it is very poor, with scanty crops, which in some years hardly ripen, and therefore the inhabitants place their greatest hope in pasturage, which never dis-

appoints them. The Avon from the ridges of the rugged and snowy mountain called Bin Awen, issuing from a small loch, after a course of a few miles receives the Bulg burn, flowing from a loch of the same name. Then it struggles rather than flows through rocky and broken ground, receiving many burns from all sides until it receives the Livet, and this stream and that other one on the right; now increased in water, it falls into the Spey, flowing northward in its whole course. At its junction with the Livet are the ruins of the old Castle of Drimmin, and at a short distance from it . The rest of the locality is occupied by country cottages. Neither this district nor Balvany, which follows, reaches the Spey, for the tract of Strathspey, which belongs to Morayshire, intervenes. Balvany has a somewhat kindlier soil, but it is all rough with mountains. It is intersected by the Fiddich and some other unimportant burns, and derives its name from the Danes who settled in this locality. For *bal* means a town or village, to which is added *van* for *dan* by a slight transmutation of letters, a change common in the ancient language. In it is Mortullich, several centuries ago the chief seat of the Bishops of Aberdeen, now a parish church. Balvany Castle, a noble and beautifully situated pile, is the capital of the domain. But Achindoun Castle and the upper part of the Fiddich are situated in wooded glens, and the inhabitants are hardly reckoned in the district, since they are under the Marquises of Huntly. This river mingles with the Spey, and is the last of any importance that augments its waters. For the Isla, a river that rises in the neighbourhood, after a course of some miles in this district, enters the tract to which it gives its own name. There are here, besides, many country-houses occupied by men of the better class, to enumerate which in this compendious description we must not linger. The whole of this domain, down from the time of James, our second king of that name, that is from the year , belonged to the Stuart Earls of Athol. He presented his uterine brother with it. This line failing, the Parliamentary Barons of Saltoun claimed it by a money bargain; from them by the same right it passed to the Inneses. Now the Earl of Rothes has it by right of purchase. Where now the mountains begin to disappear, Strath Isla extends to the banks of that small river, which turning its course first to the north, then to the east, enters the Deveron a little above Rothiemay, afterwards to be mentioned. This district with its fertile soil is rich in both corn crops and grass, being greatly benefited by the lime of which there is here on all sides an immense supply. The inhabitants are actively employed in burning this, both for their own use and for the convenience of their neighbours in building, whence they make daily profit. They also carry on a trade in linen webs of rather fine yarn. Keith, a village with a church on the river-bank with its stated weekly market, owing to the convenience of the spot, attracts the hill-men from the higher grounds to sell or barter their wares. All this district, which is divided among various proprietors, is inhabited by many gentlemen of lower rank. It is separated

from Strathbogie by the lofty mountain Ballach, and from Enzie, the next district, by the range of low hills named from a burn Altmore.

The Spey on the west, the bay of the sea called Varar (now the Moray Frith) on the north, and Boyne up to the small town of Cullen on the east, form the boundaries of Enzie, in common speech Ein Yee. Devoted entirely to corn crops, it never disappoints the husbandman's hopes, but it produces scanty grass. This district does not yield to the neighbouring Moray in fertility of soil; it is beaten, however, in garden fruits, through the fault of the inhabitants rather than the nature of the soil. Here in the absence of lime the fields near the sea are manured with seaweed, of which a great quantity is thrown upon the beach by the advance of the tide twice a day. Servants, noting the hours, are in attendance, and lest any of it should be lost they drag back the fugitive seaweed at ebb-tide, plunging into the waves in the tempestuous winter, even at night. On the river-bank is situated Bog of Gicht, an elegant and spacious castle built to a great height, a mansion to which, whether as regards pleasure or utility, nothing is wanting. It is surrounded with charming gardens and an extensive park, which is enclosed with a strong wall, and divided also by walls into four different parts for the rearing of deer, of which there is abundance here of two kinds. The place has its name from its somewhat low-lying situation and shady wood. In former years it was splendidly enlarged by the Marquis of Huntly, the proprietor of this place, as of the whole district. Between this and Boyne, the adjoining district, once lay a small wood adorned with tall oaks of immense girth even when I was a young man; but now the whole has been cut down, and the oak has again grown up, mixed with pointed-leaved birch and other trees.

Strathbogie is a wide and ancient barony, now raised into an earldom by King James. It is intersected by the Bogie and the Deveron, and in it they unite. It has numerous burns and rivulets, all of which are very beneficial to the fertility of the soil, both for harvests and for grasses. In the olden time it was divided into forty village settlements, which the ancient language called *daachs*, to each of which so much land was allotted as could be tilled with four ploughs every year. Nor was that a small extent of ground. Since it is the practice among us, when the crops are cut down, to work the ploughs during the whole winter to the month of March when the sowing begins, but with no cessation till May is far advanced, at the present day, with all the woods felled, and all the land from which there is hope of a crop turned to tillage, all the ploughs have been more than doubled. Fine linen webs manufactured here are specially commended, so that among all the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts who are not brought up to this pursuit, webs from this district have name and fame. Hence arises no small profit to the inhabitants, who attend all the summer fairs with them. Of oxen, particularly those fattened on grass for the mart, of sheep, and of horses also for country needs there is the requisite abundance, and likewise for the supply of the

markets. Most of the inhabitants are the relatives, and all are the dependants of the Marquis of Huntly, now for several centuries the proprietor of this district. The Castle of Strathbogie, whence the district has its name, pleasantly situated at the junction of the said rivers, is the capital of the district. It has extensive and delightful gardens, and before the door the Deveron is crossed by a stone bridge.

The inhabitants of all these districts and localities that I mention are vigorous, active, and industrious, and would make excellent soldiers if they had practice and training. But let me confess the truth, for I must not spare my clansmen, in peace and war alike, neglecting the Muses they have always paid more court to Mars.

Additions to this district are Rothiemay and its castle with the church adjoining it, situated three miles below Strathbogie on the same river, and formerly a part of the same tract. It was the ancestral property of the Parliamentary Barons of Saltoun, but has now come to the Gordons. At the source of the Deveron lies a stretch of low-lying country among mountains. Another rivulet with the name of the Black burn, which one might call the Melas (black) here joins the still tiny Deveron, and the two by doubling the volume of water form a stream equal to an ordinary river. Cabrach is the name of the locality, which is entirely devoted to grass and pasturage, here luxuriating wonderfully. During the summer it has numerous shielings, but the people as a rule remove in winter.

The small district of Boyne yields to none of the rest in the fertility and general character of its soil where it is on the sea-coast, but this is not the case with the inland portions. It stretches along the shore from Enzie to the mouth of the Deveron. At the entrance to the district is Cullen, which is of considerable antiquity. It enjoys the rights of a town, but as it has no proper harbour it is hardly worthy of the name of a village. Its sole recommendations are its productive land and the mansion of the Earl of Finlater, whose family abandoned the Castle of Finlater, built on a rock in the sea, and removed hither, attracted by the amenity of the situation. They have extensive and rich estates in the neighbourhood. Farther eastward on the shore, halfway to Banff, stands a very beautiful castle named the Crag of Boyne, whose proprietor bears the title of the whole district. He is a baron and is of ancient lineage. The town of Banff, the capital of this shire, is situated at the mouth of the said river, but is not of great importance, as the river is harbourless, and exposed to the north-west wind, so that occasionally its channel is changed. There are the remains of a castle. The citizens are few, and being unequal to trading by sea they labour the fields near the town. There is also a salmon fishery of some note.

It is followed by Buchan, a large and wide-stretching province beginning at the head of the Moray Frith, and reaching Buchan Ness where that Frith commences; on the east it lies along the sea to a great distance. Inland its boundaries are uncertain. Some think that

it should be continued to the river Don; others make it end at the Ythan, naming the rest Formartine. I know an old barony of that name, which after being held by various proprietors disappeared with the name. On the route by which one goes from Buchan Ness to Strathbogie, there are certainly some places that are assigned to no district, but have their names from their own parish churches, such as Ochterles and Abirkirdir, with Frendraught, a castle of the Crichtons. There are also some others. But the whole of Buchan is occupied by plains or hills, and it is all dedicated to the plough, being rich in cattle and sheep, and intersected by numerous streams. The river Ugie comes from two sources, and both streams have the same name, distinguished by the addition of Outer and Inner. After flowing ten miles they unite and lose their waters in the sea. But the Ythan has not a long course, and is enlarged by many streams; it is far richer in water than the Ugie, and likewise mingles with the sea below the village of Newburgh. Flowing through level land, it meets the tide further up than all the rest of the rivers in these shires, but sandy beaches injure the harbour, which is entered only by smaller ships.

But to return to the point from which I made a digression: seven miles above Banff, a little way from the Deveron, on a stream of its own name, is Turriff, a pleasant village with a church. It is very well suited for falconry, and with its open plains or hills so thoroughly adapted for hunting that there is no place in these shires, and hardly in others, equal to it. Six miles south of that is seen on the banks of the Ythan the magnificent and spacious mansion of the Earls of Dunfermline called Fivie. The whole course of the river is occupied with the country-houses and castles of barons and gentlemen of lower rank. On the road turning northward from the mouth of the same river first is situated Slains, consisting of the walls of the ruined castle of the Earl of Errol, who removed from thence on building a mansion on the peninsula of Bowness, by the rocky shore.

Peterhead is situated just at Buchan Ness in a place suitable for carrying on a trade by sea, and convenient for a harbour, if industry were shown. But the breakwater which once existed is now almost in ruins. Nor is any effort made to remedy this, but the splendid advantages of the situation are altogether neglected. It once belonged to the Abbey of Deer; now it acknowledges the Earl Marischal as its proprietor. Proceeding two miles from thence we come to Innerugie on the shore, a large and noble castle, the principal seat of a great and ancient barony, and the property of the said earl. After Buchan Ness is passed, and twelve miles from the same, Fraserburgh is seen. Fifty years ago the noble knight and baron Sir Alexander Fraser founded the town, enlarged it with liberties granted by the king, and also at great expense built a stone sea-wall, first in a somewhat unsuitable place, and then transferring the works elsewhere, made the harbour, which is now much used, and increases the prosperity of the town.

Above that castle, in the inland district on the Ugie are the ruins, or the site of the ruins, of the ancient and wealthy Abbey of Deer, a name signifying *oak* in the ancient language, as is also remarked by Bede, who however mentions not this, but another abbey of the same name. This one of ours belonged to the Cistercian Order. I have in my house a parchment charter stamped with the seal of William Cuming, Earl of Buchan, from which it distinctly appears that he either founded the abbey or was among the first to make a gift of lands to it. It stood in a sunken valley shaded by woods on all sides. In my early youth I saw the church, the house, the monks' cells, pleasant gardens, and other objects almost intact. But now the very stones have been carried away, and the plough is triumphant. King James presented George, Earl Marischal, with this abbey, when sending him to Denmark as a Commissioner for the betrothal of Queen Anne. He experienced, however, more loss than gain from this. Beyond the Ythan as far as the Don, nothing of note presents itself save the numerous castles and mansions of gentlemen of lower rank, many of whom are called barons; or where they are not found, the cottages of the peasantry occupy almost the whole countryside. Of idle land there is very little or none. Through a lapse of memory I said that there are no mountains in this province; there is one—they call it Mormond—which is a little higher than the rest of the land, but it is not equal in size to a moderate inland hill. But there is an extraordinary abundance of cattle and sheep, and the land is as it were completely clothed with crops, which frequently supply the wants of others. A trade is carried on with those farther south, and every year corn is conveyed even to Leith. The inhabitants, following the genius of the soil, are energetic husbandmen, but are inactive in trading by sea. Timber for buildings is brought from Norway, and if this source of supply were to fail they would be in an evil plight; so deadly hostile to forests were our ancestors that, where all places some centuries ago bristled with woods down to the very shores, the people now suffer from scarcity.

Garioch or Garviach, in common speech Gheriach, is enclosed between Strathbogie, Buchan and Mar, nowhere touching the sea. The origin of the name is unknown. In the ancient language *garve* means rough, rocky, uneven land, and *ach* a plain or level ground. This does not correspond with the configuration of the district, which, watered by two rivers and many burns, is entirely situated in a valley. It expands in fruitful hills, with a rich and seasonable harvest always responsive to the husbandman's prayers. The mountain Bennachie bounds it along its length almost wholly, on the south. This mountain rising to seven tops shows itself conspicuous to those who sail along the coast, for all the lower grounds are level. The river Urie, rising in a gentle ridge not far from the Castle of Gartly, flowing through a barren valley, struggling amid the broken defiles of two mountains, and reaching the plains, cuts its centre with its uneven and winding channel, and joins the Don at the little town of Innerurie. At the base of Bennachie, and measuring its

length, the Gadie burn mingles with the same river two miles above the mouth of the Urie. Here there is no lack of agreeable hunting of hares; there is abundance of waterfowls, partridges, lapwings and other birds, but grass is rather scarce. One mile above the village called Inche there is a hill rounded on every side, of moderate height, and adjacent to no mountains in the neighbourhood, all green with rich grass. On its very top remain the ruins of a castle, the work of King Gregory I., where also he died. I should hardly refer to this were it not that I am reminded by the story of sheep feeding there that are remarkable for gilded teeth. I remember seeing some of their gums marked with gilded teeth. Hence the story of the common people, which deceived our historian Boece, that this hill is rich in veins of gold. But any one who carefully examines the place will see that there is not even a suspicion of any metal, so completely is the nature of the ground opposed to this. It seems rather to be due to the grass, and yet I am not satisfied with this explanation, for while the pasture is free to all, why does the peculiarity occur so rarely, and only in a few cases? Innerurie lies where the Urie falls into the Don, and is a place of some antiquity, rejoicing in burghal immunities, as they call them, but as it is in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, it hardly occupies the rank of a moderate village. It is situated on the road leading from that town to Elgin in Moray, and in former centuries was all shaded by woods of which not a vestige now remains; it is all open. Not far from this, King Robert, the first of that name, routed in battle Comyn, Earl of Buchan, who had rebelled against him. Pursuing him in his flight the king devastated Buchan. This happened about the year 13 . Afterwards Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar, in a sanguinary battle at the village of Harlaw in the vicinity, defeated Donald of the Isles, who trusted in the might of the Hebrides and was laying all the country waste. Our annals tell that this occurred in the year 1411. The greatest part of the district was united to the Earldom of Mar, and at the present day adds to the earl's titles.

Mar (a name whose derivation none can tell) in its lower part, nearest the sea, is narrowed by the rivers Dee and Don, but in the upper parts it extends beyond the one and the other. It is remarkable for its length, but very unequal in its breadth. He who describes those rivers and their tributary rivulets will have told almost everything about it, so much do the inland parts abound in mountains and moors; for the Dee, cutting its way through the Grampians from its source to its mouth, where they end in hills, and leaving no small portion of them on the right, renders this province mountainous and in very many places unfit for cultivation. But all that it yields to the sickle is of excellent quality, and is cut down always in seasonable autumns. These mountains are fairly rich in herds of cattle, in flocks of fine sheep, whose flesh is of the most agreeable flavour, in horses for country work, and in goats on the higher grounds. In this, of all the districts described by me the wool is far the best. It is praised for the whiteness, softness

and fineness of the fibre, and is eagerly sought after. But these advantages do not compensate for the loss caused by a useless soil. The air is salubrious, the inhabitants are vigorous, shrewd, and frugal people. The soil being arid and not sufficiently fruitful sharpens their wits. The Dee has its source near the range of low mountains called Scarsach which separate Upper Mar, or Bra of Mar, from Badenoch, at a lofty mountain which they call Bini-Vroden. Receiving the Gadi burn it runs a little to the south-east, but immediately bending again to the east, hindered by almost no windings, though confined by high mountains on either bank, flowing swift, clear and free from mud, it mingles with the sea at New Aberdeen, as it is called, after passing under a bridge when now very near the town. At Innerey, so called from the Ey burn, seven miles from its source, it first meets cultivation. Then, augmented with the water that many large rivers bring down from the mountains, it washes on the right Castletown (you might say *the city of the fort*), a mansion of the Earl of Mar, built in the style of a castle, with the neighbouring church. Then on the right is Abirzeldie, also a castle, where the valley is called Strathdee. Unless you add Glengairn, named from the river on which it is situated, the rest of the countryside is taken up with country cottages. Here the crop is scanty, as the valley of the Dee is contracted by mountains; but forests of tall firs are not lacking, which would be purchased with much gold in the lower districts. One mile below Abirgeldie is a lofty mountain, near the bank of the river, adjoining no other, though very many indeed come near it, and entirely clothed on every side with wood. Its summits and rocks are occupied by a beautiful forest of immense evergreen firs, and its slopes, down to the river and the plains, by a wood of birches and limes with tall and thickly-planted trees, so that one can see nothing of the whole mountain except the wood. Craig-Gewis is the name of the mountain, craig meaning *a rock* and gewis *fir*. Next to this is Glen Muick, a small valley deriving its name from the river which rises in a small loch of the same name, and, after a few miles, mingles with the Dee on the right, almost opposite the river Gairn. Below Glenmuick, on the same bank, the wood called Pananich presents itself. Its timber is largely conveyed to Aberdeen, but after being prepared for the use of the country-people, as entire trunks of trees for buildings can neither be brought down on the rough and stony road nor safely cast upon the very rapid river, though there is sufficient water. The pleasant Castle of Kean-na-kyll follows on the same bank. It was built some few years ago by the Marquis of Huntly at a delightful retreat shaded on all sides by woods, in a situation highly suitable for fishing, fowling, and the hunting of stags and does. Lower down, as we skirt the bank, the Taner burn enters the Dee. It rises in the ridges of the very high mountains that form the boundary between the province of Angus and Mar. Its banks are crowned with an immense forest of tall firs, which extend for many miles. Next to it is the parish called Birs, which runs from the Dee to

the source of the river called the Feuch, where in former years the wants of the neighbours were abundantly supplied by a forest of birch trees. It has now been cut down through the carelessness of those concerned, but is slowly growing up again, with no injury to the ground, which is very suitable for this. Now Mar has as its boundary the Dee, which separates it from the neighbouring province of Mearns; nay, Mearns, crossing the river at that place, takes away from it the parish called Banchory Dominick [Devenick], where not far from the bank in a rocky situation is Crathes Castle. The Baron Thomas Burnet, proprietor of the ground, has by care and skill subdued the genius of the place, for by planting firs and other trees with the hand, he has covered forbidding crags, laid out gardens, and clothed it with amenity. As we descend, next comes Drum Castle, distant a mile from the river, in a high and rugged situation, but of remarkably elegant aspect with its gardens. It has as its proprietor the Baron Alexander Irvine, who is of ancient and distinguished lineage, and Chief of his clan. Nothing further that could be referred to here is worth mentioning until the river passes under the bridge. But in the upper parts, beyond the mouth of the Gairn, there is the tract called Cromar, separated from the whole neighbourhood; on the west Morvin, a mountain higher than the rest, and the forest of Kilblene [Culblean] are its boundary. The district extends hardly more than four miles either in length or in breadth. Intersected by two rivers, and spreading out in hills or plains, it far surpasses the rest of Mar in fertility of soil, and is altogether devoted to corn, forming the granary of all the neighbours. Everything here is excellent, everything seasonable; and, what may surprise you, this productiveness does not reach the Dee, which is distant from the tract more than a mile, with moors and barren land lying between. Divided into four parish churches it acknowledges various proprietors. Next to it is Aboyne, which gives his titles as Parliamentary Baron to the son of the Marquis of Huntly. Near it in the next valley is the loch called Achlossin. At the river is situated Kincardine, a village with a church, on the king's highway, where they cross the mountains. It is eighteen miles from Aberdeen. Three miles below it the Canny Burn is received by the river Dee. The course of this burn is all pleasant, and all highly fertile. It abounds in pearl-bearing shells, and at its mouth touches Banchory, already mentioned by us.

The river Don, as it is unequal to the Dee in size and length, so surpasses that river in the productiveness of its lands. Rising in the mountain ridges that separate Strathavon from Mar, it intersects in a shallow channel the valley called Strathdon, and augmented by many rivulets receives the Nochty burn at the Church of Innernochty, the Deskry a little below, and on the opposite bank the Bucket. This tract is rich in grass, and suitable for pasturage, though corn crops are not lacking. At the Bucket burn it struggles amid mountain defiles. But in its whole course it is not rapid like the Dee; but watering a great deal of land with generally placid waves, it discloses fertile valleys.

While sometimes confined by mountains, it again gets wider in the plains. Below the Bucket, with Innerbucket a castle of the first name on it, stands on the left bank Kildrummy Castle, an ancient pile believed to be the work of the kings. It is strange that, with plains so near, it was placed in an unattractive situation overhung by barren mountains. But that its founders set about building a town is shown by the name Burroustoun, which signifies a town or burgh. With its strong wall and numerous massive towers, which have passages from one to another, it was safe against force in that age. It is now more commodious and attractive with new buildings, and is the principal seat of the Earls of Mar in this locality. As we skirt the bank of the Don, the Mosett burn flows into it, and, not far from this, the Church of Forbes is situated on the bank of the river, which I did not intend to mention were it not that, as our own annals tell, the original founder of the family of the Forbeses, from which I am descended on my mother's side, here killed a huge bear that was devastating the country round about; and the tokens of this exploit are borne on the shield of their clan by his descendants, who, spreading out into many branches, hold under their sway very many estates in these borders, from the source of this river, and throughout many localities in these shires. Here Mar, crossing the mountains, seems to take away from Garioch and Strathbogie the parish of Clatt and the castle of the Parliamentary Baron of Forbes named Drymminor. Now the Don, free from the defiles, flowing through a wide and fertile valley, receiving the river Leochel, and passing Alford, is again confined by the narrow passes of Bennachie after a distance of four miles, and amid these, rugged with rocks and crags, it bends to the south, and reaching the level ground, it once more flows in its own course eastward. This charming and fertile plain has Monimosk, a castle of the Forbeses. There formerly stood a priory of the same name, whose estates being turned to private uses, the house also disappeared. In a different direction, away from the river, is seen Cluny Castle, and, not far off, the Castle of Mulkall, strong and of excellent workmanship, the seat of the Parliamentary Barons of Mulkall, and below, but still near the river, on opposite banks are Kemnay and Feltyrneir, where again the river confined by narrows is not freed until it passes Innerurie, where Mar is contracted, and has the river as its boundary. Here, bending to the south, after receiving the Urie, and in various meanderings intersecting the best cultivated plains in all these provinces, first passing Kintore, a village of note, near which the Earl Marischal's castle called Hall of Forrest is situated, the river again turns eastward. Wandering in a tortuous course through the plains called those of Fintray, with mountains no longer opposing it, while flowing through high ground not to be compared with the plains, it mingles with the ocean after several miles. Between the mouths of these rivers there is a distance of three miles more or less of sandy shore.

Aberdeen, which has two names, and also consists of two towns, is seen

at the mouth of either river. The town called New Aberdeen is situated on the Dee, and Old Aberdeen on the Don, with the space of a mile more or less between them. At the latter was the cathedral church and the see of the bishop (when there was one). The town and its fields belonged to him. Now everything is so changed that the Bishop's Palace has not been spared, and after its destruction the very stones have not been allowed to rest. A truly royal college was built here by Bishop William Elphinstone, who spared no expense: cut off by death and scarcely seeing it finished, he made provision for stipends, masters and all those whose services were necessary. *An almshouse* for old men which he meditated he entrusted to his executors, bequeathing money, and they did not neglect the work. The river Don, near the sea, is spanned by a bridge of one arch, but that a very great one, well and strongly constructed. The builder is unknown, which is strange, considering that the bridge of Dee gives similar information in more than one place, so different are the dispositions of men. It is unnecessary to refer to the stone weir, at the bridge and a little above it, skilfully constructed across the whole river bed, and also to the noted and lucrative salmon fishery, as I am hastening to another part of my subject. New Aberdeen, built on three hills in a pretty high position, is approached from all sides by an ascent. King Gregory, about the year , attracted by the convenience of the place, was the first to bestow rights and privileges on the village. *Here* he had a mansion, which was afterwards converted into the College of the Trinity Friars, as they call them. Money was coined here, of which, in my youth, a citizen had one or two pieces; but while its circumstances were still humble, the town was confined to the suburb whose name is now the Green; afterwards, when its wealth increased, it extended over the nearest hills. It provided itself with houses, streets, churches, a town-house, and whatever else was needful for the requirements of a city. It elected magistrates and set up a form of government which it meant to be nearest to an aristocracy, and conducted a trade by sea. The number of citizens thus increasing, the court for the administration of justice for the whole shire was established here. A College was founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, and the house of the Franciscans was turned to that use, but with such slender beginnings that, had not the generosity of pious men come to its aid, it would have already failed. The harbour, to which the river flows in a straight channel, is distant a mile from the city. When the tide advances, all the space as far as the quay is covered with water, and so an entrance up to the city is open for smaller ships. The larger vessels discharge their burdens at the harbour. Some few years ago the citizens endeavoured to extend the quay along the whole seaside, and the foundations of the work were even laid, but owing to our civil commotions the work was stopped but not dropped. A castle on a hill that has its name from it, occupying the whole level top of the height, is now destroyed. Not very long ago

an attempt was made to fortify the city for military purposes, but unsuccessfully, since the nature of the ground is opposed to this; nor are matters different throughout the whole kingdom: the fortifications built in time of war are neglected on the conclusion of peace. Over against and in sight of the town the famous salmon fishery is carried on. There the agrarian law of Lycurgus obtains. The fishery is divided into lots, of which an individual can possess only one. If a second falls to his share whether by inheritance or in any other way, one or other of the lots must be given up. At the second milestone the river is crossed by a fine bridge of seven arches, strongly and durably built, the work of Bishop Gavin Dunbar. The Universities of the two towns have each, besides philosophical courses common to both, professors of Theology, Law, Medicine, and Mathematics, so that many of those who have inclination and ability for such studies resort thither. From these seats of learning many men of great erudition and of usefulness to the State have gone forth, of whom not a few have spent and are spending a life of distinction abroad, whose names I modestly spare. Some of them are sufficiently well known from their writings, others have remained unnoticed, since they shrank from the itching habit of scribbling, too common in this age. On the west of the town, at the base of a hill that has its name from the women, there flows a copious spring of acid and iron taste. It immediately falls into a neighbouring burn. From the test of experience it is believed to possess qualities like those of the waters of Spa in Belgium, so greatly celebrated. They are efficacious for the same diseases. Some medical men of our country on ascertaining their virtues have praised these waters in writings published for that end. They are certainly pleasant to drink, and no one experiences any harm from deep draughts of them; but for either washing linen clothes, or brewing ale they are altogether useless. History shows that this was a royal seat before the destruction of the Picts. That there was a mint here is proved by the existence of silver coins struck in this same place, of which I remember that some were still preserved in the hands of a citizen when I was a youth. The palace was afterwards gifted to the Church, and dedicated to the use of the Trinitarian Friars.

There still remain traces of paganism. In different localities enclosures of large stones arranged in a circle are seen. One stone, conspicuous by its breadth, facing the south and almost adjoining the enclosure, seems to have supplied the place of an altar. These huge stones were in many instances brought from a distance. In various places there are, on hills or high ground, great cairns of smaller stones, conveyed hither by human labour, in which, in times of ignorance, when Christianity was not yet professed, it was customary to bury the nobles. For, when the stones are dislodged and the foundations searched, the remains of bodies are discovered. Some standing stones are found adorned with rude sculpture or figuring, but some are plain. They are doubtless monuments of victories or battles of which the recollection has

perished. But those whose history remains in our annals may be mentioned. When the Danes were troubling England, they did not leave even these localities 'beyond the sun's annual path' unassailed. One descent was made on the coast of Buchan, and as they were fortifying a position on the rocky peninsula called Bowness, which at the present day is adorned with the mansion of the Earl of Errol, our forces came up, and a battle was fought on the sandy shore, a mile from the peninsula. The Danes, being defeated, fled within their fortifications, made peace immediately, and sailed away. The leaders of both parties agreed by common consent that a church should be erected at the battlefield, and dedicated to St. Olaf, and this was done. Afterwards, when the shore had been worn away by the sea, a church was built a mile inland, and still remains, bearing like the neighbouring locality the name of Crowdan at the present day. Again, at the small town of Cullen, in Boyne, *the Danes* landed, and, while laying the neighbourhood waste, were opposed by our forces. The enemy, who were spread over the fields, rallied, and engaged in battle some miles from that town. The Danes were beaten and driven out of the district. But in that fight we lost King . The fury of the robbers, however, did not stop here. Many places besides, which it is no part of my design to mention, were attacked by them all along the eastern coasts of the kingdom. In the memory of our fathers also there were four obstinate battles, and further, in these recent troubles which exercised us so surprisingly, there were two fierce engagements, but would that they were buried in oblivion, and succeeded by an amnesty!

Big annual fairs are held, but as a rule, in villages or inland places. I will detail the more famous of them. In the end of June people assemble at a fair in the open fields on the road that leads from Aberdeen to Strathbogie. This fair has its name from Serf, a native saint. The cause of the crowding to it is the convenience of the place, as it is a centre of distribution for communities wide apart. Next on the first of August comes a fair at Turriff, a village in Buchan, and again on St. Lawrence's day at Rayne, a small hamlet in Garioch. This is succeeded by the most famous and most numerously attended of them all at Kincarn [Kincardine], a parish church in Mar, on the bank of the Dee, by which those who journey across the Grampians into Moray or farther north must pass. In the next week a fair is held at Keith in Strathisla on St. Rufus' [Malrubius'] day. He was likewise called a native saint. A little above Kincarn, and also on the south bank of the Dee, but reckoned in this shire, at the end of September, on St. Michael's day, there is a large market, at the parish church called Birs. In the farthest border of Garioch, where it inclines to Strathbogie, a market is held which derives its name from Regulus, likewise a native saint. This is followed by the one named after Covan, a saint of the same kidney, and held after the first week of October. Then there is the fair of All Saints at the parish church of Fordyce in Boyne, on

the first of November. St. Martin's fair at Strathbogie is held on the twelfth of November. The last one, closing the year, is held on the shortest day at Deer in Buchan, and is the fair which derives its name from Dunstan [Durstan], not the great Englishman, but a saint of our own country. On these days there is a concourse of all sorts and conditions of men and women. A brisk trade is done in selling and bartering horses, cattle, and sheep, business, as a rule, being continued for a few days. Everything that is produced at home and can be exchanged for money is exposed for sale, especially coarse woollen webs, which are eagerly sought after by city merchants for export; and likewise very white and fine linen webs from Strathbogie and Strathisla, which in this particular hold the first place, are brought hither. Foreign wares are not lacking, but a great supply from all quarters is shown in the hope of gain. You may see nought to be wanting but the class of swine. This kind of animal, which in foreign countries is considered a delicacy more than any other, is somehow, unluckily, neglected by our nation. Swine exist, however, but they bring no price. Out of an endless number of fairs of less importance suffice it to have mentioned these. Now the men with sour faces and the Aristarchuses of our age must pardon me for mentioning the saints so often, as the subject of markets cannot be referred to otherwise, since the common people thus distinguish and designate these fairs with names and dates, and it has been absolutely necessary for me to follow them in this, in order to be understood.

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307. ## MORAVIÆ DESCRIPTIO.

Tractus hic Moraviam, nobilem Scotiæ septentrionalis provinciam continet, ad æstuarium Varar Ptolomæo dictum, porrectam quod ad septentriones aspicit. Æstuarium autem hoc a Taizalo promontorio hodie Buquhannes, totius regni maxime orientali promontorio, longo tractu sese terris infundens ad 72 m. p. porrigitur, Buquhaniam, Boenam Ainziam et Moraviam a Rossia Southerlandia et Cathenesia dividens. Tractus igitur hic ad occasum [? ortum] Speam rapidum fluvium limitem habet. Australia montes terminant qui eam a Strathspea et Badenocha dividunt. Nessus lacus et fluvius claudit ad Occasum reliqua prædictum æstuarium concludit Regio hæc amœna frugifera fructifera, supra fidem climatis jacet enim inter 57 et 58 grad latitudinis, cœlo adeo miti ut non immerito incolæ glorientur hanc provinciam 40 diebus sereni-

oribus quotannis tota vicinia illustrari. optimarum frugum egregia ubertas, unde frequens exportatio et dives negotiatio. fructuum hortensium in tanta cœli ac soli bonitate laudata fæcunditas. Sinus maris qui eam alluit, innumera piscium examina suppeditat, quæ vili prætio venalia ubiq; prostant. ferinam vicini montes larga copia exhibent, Unde regioni nomen, ex antiquitate parum constat, Danis autem dum infestant nostra littora, superioribus seculis concupita, qui stragibus suis eam sui juris reliquerunt. Monumenta ejus rei lapides erecti et præliorum picturis ornati ad Foressam referuntur. Ecclesiastica ab Episcopi cura pendent qui Elginæ templum collegiatum et in vicina arce Spynie dicta ad lacum ejusdem nominis sedem habet. Jurisdictio civilis penes Vicecomites qui tres in hoc comitatu. Elgina et Foressa unum constituunt forum. Præfectura hæc ad Dumbarorum familiam nobilem et antiquam spectat. Narniensis præfectura vicinæ regioni jus dicit. Innernessa autem præfectura omnium Scotiæ vicecomitatuum olim amplissima, quæ quicquid hujus regni vel a se ad septentrionem vel occasum jacebat, sub se tenebat. Non ita pridem in varias præfecturas minores dis- *308.*
secta est. Duo opulenta Cænobia provinciam nobilitant. Killos et Pluscarden, quorum reditus nunc privatis cesserunt. Fluminibus, rivis, lacubus variis amœnis et piscosis irrigatur, qui omnes defluunt a montibus illis qui Badenocham et Strathspeam ab ea dividunt. Spea limpidissimus ac rapidissimus fluvius in extremo Badenochæ dorso ortus, eamq; mediam secans, multis auctus fluminibus, longo cursu in ortum æstivum decurrens, Oceano miscetur ad Garmathum viculum; supra omnia Scotiæ flumina salmonum ferax nusquam ponte, vix vado permeabilis, a mediterraneis tanta rapiditate fertur ut vix æstum Oceani ad dimidium milliare sentiat, unde importuosus et navibus parum tutus. Lossia brevi cursu ac placido Elginam præterlapsus, arenoso fundo, fertili solo vicino, Oceano itidem miscetur. Findornus ex dictis montibus editus, per Tarnwayam Comitis Moraviensis arcem, haud procul Foressa lapsus, infra Cœnobium Killos Oceano se miscet. piscosus, et portu nobilis. Narnia flumen amœnum frugiferos irrigans agros, ad urbem ejusdem nominis perdit aquas. Nessus ab occasu defluens, ortum debet lacubus qui in medi-

terraneis magni et frequentes. Harry lacus fundit ejusdem nominis fluvium, qui conditur alio lacu Eawich indigete sermone dicto. Eawich autem aquas effundit in lacum Nessum dictum qui 24 m. p. longitudinis, duorum ut plurimum latitudinis, fluvium verius quam lacum refert, nisi aquarum quies reluctaretur. Nessus autem lacus omnes suas aquas effundens ad tria m. p. supra Innernessam urbem, fluvium ejusdem nominis cum lacu efficit. Mirum est lacum hunc solum inter vicina flumina, et vicinos lacus, nullis frigoribus, nulla glacie, nullis nivibus unquam congelari. Sed neq$_{\text{b}}$ teporem ullum sentias in aquis ipsis, aut fluvialibus aut lacustribus. Suspicio est loco subesse thermas easq$_{\text{b}}$ non modicas quas immensa aquarum profunditas celat. A lacu Eawich qui ipse exiguus, lacus Lochy abest ad mille passus tantum, humilis soli. Lochy autem lacus ipse 12 m. p. longitudinis Abriæ accensus
309. effundit egregium fluvium ejusdem nominis, qui Oceano occidentali in Abria miscetur, tam parvo interstitio abest, quin tota Scotia in duas partes intercurrente aqua dividatur. Quatuor primariæ urbes Elgina, Foressa, Narnia, et Innernessa. cætera tenent arces nobilium, aut villæ aut vici.

Elgina ad Lossium fluvium, mediterranea potius quam maritima urbs, Cathedrali Ecclesia superbi et magnifici operis ex albo sectili lapide olim illustris, quæ superiori sæculo ut pleræq$_{\text{b}}$ aliæ sacrilegas manus sensit. Arcis ad occasum in colle vestigia, Urbs hæc beata solo et nullius rei ad vitam necessariæ indiga. Foressa inde ad occasum octo millia passuum abest amœna potius quam civibus frequens. Narnia ad ostium fluvii ejusdem nominis; Innernessa egregium emporium loco positum opportuno, populo numerosa, negotiatione dives, quicquid enim in iis regionibus nascitur, huc tanquam ad mercatum convehitur; ad occasum Nessus ponte junctus urbem alluit. Septentrionalia mare claudit, portu tuto, arce in colle ad fluvium insignis. Comitatum hujus provinciæ, Comitis titulo tenuit ad Roberti primi, et Davidis Brussii tempora, ejusdem Roberti Regis ex sorore nepos, vir fortissimus Thomas Randulfus, quo sine liberis defuncto, Comitatus ille varias mutationes expertus, variis familiis possessus, quarum obscurior memoria, nunc Stuartorum familiæ

hæreditarius, hodieq, eam tenet nobilissimus et illustrissimus Jacobus Stuartus; Antiqua Comitum sedes Tarnway arx ad Findornum fluvium; nuperas ædes extruxit Comes idem, nomine Castri Stuarti, haud procul Innernessa. Innesiorum familia in orientali provinciæ parte, antiqua et populosa. Ad Foressam et viciniam, Dumbarorum familia, de qua dixi. 310. Occidua et montana Catanesorum sedes sunt. Magis ad Nessum lacum in valle ad flumen Erregig Baro Fraserius nobilis et antiquæ prosapiæ; cætera diversis sparsim possessa.

The following is a translation into English of the Latin Description of Moray.

Some remarks on it are given in the Introduction, as to the authorship and other matters.

A Description of MORAY.

This tract contains Moray, a noble province of northern Scotland lying on the frith called by Ptolemy *Varar*, which looks towards the north. This frith, spreading inland over a wide space from Cape Tæzalum, now Buchan Ness, by a long way the most easterly cape in the whole kingdom, extends for seventy-two miles. This district, then, has the rapid river Spey as its limit on the east. Its southern parts are bounded by the mountains that separate it from Strathspey and Badenoch. Loch Ness and the river Ness enclose it on the west, and the remainder is bounded by the aforesaid Frith. This region is pleasant, and fertile in crops and fruits beyond what might be expected from its geographical position, for it lies between the 57th and 58th degrees of latitude, with a climate so mild that the inhabitants justly boast that this province is brightened every year with forty days of greater clearness than the whole vicinity. Its productiveness in all the best crops is remarkable, so that it has a large export trade and rich traffic. With so favourable a soil and climate its fertility in garden fruits is a subject of praise. The bay of the sea that washes it supplies innumerable shoals of fishes, which are everywhere exposed for sale at a cheap price. The neighbouring mountains yield venison in great plenty. Whence it

derives its name is not clear from ancient records; but it was coveted by the Danes in former ages while they were infesting our shores, and by their carnage they kept it under their own sway. Standing stones, ornamented with pictures of battles, are pointed out at Forres in proof of this. Its ecclesiastical concerns are under the care of the bishop, who has a collegiate church at Elgin, and his seat at the neighbouring castle of Spynie on the loch of the same name. The civil jurisdiction is in the hands of sheriffs, of whom there are three in this earldom. Elgin and Forres make one judicature. This shire is under the Dunbar family. The shire of Nairn administers justice to the neighbouring district. Inverness-shire was once the largest of all the Sheriffdoms in Scotland, and had under it all of this kingdom that lay either north or west of it. Not very long ago it was divided into various smaller shires. The province has distinction given to it by the two monasteries of Killos and Pluscarden, whose revenues have now come into the hands of private persons. It is watered by various rivers, rivulets, and lochs, which abound in fish. All these streams flow from the mountains that separate Badenoch and Strathspey from it. The very clear and rapid river Spey, rising in the furthest ridge of Badenoch and intersecting its centre, enlarged by many rivers, and flowing in a long course to the north-east, mingles with the sea at the small village of Garmouth. It yields more salmon than any other river in Scotland. Nowhere crossed by a bridge, and hardly even by a ford, it rushes from the inland regions with such swiftness that it is affected by the tide for scarcely half a mile, so that it is harbourless and unsafe for ships. The Lossie, which has a slow and smooth course, flows past Elgin, and likewise mingles with the ocean. Its bed is sandy, and it is surrounded by fertile soil. The Findhorn, issuing from the said mountains, and flowing by Tarnaway, a castle of the Earl of Moray, not far from Forres, mingles with the sea below the monastery of Killos. It abounds in fish, and is noteworthy for its harbour. The fair river Nairn, which waters fruitful fields, loses its waters at the town of the same name. The Ness, flowing from the west, owes its rise to the large and numerous lochs in the inland districts. Loch Garry discharges a river of the same name, which falls into another loch called Oich in the native language, and Loch Oich sends its waters into a loch called Ness, which, with a length of twenty-four miles, and a general breadth of two, represents a river more truly than a loch, were not the calmness of its waters opposed to this. Now Loch Ness discharges its waters three miles above the town of Inverness, and gives rise to a river of the same name as the loch. It is surprising that this loch alone among the neighbouring rivers and the neigbouring lakes is never frozen with any cold, ice, or snow. But you would never feel any warmth in the waters themselves, either those of the loch or those of the river. It is suspected that there are hot springs underneath, and these of no moderate degree of heat, which are concealed by the immense depth of the waters. From Loch Oich, which is itself small, Loch Lochy is only a mile

distant, in low-lying ground. Now Loch Lochy, which has a length of twelve miles, and is reckoned to be in Lochaber, discharges a noble river of the same name, which mingles with the western sea in Lochaber, so narrowly does Scotland miss being divided into two parts by water running between them. The four principal towns are Elgin, Forres, Nairn and Inverness. The other parts of the district are occupied by noblemen's castles or country-houses, or by villages.

Elgin, on the river Lossie, an inland rather than a seaside town, was of old noted for its cathedral church, of superbly magnificent workmanship in white freestone, on which as on most others in the last century sacrilegious hands were laid. On a hill towards the west are traces of a castle. This town is rich in soil, and is in want of none of the necessaries of life. Forres, a pleasant rather than populous town, is eight miles west of it. Nairn is at the mouth of the river of the same name. Inverness, a fine trading station situated in a convenient place, is populous and rich in traffic, for all that is produced in those districts is conveyed hither as to a market. The river Ness, which is crossed by a bridge, washes the town on the west. The sea bounds it on the north, and there is a safe harbour. It is noted for its castle, on a hill near the river. The earldom of this province was held in the times of King Robert I. and David Bruce by the gallant Thomas Randolph, nephew of the same King Robert through his sister, with the title of earl, and, as he died without children, that earldom, after experiencing many changes and being possessed by various families whose memory is somewhat obscure, is now the inheritance of the House of Stuart, and is held at the present day by the noble and distinguished James Stuart. The ancient seat of the earls was Tarnaway Castle on the river Findhorn. The same earl has built a new mansion called Castle Stuart, not far from Inverness. The family of the Inneses resides in the eastern part of the province, and is ancient and numerous; the family of the Dunbars, of which I have spoken, in Forres and the neighbourhood. The western and mountainous parts are the abodes of the Clan Chattan. More towards Loch Ness, in the glen at the river Errigig, lives the Baron Fraser, who is of noble and ancient lineage. The other parts are sparsely possessed by different owners.

PROVINCES and COUNTREYS of SCOTLAND by ther names.

Cathnes. Strath Naverne. Sutherland, Ros under which name is conteyned Assyn, Coggach signifying in English the fyft part, for it is raconed the fyft part of Assyn. then is Ardincanach which lyes betwix ye two firths. Cromartie on

the north and the firth of Murray on the south and east. Besyd these peeces bearing names apart, Ros goeth from the West sea to the East sea. Murray from Spey to Nesse, all along the coast. it hath the bray of Murray that taketh up the high countrey of it. for itself hath no great breadth, then under it is Strath-Earne upon the river Findorne and Stranarne upon the same river that giveth it a name. Stratherrig lying upon the southeast syd of Lochness, but the best land of it not touching the loch.

Ther be other pettie countreys south and southwest from Ros as Knoydert, Moydert, Glengarry and Ardgaur, which doth touch at Lochabyr.

Lochabyr itself. Badenoch al upon the draught of Spey. under it upon the same river followeth Strathspey. And upon Avin River Strathavin. lower upon the same river the Lordship of Balvany and last of all upon the east brink thereof is Aynie.

The Lordship of Strathbogie upon the two rivers of Bogie and Doverne which do meet there. There is also Strathyla. Boyne reaching from Aynie eastward to Doverne.

311. Buquhan a large playne countrey taking up from Doverne eastward to Buchannes and from that far south to Ythan. Which sum extend furthir to Done. Uthers do call that portion, beneth the Garvioch eastward from it to the sea betwix Don and Ythan Formartin which is truelie the name of ane old baronie yr. now dismembred, but no name of a province.

312. ## ADNOTATA EX BEDÆ HISTORIA ECCLESIASTICA GENTIS ANGLORUM quæ nostras Antiquitates tangunt. Vixit anno 735 centum annos ante exactos Pictos.

Beda obiit nonagerius Anno 735, ergo natus est anno 645.

LIB. 1. CAP. 1.

Imprimis Britannia Brittones solos incolas habuit, a quibus nomen accepit, qui de tractu Armoricano, ut fertur, in Britanniam advecti, australes illius partes sibi vendicarunt.

Et cum plurimam insulæ partem possedissent Brittones incipientes ab austro, contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, ut perhibent, longis navibus non multis Oceanum ingressam: circumagente flatu ventorum, extra fines omnes Britanniæ, in Hyberniam pervenisse, ejusq; septentrionales oras intrasse atq; inventa ibi gente Scotorum, sibi quoq; in partibus illis sedes petiisse, nec impetrare potuisse.

Procedente autem tempore, Britannia post Britones ac Pictos tertiam Scotorum nationem in Pictorum parte recepit, qui duce Reuda de Hybernia egressi, vel amicitia vel ferro, sibimet inter eos sedes quas hactenus habent, vindicarant.

Est autem sinus * maris permaximus, qui antiquitus gentem Britonum a Pictis secernebat, qui ab occidente in terras longo spatio irrumpit, ubi est civitas Britonum munitissima usq; hodie, quæ vocatur Alcluith† ad cujus partem‡ septentrionalem Scoti quos diximus, advenientes, sibi locum patriam fecerunt.

Cap. 2. lib. 1.

Verum eadem Britannia Romanis usq; ad C. Jul. Cæsarem inaccessa, atq; incognita fuit qui, anno ab urbe condita 593, ante vero incarnationis Dominicæ tempus anno 60 in Britanniam ex Morinis navibus actuariis et onerariis circiter octuaginta trajecit.

Cap. 3. Lib. 1.

Anno ab urbe condita 797 Claudius Imperator eandem insulam cum exercitu adiit ibiq; plurimam Insulæ partem in deditionem accepit, Orcadas etiam insulas ultra Britanniam in Oceano positas Romano adjecit Imperio, ac sexto quam profectus erat mense Romam rediit.

Ab eodem Claudio Vespasianus qui post Neronem imperavit, in Britanniam missus, Vectam Insulam Romanæ ditioni subegit.

Postea Beda omnia Romanorum gesta in Britannia ad Severum omittit, quæ clare ex Tacito in Agricola et aliis 313. auctoribus peti possunt.

Cap. 5. lib. 1.

Severus receptam insulæ partem a cæteris indomitis gentibus

* fretum Glottiæ. † Dunbritton. ‡ Argathelia.

non muro ut quidam æstimant, sed vallo distinguendam putavit, a mari ad mare.

Severus vallum extruit inter Carleolum et Novum Castrum, ut omnes consentiunt et Beda postea refert. Unde multum Romanam provinciam imminuit, retractis munitionibus a vallo Adriani inter Glottam et Bodotriam de quo vallo Beda sæpe postea, quanquam nusquam Adriani meminit. Valli ejus vestigia manent; Adriani opus frequentes lapides inde eruti testantur.

Cap. 12. lib. 1.

Britannia tyrannorum delectibus exhausta, hostibus primum patuit duabus gentibus transmarinis vehementer sævis, Scotorum a circio, Pictorum ab aquilone multos stupet gemitq$_{b}$ per annos. Transmarinas autem dicimus has gentes, non quod extra Britanniam essent positæ, sed quia a parte Brittonum erant remotæ, duobuss inibus maris interjacentibus, quorum unus ab orientali mari, alter ab occidentali, Britanniæ terras longe lateq$_{b}$ irrumpit, quamvis ad se invicem pertingere [non] possint. Orientalis habet in medio sui urbem Giudi, occidentalis supra se, hoc est ad dextram sui, habet urbem Alcluith, quod lingua eorum significat petram Cluith, est enim juxta fluvium nominis illius; ob harum ergo infestationem gentium Brittones * * * * * prolatas illuc munitiones a Theodosio Theodosi principis parente, Imperante Valentiniano, et postea sæpe de ea prætentura certatum ut clare loquitur Beda, at postremis temporibus languente imperio, ea relicta ad Severi vallum reditum est.

314. Deinde eodem loco refert Beda, ut Romana legio, depulsis hostibus, hortata sit Britones murum inter duo maria instruere, quem Insulani struxerunt.

Fecerunt autem eum inter duo freta vel sinus, de quibus diximus maris per millia passuum plurima &^{c} cujus operis ibidem facti id est valli latissimi et altissimi usq$_{b}$ hodie certissima vestigia cernere licet.* Incipit autem duorum millium spatio a monasterio Abercurnig,† ad occidentem in loco qui sermone Pictorum Penevahell lingua autem Anglorum Pen-

* Vallum Adriani.

† Hodie Abercorn.

veltun appellatur et tendens contra occidentem, terminatur juxta urbem Alcluith.*

IBIDEM.

Tum Romani denunciavere Britonibus, non se ultra ob eorum defensionem tam laboriosis expeditionibus posse fatigari, quin etiam quia et hoc sociis, quos derelinquere cogebantur, aliquid commodi allaturum putabant, murum a mari ad mare recto tramite inter urbes quæ ibidem ob metum hostium factæ fuerant, ubi et Severus† quondam vallum fecerat, firmo de lapide locarunt, quem videlicet murum hactenus famosum atq; conspicuum sumptu publico privatoq; adjuncta secum Britannorum manu, construebant octo pedes latum et duodecim altum, recta ab oriente in occasum linea, ut usq; hodie intuentibus clarum est.

IBIDEM.

Quibus ad sua remeantibus, cognita Scoti Pictq; reditus denegatione, redeunt confestim ipsi, et solito confidentiores facti,‡ omnem aquilonalem extremamq; Insulæ partem pro indigenis ad murum usq; capessunt.

CAP. 13. LIB. 1.

Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis 423, Theodosii Junioris anno 3, Palladius ad Scotos in Christum credentes a Pontifice Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cælestino primus mittitur Episcopus.

CAP. 14.

Revertuntur impudentes grassatores Hyberni § domum post non longum tempus reversuri, Picti in extrema Insulæ parte tunc primum et deinceps quieverunt. *315.*

CAP. 4. LIB. 2.

Deniq; non solum novæ, quæ de Anglis collecta erat, ecclesiæ [curam] gerebat (Laurentius Episcopus Canduariensis) sed et

* Alcluith *i.e.* Dunbritton, nam Cloich vetere lingua petra est.

† Nunc demum retrahitur vallum ad vestigia Valli Severi.

‡ Hostes omnia intra vallum Adrian et Severi sibi vendicant.

§ Hyberni hi videntur auxiliares Scotis fuisse, nam longe antea Scoti habuere sedes in Insula, quanqam Camdenus statuat hoc eorum initium.

veterum Britanniæ incolarum, necnon et Scotorum qui Hyberniam * Insulam Britanniæ proximam incolunt populis, pastoralem impendere sollicitudinem curabat. Inscribitur ejus epistola.

Cap. 5. lib. 2.

Mevaniæ † Britonum insulæ inter Britanniam et Hyberniam sitæ sunt.

Cap. 9. lib. 2.

Quarum (Mevaniarum scilicet) ‡ prior quæ ad austrum est, et situ amplior et frugum proventu atq; ubertate fœlicior 960 familiarum mensuram, secunda 300 et ultra spatium tenet.

Cap. 19. lib. 2.

Honorio Pontifice Romanæ defuncto, ante novam electionem, Presbiteri Romani misere epistolam ad Episcopos Scotos de controversia Paschatis, cum Scoti, Hyberni et Britones, omnes quartadecumani essent, eorum nomina in eorum memoriam sunt: Thomianus, Columbanus, Chromanus, Dimanus, Bathanus Episcopi; Chromanus, Hermannus, Laustranus, Scellanus, Segianus Presbiteri.

Lib. 3. Cap. 3.

Porro gentes Scotorum quæ in Australibus Hyberniæ insulæ partibus morabantur jam Pascha quartadecimanum reliquerant.

Scoti, Picti, Hyberni, imo Britones omnes quartadecimani.

316. Ibidem.

Imbuebantur præceptoribus Scotis parvuli Anglorum &c. Nam Monachi erant maxime qui ad prædicandum venerant. Monachus ipse Episcopus Aidanus utpote de insula Hy destinatus, cujus monasterium in cunctis pæne septentrionalium Scotorum et omnium Pictorum Monasteriis non parvo tempore

* Quanquam gens Scotorum nomine immigraverat jampridem in Britanniam, mansit tamen ea appellatione numerosa gens in Hybernia ut sæpe testatur Beda.

† Mevaniæ non sunt Hebrides aut Æbudæ Insulæ Bedæ.

‡ Prior est Anglesey, posterior Mannia.

arcem tenebat, regendisq$_{\text{s}}$ eorum populis præerat. Quæ videlicet Insula ad jus quidem Britanniæ pertinet, non magno ab ea freto discreta, sed donatione Pictorum, qui illas Britanniæ plagas incolunt, jamdudum Monachis Scotorum tradita, eo quod illis predicantibus fidem Christi perceperunt.

Hy exigua insula proxima Mulæ Insulæ ad occasum hybernum hodie est Y-colm-kill. id est Hy Columbi cella vel ecclesia. quomodo hic locus Bedæ sibi aut veritati constet non video, cum in illis locis Pictos aliquid possedisse incertum sit.

Lib. 3. Cap. 4.

Anno 565 Imperante Justino minore venit de Hybernia Presbiter et Abbas,* habitu et vita monachi insignis nominis, nomine Columbanus Britanniam, prædicaturus septentrionalibus Pictis,† qui a cæteris ejus gentis, arduis montium jugis separantur. Nam Australes Picti multo ante tempore, ut perhibent, fidem acceperant prædicante eis Ninia Episcopo reverendissimo et sanctissimo viro de natione Britonum, Romæ edoctus, cujus sedem Episcopatus, Sancti Martini Episcopi nomine et ecclesiam insignem ubi ipse etiam corpore una cum pluribus Sanctis requiescit jam nunc Anglorum gens obtinet. Qui locus ad provinciam Berniciorum pertinens vulgo vocatur Candida Casa, eo quod ibi Ecclesiam de lapide, insolito Britonibus more, fecerit.

Ibidem.

317.

Venit autem in Britanniam Columbanus regnante Pictis Bridio filio Meilochon rege potentissimo, nono anno regni ejus, gentemq$_{\text{s}}$ illam in fide erudivit. Unde et prefatam insulam Hy, accepit, neq$_{\text{s}}$ enim magna est, sed quasi familiarum quinq$_{\text{s}}$ quam successores ejus usq$_{\text{s}}$ hodie tenent, ubi et ipse sepultus‡

* Columbæ adventus in Britanniam de Hybernia, erat autem ut videtur, Scoto-Hybernus, de gente illa Scotorum, quæ manserat in Hybernia.

† Videntur Picti Gallovidiam aliquando tenuisse, aliter referente Boetio, eamq$_{\text{s}}$ a Nordanhumbris Saxonibus iis extortam, nam Candida Casa, quæ Ptolemeo etiam cognita fuit, est nunc Whyttern in Galloway.

‡ Columba in Hy Monasterio sepultus reclamante Camdeno.

est cum esset annorum 77, post 32 annum adventus ejus in Britanniam. Habere autem solet ipsa insula Rectorem semper Abbatem Presbiterum, cujus juri omnis provincia, et ipsi etiam Episcopi ordine insolito debeant esse subjecti juxta exemplum primi doctoris illius, qui non Episcopus sed Presbiter exitit et monachus.

IBIDEM.

Mansere illi omnes Quartadecimani ad annum 716, donec Egbertus Anglus Sacerdos eos aliter erudiit.

LIB. 3. CAP. 24.

Oswi Rex Nordanhumbrorum, gentem Pictorum maxima ex parte, regno Anglorum subjecit circa annum 660.

Anno 660, id est ante Bedam natum 25, Picti magna ditionis parte a Northumbris Saxonibus spoliati, videntur autem ex multis Bedæ locis tenuisse omnia ad Bodotriam et Glottam, unde iis postea exactis, mansit lingua Saxonica, cui hodie prisca lingua maximam partem cessit totius regni nostri.

LIB. 3. CAP. 26.

Cedente Colmanno de Episcopatu Lindsfarne et in Scotiam
318. redeunte successit Eata, qui erat Abbas in Monasterio de Mailros. quod aiunt Colmannum abeuntem petisse et impetrasse a Rege Oswi.

LIB. 4. CAP. 3.

Wilfridus administrabat Ecclesiam Eboracensem jure Episcopi, necnon et omnium Nordan-Humbrorum sed et Pictorum quousq, rex Oswi imperium protendere poterat.

LIB. 4. CAP. 26.

Anno 684 Egfridus Nordanhumbrorum Rex misso in Hyberniam cum exercitu duce Berto, vastavit misere gentem innoxiam et nationi Anglorum semper amicissimam.

IBIDEM.

Anno proximo idem Rex cum temere exercitum ad vastandum Pictorum provinciam duxisset, multum prohibentibus

amicis, maxime vero Cudberto Episcopo . . . . in insidias lapsus cum maxima exercitus parte extinctus est, et quidem amici prohibuerunt ne hoc bellum iniret, sed quomodo anno præcedente audire noluerat Cudbertum ne Scotiam nil se lædentem impugnaret, datum est illi &c.

IBIDEM.

Ex quo tempore spes coepit et virtus regni Anglorum fluere ac retro sublapsa referri, nam et Picti terram possessionis suae quam tenuerunt Angli, et Scoti qui erant in Britannia et Britonum quoq; pars nonnulla libertatem receperunt quam et hactenus habent per annos circiter quadraginta sex.

Ubi inter plurimos gentis Anglorum vel interemtos gladio vel servitio addictos, vel de terra Pictorum fuga lapsos, etiam reverendissimus vir Domini Trumvinus qui in eos Episcopatum acceperat, recessit cum suis qui erant in Monasterio Ebbercarni, posito quidem in regione Anglorum, sed in vicinia freti quod Anglorum terras Pictorumq; disterminat.

LIB. 4. CAP. 27.

Cudbertus intravit primo Monasterium Mailros, quod in ripa Tuidi fluminis positum.

LIB. 5. CAP. 23 [22]. *319.*

Hyenses monachi vel de Y Colmkil anno 716 suadente Egberto Sacerdote suscepere pascha canonicum, Coenredo regnante apud Nordan-Humbros, 20 anno post cædem Osredi regis eorundem. Coenredo successit autem Osricus cui successit Ceolulfus Coenredi frater.

Circa hæc tempora, id est an. 725, coepit fluctuare regnum Nordanhumbrorum, et non multo post tota concidit.

LIB. 5. CAP. 24.

At vero provinciæ Nordan Humbrorum, cui Ceolwlf præest, quatuor nunc præsulatum tenent: Wilfridus in Eboracensi Ecclesia, Edilvaldus in Lindisfarnensi, Acca in Hagustaldensi, Pecthelmus in ea qua Candida Casa vocatur, quæ nunc multiplicatis fidelium plebibus, in sedem Pontificatus addita, ipsum primum habet antistitem. Hæc circa an. 730.

IN APPENDICE AD HISTORIAM BEDÆ.

Anno 740 Edilwaldus Rex Merciorum per impiam fraudem vastabat partem Nordan Humbrorum, eratq; rex eorum Eadbertus occupatus cum suo exercitu contra Pictos.

IBIDEM.

Anno 761 Œngus, qui nostris Hungus est, Pictorum Rex obiit, qui regni sui principium usq; ad finem facinore cruento tyrannus perduxit carnifex, et Oswini occisus est.

The following is a translation into English of the foregoing Extracts from Bede.

Some remarks in relation to these extracts are given in the Introduction.

NOTES touching our ANTIQUITIES from BEDE'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH NATION. He lived in the year 735, a hundred years before the expulsion of the Picts.

Bede died at the age of ninety in the year 735; he was therefore born in the year 645.

BOOK 1, CHAP. 1.

'At first Britain had the Britons as its only inhabitants, and from them it received its name. They sailed, as it is said, from the region of Armorica into Britain and appropriated its southern parts.

'And when the Britons had gained possession of the greatest portion of the island, beginning from the south, it happened that the nation of the Picts, from Scythia as they tell, entered the ocean with no great number of ships, and as the force of the winds drove them round, they reached Ireland, landed on its northern coasts, and finding the nation of the Scots there, sought settlements for themselves also in those parts, but could not obtain them.

"But as time went on, Britain, after the Britons and the Picts, received in the Pictish portion a third nation, that of the Scots, who departing from Ireland under the leadership of Reuda had secured for themselves also either by friendship or by the sword settlements among them, which they hold to this day."

"Now there is a very great bay * of the sea which of old separated the nation of the Britons from the Picts, and which breaks in upon the lands a long way, where there is even at the present time a strongly fortified city of the Britons that is called Alcluith,† and the Scots, coming to the northern side ‡ of this, made the place their country."

BOOK 1, CHAP. 2.

"But this same Britain was unvisited by, and unknown to the Romans down to C. Julius Cæsar, who, in the year 593 from the foundation of the city, and the year 60 before the time of our Lord's incarnation, crossed from the Morini with about eighty swift sailing vessels and ships of burden."

BOOK 1, CHAP. 3.

"In the year 797 from the foundation of the city, the Emperor Claudius invaded the same island with an army, and there received the greatest part of the island into surrender. He also added the Orkney Islands, situated in the ocean beyond Britain, to the empire, and returned to Rome in the sixth month after he had set out."

"Vespasian, who was emperor after Nero, was sent also by Claudius into Britain and brought the Isle of Wight under the Roman sway."

Bede after this omits all the doings of the Romans in Britain down to Severus, but these can be clearly discovered from Tacitus in his Agricola, and from other writers.

BOOK 1, CHAP. 5.

"Severus thought that the annexed part of the island should be separated from the remaining unconquered tribes, not by a wall as some judge, but by a rampart from sea to sea."

Severus built a wall between Carlisle and Newcastle, as all agree, and as Bede mentions afterwards. By this he greatly diminished the Roman province, putting back the defences from Adrian's wall between the Clyde and the Forth, about which wall Bede often speaks afterwards, though he nowhere mentions Adrian. Traces of that wall remain. That it was the work of Adrian numerous stones dug out from it bear witness.

BOOK 1, CHAP 12.

"Britain first lay open to its enemies on being drained by the levies of the rulers. For many years it has been stupified and groaning under

* The Firth of Clyde. † Dunbritton. ‡ Argyle.

two exceedingly savage nations dwelling beyond the sea, that of the Scots from the north-west, and the nation of the Picts from the north. Now we speak of these nations as dwelling beyond the sea, not because they had been situated outside of Britain, but because they had lived remote from the part of the Britons, with two bays of the sea lying between, one of which breaks in upon the lands of Britain from the western sea, and the other from the eastern, far and wide, though they cannot reach one another. The eastern bay has in its centre the city of Giudi, and the western has above it, that is on its right, the city of Alcluith which in their language means the rock of Cluith, for it is near the river of that name; owing, therefore, to the hostility of these nations the Britons. . . ." the fortifications were brought forward to that place by Theodosius, father of the Emperor Theodosius, in the reign of Valentinian, and afterwards there were disputes about that line of defence, as Bede distinctly says, but in the latest times, at the decline of the Empire, it was abandoned, and a return was made to the wall of Severus.

Then, at the same place, Bede tells how the Roman legion, on driving the enemy back, advised the Britains to construct a wall between the two seas, which the islanders built.

"Now they made it between the two friths or bays of the sea, of which we have spoken, for very many miles, etc., and at the present day one may see the remains of this work made in the same place, that is, of a very broad and high rampart.* It begins at a distance of two miles from the monastery of Abercurnig† to the west, at the place which in the language of the Picts is called Penevahell, but in the tongue of the English Penveltun, and stretching to the west ends near the city of Alcluith."‡

AT THE SAME PLACE.

"Then the Romans informed the Britons that they could no longer be troubled with such toilsome expeditions for their defence, and further, because they also thought that this would bring some advantage to the allies whom they were obliged to forsake, they placed a strong stone wall from sea to sea in a straight course between the cities, which had been built in the same district owing to fear of the enemy, where also Severus § had formerly made his rampart, and this wall to wit, celebrated and conspicuous to this day, aided by a band of Britons, they constructed at the public and at private expense, making it eight feet broad and twelve high, in a straight line from east to west, as is plain to view even at the present day."

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* Adrian's wall. † Now Abercorn.

‡ Alcluith: that is, Dunbritton, for Cloich is in the ancient language a rock.

§ Now at length the wall is withdrawn to the remains of Severus's wall.

AT THE SAME PLACE.

"And on their going back to their own country, when their refusal to return was learned by the Picts, these immediately came back, and becoming bolder, they seized all the northern and remotest part of the island instead of the original inhabitants."

CHAP. 13, BOOK 1.

"In the year of our Lord's incarnation 423, and the third year of the younger Theodosius, Palladius is sent to the Scots believing in Christ by Celestine, Pontiff of the Roman church, as their first bishop."

CHAP. 14.

"The shameless Irish * robbers return home, to come back in no long time, and the Picts in the farthest part of the island then for the first time, and thereafter, were quiet."

CHAP. 4, BOOK 2.

"Lastly [Laurence, Bishop of Canterbury] not only took charge of the new church that had been gathered from the English, but also was at pains to bestow pastoral care on the communities of the ancient inhabitants of Britain, and also of the Scots who dwell in Ireland,† an island close to Britain." His letter is inserted.

CHAP. 5, BOOK 2.

"The Mevaniæ,‡ islands of the Britons, are situated between Britain and Ireland."

CHAP. 9, BOOK 2.

"Of these [that is, of the Mevaniæ]§ the first, which is towards the south, is both larger in extent and more fortunate in the production of crops and in fertility. It is of a size to contain 960 families, and the second has room for 300 and more."

CHAP. 19, BOOK 2.

"After the death of Honorius the Roman Pontiff, and before the new election, the Roman presbyters sent a letter to the Scottish bishops about the Easter controversy, since the Scots, the Irish, and the Britons were quartadecimans; and their names in memory of them are: Thomianus, Columbanus, Chromanus, Dimanus, and Bathanus, bishops,

* These Irish seem to have been auxiliaries to the Scots, for the Scots had settlements in the island long before that, though Camden fixes this as their beginning.

† Though a tribe named the Scots had come into Britain long before, still there remained in Ireland a numerous tribe with that designation, as Bede often shows.

‡ The Mevaniæ are not the Hebrides or Ebudæ Insulæ of Bede.

§ The first is Anglesey, the second is Man.

and Chromanus, Hermannus, Laustranus, Scellanus, and Segianus, presbyters."

CHAP. 3, BOOK 3.

"Further, the tribes of Scots which remained in the southern parts of the island of Ireland had now abandoned the quartadeciman Easter."

"The Scots, Picts, Irish, and all the Britons are quartadecimans."

AT THE SAME PLACE.

"The children of the English, etc., were educated by Scottish teachers, for the persons who had come to preach were mostly monks. Bishop Aidan was himself a monk, as elected from the island of Hy, whose monastery among the whole of the northern monasteries of the Scots and of all the Picts, held the chief position for no little time, and was over the government of their communities. This island, then, belongs to the jurisdiction of Britain, being separated from it by a small strait, but it was a long time ago given as a present by the Picts, who inhabit those districts of Britain, to the monks of the Scots, because through the preaching of those monks they had received the faith of Christ."

The small island of Hy, close to the Isle of Mull on the south-west, is now Y-colm-kill, that is, Hy, the cell or church of Columba, but how this passage of Bede is consistent with himself or with the truth I do not see, since it is not certain that the Picts had any possessions in those places.

BOOK 3, CHAP. 4.

"In the year 565, in the reign of Justin the Younger, there came from Ireland to Britain a presbyter and abbot* in the garb and manner of life of a monk of noble name, called Columba, to preach to the northern Picts,† who are separated from the rest of that nation by lofty mountain ridges. For the southern Picts a long time before, as they tell, had received the faith when it was preached to them by Ninian, a most reverend bishop and most holy man of the nation of the Britons, instructed at Rome, whose episcopal see with the name of St. Martin the Bishop, and the notable church where he himself rests in the body along with more saints, are now held by the nation of the English. This place, belonging to the province of the Bernicians, is commonly called the White Hut, because there he built a church of stone, a style unusual among the Britons."

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* Columba's arrival in Britain from Ireland. He was, as it seems, Scoto-Irish, and belonged to that tribe of Scots which had remained in Ireland.

† The Picts appear to have held Galloway at one time, though Boece says otherwise, and to have wrested it from those Northumbrian Saxons, for Candida Casa, which was even known to Ptolemy, is now Whyttern in Galloway.

AT THE SAME PLACE.

"Now Columba came into Britain when the powerful king Brude, son of Meilochon, was ruling over the Picts, in the ninth year of his reign, and he instructed that nation in the faith. For this reason he also received the aforesaid island of Hy, for it is not large, but, as it were, capable of containing five families, and his successors hold it even to this day; where also he was buried * at the age of seventy-seven, thirty-two years after his arrival in Britain. The island itself is wont always to have as its ruler an abbot-presbyter, to whose jurisdiction the whole province, and the bishops themselves, contrary to the usual custom, are bound to be subject, according to the example of that first teacher, who was not a bishop but a presbyter and monk."

AT THE SAME PLACE.

"All those remained quartadecimans to the year 716, until Egbert, an English priest, taught them otherwise."

CHAP. 24, BOOK 3.

"Oswy, king of the Northumbrians, subjected the nation of the Picts for the most part to the kingdom of the English about the year 660."

In the year 660, that is, twenty-five years before the birth of Bede, the Picts were stripped of a great part of their possessions by the Northumbrian Saxons. They appear from many passages of Bede to have held all the country to the Forth and the Clyde, where, after they were subsequently driven out of it, the Saxon language remained, to which now the ancient language has given way in the greatest portion of our whole kingdom.

CHAP. 26, BOOK 3.

"Colman, on retiring from the bishopric of Lindisfarne, and returning to Scotland, was succeeded by Eata, who was abbot in the monastery of Mailros. This, they say, Colman at his departure begged and obtained from King Oswy."

CHAP. 3, BOOK 4.

"Wilfrid with the rights of a bishop ruled the church of York, and also those of all the Northumbrians and of the Picts, as far as the power of Oswy could extend."

CHAP. 26, BOOK 4.

"In the year 684 Egfrid, king of the Northumbrians, sending his general, Bert, into Ireland, with an army, miserably devastated an innocent nation which had always been most friendly to the English people."

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* Columba was buried in the Monastery of Hy, notwithstanding Camden's view.

AT THE SAME PLACE.

"Next year the same king, having rashly led his army to devastate the province of the Picts, though his friends tried much to prevent him, and especially Bishop Cudbert . . . falling into an ambush was killed with the greatest part of his army; and indeed his friends forbade his entering on this war, but as in the previous year he had refused to listen to Cudbert, and to refrain from attacking Scotia [Ireland], which was doing him no harm, it was given to him, etc."

AT THE SAME PLACE.

"From this time the hope and strength of the kingdom of the English began to fail, and, slipping back, to ebb away, for both the Picts regained possession of the land which the English held, and the Scots who were in Britain, and also some part of the Britons likewise, recovered their freedom, which they still have, now for about forty-seven years."

"Then, among very many men of the English nation, whether cut off by the sword or escaping by flight from the land of the Picts, the most reverend man of God, Trumwine, who had received episcopal charge over them, withdrew with his company who were in the monastery of Ebbercarni, situated in the territory of the English, but in the neighbourhood of the frith which separates the lands of the English and the Picts."

CHAP. 27, BOOK 4.

"Cudbert first entered the monastery of Mailros, which is situated on the bank of the river Tweed."

CHAP. 23, BOOK 5.

"The monks of Hy or Y Colmkil in the year 716, through the persuasion of the priest Egbert, adopted the canonical Easter when Cœnred reigned over the Northumbrians, in the twentieth year after the slaughter of Oswed king of the same people. Now Cœnred was succeeded by Osric, who was succeeded by Ceolulf, brother of Cœnred."

"About that time, that is, in the year 725, the kingdom of the Northumbrians began to totter, and not long afterwards fell altogether."

CHAP. 24, BOOK 5.

"But four prelates now hold the supremacy of the province of the Northumbrians which Ceolulf rules: Wilfrid in the church of York, Edivald in that of Lindisfarne, Acca in that of Hagústáld [Hexham], and Pecthelm in that which is called Candida Casa [the White Hut, now Whithorn], which, now that the numbers of the faithful have multiplied, is added to the see of the Pontificate, and has the Pope himself as its first bishop. These things took place in the year 730."

IN THE APPENDIX TO BEDE'S HISTORY.

"In the year 740 Edilwald, king of Mercia, through wicked fraud, devastated the part of the Northumbrians, and their king, Eadbert, was engaged with his army against the Picts."

IN THE SAME PLACE.

"In the year 761 Œngus, who is Hungus among our countrymen, died. He began, and continued his reign to the end, with bloody ill-doing, as a butchering tyrant; and Oswine was slain."

ADNOTATA ad ANTIQUITATEM SCOTORUM et in BRITANNIAM TRAJECTUM. 320.

Non erat mihi animus, in geographicis nostræ regionis tabulis corrigendis, supplendis, describendis occupato, ad hoc manum admovere, et nisi tuis, Doctissime Buchanane, iteratis flagitationibus victus, siluissem, cum hæc Antiquitatis investigatio tibi jure cesserit. Attamen quid in multis sentiam, libere apud te profitebor, et si quandoq; dissentiam, tui erit judicii de me sententiam ferre.

Non erat necesse de nostris antiquitatibus, regni primordiis et in hanc insulam immigratione, longum sermonem instituere cum maxima earum rerum pars, multis sæculis a nobis semota, sicut et aliarum gentium, caligine tecta delitescunt et veluti fluviorum origines, initio exiguæ, ita et gentium primordia, tenuia, obscura, lapso demum tempore innotescunt. Sic apud veteres, illi quorum initia ultra historiæ tempora repetuntur Aborigines dicti. Aliter se res nostræ habent cum majores nostri, uno eodemq; tempore, magno numero in Britanniam ex Hibernia transvecti, statim a principio sub regibus fuere; statim reipublicæ formam habuere. Neq; erat opus tam anxie in primordia nostra inquirere, nisi Angli historici nobis quondam ex quotidianis dissidiis, ut vicinis gentibus sæpe usu venit, infesti, nostrum adventum in ea tempora, aut paulo supra ea tempora conjiciant, quibus Saxones, ad Pictos etiamq; Scotos, majores nostros, finibus Britonum provincialium depellendos, ab illis accersiti sunt. atq; hæc omnia tanti erant, ut gravis controversia de iis institueretur, cum jam nobis cum illis in unum imperium conspirantibus, lingua, religione et moribus optime conveniat, et multa in nos studio partium impudenter, et contra rerum fidem prolata, retractaverint quicunq; in hisce studiis supra vulgum sapiunt. At cum quamplurima

de hisce rebus scripta a quibusdam iisq; non minimis, sed qui familiam ducunt, latine edita, ad exteros emanaverint, asserenda nostra erant aut vadimonium deserendum.

Primum illis ludibrio fuit de Scota et Gathelo vetus narratio,
521. quam neq; nobis asserere animus est, cum nullis prolatis autoribus ea fulciri possit: nostri Annales, secundum rudioris sæculi consuetudinem, hinc exordia sumpsere, at detur antiquitati venia, cum non soli nostri in hoc peccaverint: Annon Franci Francionem suum, Dani Danum multiq; alii ejusdem farinæ, ante renatas bonas literas deprædicabant, quibus jam omnibus exilium indictum? et non injuria nostros historicos hinc modulum sumpsisse non inanis suspicio est: præcipue vero ad viciniæ imitationem, credibile est Brutum Britannicum ejusq; fabulam, ne nostri in postremis haberentur, animos fecisse, quam ante annos quadringentos a Galfrido Arturio CambroBritanno cusam latinis literis, ut tempora illa tulere, editam, illo ipso tempore, doctorum et fide dignorum hominum censura notatam, quod mirari liceat doctissimum et omnis Antiquitatis scientissimum Gulielmum Cambdenum, tantum non habuisse patronum, qui diserte fatetur se ingenii nervos ad eam fulciendam adhibuisse, sed frustra, nolle se tamen ei prejudicium adferre, sed intactam relinquere.

Idem dum nostram antiquitatem acriter convellit, nos ante inclinationem Imperii Romani hoc est paulo ante Saxones suos in Britanniam advectos, qui demum anno Christi 449 primum auxiliares provincialibus huc appulerunt, nullas in hac insula sedes tenuisse, et paulo ante illa tempora, nostrum Orbi innotuisse demum nomen contendit. At si gentium origines et antiquitas ex Romanorum de iis notitia pendent, Deus bone, quot illustres gentes patria sua per multa sæcula carituræ sunt, immo Britanni ipsi serius Romanis cogniti, prius certe Græcis, non effugient hanc notam, nisi Cæsar eos indigenas maximum partem pronunciasset. Jam quid de Gotthis, Alanis, Vandilis, Francis, Burgundionibus et innumeris aliis sentiendum? At de immigratione patrum nostrorum in hanc insulam serior quæstio est, quam non tantis confusam tenebris, tantus rei antiquariæ dictator non poterat non vidisse. eum igitur præjudicio laborantem hoc dissimulasse fatendum est.

Optimum harum controversiarum judicem advocemus 322.
Bedam, in vicinia nostra apud NordanHumbros Saxones natum, educatum, quiq; iis locis omnem exegit ætatem, quæ sane longa illi contigit, qui annum circa salutis 730 e vivis excessit, jam si fides epitaphio ejus, nonagerius; is nostram gentem Picticamq; optime norat; cum iis ex vicinia, et relligionis commercio multum versatus, cujus fides ipso Cambdeno multum in omnibus probata, quem incorruptum et ingenuum veritatis et antiquitatis testem pronunciat.

Is initio historiæ suæ Ecclesiasticæ, incolas Britanniæ, eorumq; initia referens, primos recenset Britones, procul dubio antiquissimos de quorum origine, neq; illi neq; ipsis, teste Cæsare aliquid constabat, adeo illi omni prophana historia antiquiores. Proximos his enumerat Pictos, quorum adventus causas describit, qui, ut ait, huc appulsi, jam pridem plurima insulæ parte ab austro incipiendo, a Britonibus possessa.

Subjungit tertios incolas Scotos, in partem Pictorum receptos, qui duce Reuda de Hibernia egressi vel ferro vel amicitia sibi inter eos sedes quas hactenus habent, vindicarunt. Sedes autem hæ Bedæ tempore ut postea narrabitur, non excedebant æstuarium Glottæ, illis simul et Pictis, in illas angustias, vi NordanHumbrorum Saxonum coactis.

Jam collocatis in insula his tribus distinctis populis, Romanorum primum adventum, ut rem quæ posterioribus temporibus acciderat, describere aggreditur. Hæc legentibus clara, perspicua sunt, neq; ullis verborum ambagibus involuta, sed secundum laudatam patris hujus consuetudinem simpliciter tradita.

Scoti, referente doctissimo Antiquario Cambdeno, paulo ante Saxonum adventum, in insula consederant; vix illud certo concedit nam ex verbis [Bedæ] referentis impudentes grassatores Hibernos domum regressos, statim reversuros, et ex verbis Claudiani:

totam cum Scotus Iernam
Movit, et infesto spumavit remige Tethys,

contendit Scotos nondum hic consedisse, sed ex Hibernia 323.
navibus advectos, prædas egisse. Longe aliter Beda, transmarinas autem dicimus has gentes, inquit ille, de Pictis et Scotis sermonem instituens, non quod essent extra Britanniam

posita, sed quia a parte Britonum erant remotæ, duobus sinibus interjacentibus &c. Sed ad rem : Saxones huc accersiti trajecerunt anno Dom. 449. fuerunt in insula Scoti paucis ante annis, puta novenis, ita Scoti anno 440 primum insulam tenuerunt.

At referente Beda jam ante Cæsaris primum adventum jam in ea sedes ceperant, ille autem secundum eundem autorem, anno ante Christum natum sexagesimo (sic scribit Beda, sed veriori calculo, trajectus primus Cæsaris incidit in annum Christi 53) primum ad hæc littora appulit. ita videtur Camdenus decerpsisse Bedæ calculo, a Cæsare ad annum 440. annos quingentos, ingens certe temporis intervallum ; supersunt adhuc anni, qui Reudæ et Caesaris adventum intercesserunt, quos nostri Annales definiunt 144 fuisse, et novem Regum tempora complectuntur ; ut quinq. priores Principes a nostris enumerati non veniant in censum. Demus nostros in annorum computo a Bedæ Reuda, qui nostris Reutharis est, aberrasse, certe nemo non fatebitur plusculos annos intercessisse, neq. in numerum nobis erit anxie inquirendum, cum omnibus iis annis subtractis, procul dubio Cambdenus causa cadet, sed hæc æquo lectori judicanda relinquo.

Jam ad alia properanti moram fecit anthropophagiæ nota, priori libri sui editione majoribus nostris inusta, advocatis in testimonium Strabone et Hieronymo. in Strabone nihil tale me legisse memini, neq. apud illum aliqua Scotorum mentio, qui pauca et incerta de Britannia recenset ; ait hoc se de Hibernis, qui Britannis feriores et magis inculti, audivisse.

Cavendum nobis ab Hieronymo erat, nisi quod videam posterioribus hujus viri curis, hanc nobis remissam noxam et
324. infame crimen ad Attacottos relegatam, ex fide manuscriptorum codicum Erasmo consentiente, qui locum corruptum agnoscit, et Antiquarius noster refert se non posse non fateri, in quibusdam manuscriptis se Attigotti, Catagotti, et Cattitti legisse. At fuerit verior lectio Attacotos fuisse. Populus ille si non Scoti, cum Scotis censetur a Marcellino, unde si credendum Hieronymo, regio nostra anthropophagia infamis, quanquam majores nostri ea labe immunes, at sane, si quis recte hæc perpendat, tutius multis Rom. historicis priorum sæculorum fidem habebit, illis sane, quorum incolæ harum

regionum infestissimi hostes, qui cum de incolis multa referrent, nihil tale scriptis mandavere; non Tacitus ea siluisset, non Herodianus, non Dio, qui convitium Juliæ Severæ, Argetecoxi uxoris refert de concubitu in propatulo. Non deniq$_{\text{b}}$ Marcellinus, nullus deniq$_{\text{b}}$ præter hunc unum Hieronymum hominem iracundum, et cui displicuisse nemo impune tulit.

Jam anxie a nobis inquiritur nominis Scoti etymologia. Sugillatur doctissimus Buchananus ignorantiae aut oscitantiæ arguitur, quod in hoc spem fefellerit. in re tam ardua, profecto, auxilium fert, et facem praefert, ex conjecturis suis, suffragantibus quibusdam subobscuris scriptoribus, et vocum aliqua similitudine, in Scythiam nos amandat, quibuscum regionibus aut populis nihil nobis unquam fuit negotii; post multa tandem ex farragine plurimorum infimæ classis deprompta concludit male se metuere, quod ad originem, ne ΣΚΟΤΑΙΟΙ semper futuri simus. Magnum profecto crimen ad Antiquarii tribunal causam dicturo. Bene se habet quod non soli nos rei; jam reddant rationem Romani, cur Hellenes Græcos, cur transrhenanas gentes Germanos vocarint. Reddant rationem nominis sui Franci, Alemanni, Suevi, Catti, Gotthi, Alani, Vandili, et innumeræ aliæ gentes; aut Dictatori huic non erit satisfactum. ille ipse in Britanniæ etymo misere se torquet. Sed quando illi cum Luddo homine Britanno, e veteribus Britannis oriundo, linguæ Britannicæ antiquæ peritissimo et in hisce rebus non leviter exercitato non conveniat nescio quam fidem conjectura ejus merebitur; conjecturam autem suam esse 325.
fatetur, quæ de ea re profert, neq$_{\text{b}}$ quicquam certi statuere audet et nos quod non aliquid de nomine nostro conjiciamus, quod fortasse nos aliorum ludibrio aut irrisui exponeret, homini severo vapulamus.

The following is a translation into English of what goes before in Latin regarding the Antiquity of the Scots in Britain.

Some remarks as to author and date are given in the Preface.

NOTES relating to the ANTIQUITY of the SCOTS and their CROSSING into BRITAIN.

It was not my intention, most learned Buchanan, engaged as I was in correcting, supplementing, and describing the maps of our country, to apply my hand to this; and had I not been overcome by your repeated solicitations I should have been silent, since this inquiry into antiquity has fallen to you by right. I will, however, freely set forth to you what my thoughts are about many points, and if at any time I disagree with you, it will be in your judgment to express your opinion of me.

It was not necessary to make a long discourse on our antiquities, the beginnings of the kingdom and the immigration into this island, since most of these matters, being removed from us by many centuries, are, like those of other nations as well, hidden in a mist, and as the sources of rivers are small at first, so also the beginnings of nations, slender and obscure, become evident at length in the course of time. Thus among the ancients, those whose origin is traced beyond historical times are called aborigines. Our history is different, since our ancestors, crossing into Britain in great numbers at one and the same time, had kings from the first, and possessed a settled form of government. Nor would there be any need to inquire so anxiously into our commencement, did not English historians, who were formerly hostile to us owing to daily quarrels, as often happens in neighbouring nations, place our arrival at the time, or a little before the time, when the Saxons were summoned by the Britons to expel the Picts, and also our ancestors the Scots, from British territory. And all these matters were of such importance that a serious controversy arose about them, when, as we are now united with the English in one government, there is an excellent agreement between us in language, religion and manners; and all who have more than a common knowledge of these studies have anew brought forward and published much against us, through shameless party zeal. But since not a little that has been written on those subjects by certain men, and those not obscure, but able to trace their lineage, being published in Latin has reached foreigners, we had to assert our claims or desert our case.

First they found matter for ridicule in the ancient story about Scota and Gathelus, which we have no intention of defending, as it cannot be

supported by the production of authorities. Our annals, according to the practice of a ruder age, took their orgin from this source, but ancient writers must be pardoned, since our countrymen have not been the only sinners in this respect. Before the revival of learning did not the Franks boast of their Francio, the Danes of their Danus, and others of similar founders, against all of whom sentence of banishment has been pronounced? There is, rightly, strong ground for the suspicion that our historians took their cue from this, and especially that, lest our countrymen should be considered as among the latest in origin, they were encouraged to imitate their neighbours, as we may believe, by Brutus Britannicus and his story. This myth, done in Latin letters, as those times required, and published by the Welshman Galfrid Arthur, four hundred years ago, was at that same time branded with the censure of men of learning and credit; and we may therefore be surprised that it all but found a defender in the most learned writer, so highly skilled in all antiquity, William Camden, who frankly confesses that he applied all the powers of his mind to support it, but in vain, though he is unwilling to do anything prejudicial to the myth, and leaves it untouched.

The same author, while he keenly plucks up our antiquity, maintains that we held no settlements in this island before the decline of the Roman Empire, that is, a little before his Saxons sailed into Britain, who landed here first as auxiliaries to the provincials as late as the year of Christ 449, and that our name became known to the world shortly before that time. But if the origins and antiquity of nations depend on the knowledge of them possessed by the Romans, good God, how many famous nations will be without their fatherland for many centuries! Even the Britons themselves were late in becoming known to the Romans, as the Greeks were certainly acquainted with them previously, and they will not escape this aspersion, only that Cæsar declared most of them were natives of the soil. Now what is to be thought about the Goths, the Alans, the Vandals, the Franks, the Burgundians and others without number? But the question of the immigration of our fathers into this island is later, and so great a dictator could not fail to have seen that it was not involved in such darkness. It must therefore be acknowledged that under the influence of prejudice he concealed this.

In these disputes let us call as judge Bede, who was born and bred among the Northumbrian Saxons, spending all his life in those places—and it was certainly a long life that fell to his lot, for he died about the year of salvation 730, when he was now ninety years of age, if we believe his epitaph. He knew our nation and that of the Picts very well; with them, owing to neighbourhood and religious intercourse, he was much engaged, and his credibility is highly approved by Camden himself in all points, for he declares him an incorrupt and candid witness to truth and antiquity.

At the commencement of his Ecclesiastical History, when speaking of

the inhabitants of Britain and their beginnings, he reviews the Britons first, as doubtless the most ancient, about whose origin, on the authority of Cæsar, nothing was known for certain to him or to themselves, so much older were they than all profane history. Next to these he mentions the Picts. They, as he says, landed here after the greatest part of the island, beginning from the south, had been long possessed by the Britons. He adds as the third set of inhabitants admitted into the part of the Picts, the Scots, who, under the leadership of Reuda, departing from Ireland, secured for themselves, either by the sword or by friendship the settlements which they still possess. But these settlements in Bede's time, as will be narrated afterwards, did not go beyond the Frith of Clyde, the Scots at the same time as the Picts being driven into those fastnesses by the power of the Northumbrians.

Now having placed these three distinct nations in the island, he proceeds to describe the first arrival of the Romans as an occurrence of later times. These events are plain and perspicuous to readers, and are not wrapped in ambiguous words, but, according to the praiseworthy style of this father, told in simple language.

The Scots, in the narrative of the most learned antiquary Camden, had settled in the island a little before the coming of the Saxons. He hardly grants this as a certainty, for from the words [of Bede], who mentions that the shameless Irish robbers had returned home, to come back immediately, and from the verse of Claudian—

> 'When the Scot stirred the whole of Ireland,
> And the sea foamed with hostile rowers,'

he maintains that the Scots had not yet settled here, but sailing in ships from Ireland had carried off plunder. Bede's statement is quite different: 'Now we speak of these nations as dwelling beyond the sea,' he says, in beginning his discourse on the Picts and Scots, 'not because they had been situated outside of Britain, but because they had lived remote from the part of the Britons, with two bays lying between,' etc. But to the point. The Saxons, being summoned hither, crossed in the year of the Lord 449. The Scots were in the island a few years before that, namely nine, and thus the Scots first reached the island in the year 440.

But, as Bede relates, they had already formed settlements in it before the first arrival of Cæsar, and he, according to the same author, first landed on these shores in the sixtieth year before the birth of Christ (so Bede writes, but by a truer calculation Cæsar's first crossing was in the year of Christ 53). Thus Camden appears to have deducted the five hundred years from Cæsar to the year 440 from Bede's reckoning, certainly an immense length of time. There still remain the years that intervened between the coming of Reuda and of Cæsar, which our annals determine to have been a hundred and forty-four, and embrace the reigns of nine kings, so that the first five sovereigns mentioned by our writers do not come into the reckoning. Granting that our historians

went wrong in computing the years from Bede's Reuda, who is the Reutharis of Scottish writers, certainly every one will admit that some years intervened, and we need not anxiously inquire into the number, since, when all these years are deducted, beyond doubt Camden will fail in his case.

Now, as I hasten to other subjects, delay is created by the stigma of cannibalism with which he brands our ancestors in the first edition of his book, calling Strabo and Jerome to witness. In Strabo I do not remember that I read any such thing, nor in his book is there any mention of the Scots, for he treats briefly and obscurely about Britain: he says that he heard this about the Irish, who are more savage and uncultured than the British.

We should have to be on our guard against Jerome, were it not that I see, in the later labours of this man, this vile and offensive charge departed from in our case, and brought against the Attacotti, according to the testimony of manuscripts, with the approval of Erasmus, who recognises the passage as corrupt; and our Antiquary says he must admit that in some manuscripts he has read Attigotti, Catagotti, and Cattitti. But let the truer reading have been Attacoti. That nation, if not Scots, is enumerated with the Scots by Marcellinus, so that, if we believe Jerome, our land was infamous on account of cannibalism, though our ancestors were free from that stain; but surely if any one weighs this matter aright, he will place his confidence with more safety in the numerous Roman historians of previous centuries, whose bitterest enemies were the inhabitants of these regions, and who, while they relate much about the inhabitants, have inserted no such charge in their writings. Tacitus would not have been silent about it, nor Herodianus, nor Dio, who mentions the reproach of Julia Severa, wife of Argetecoxus, about concubinage in public. Lastly, Marcellinus would not have omitted it; in short, none mentions it except this Jerome alone, a passionate man, from whom no one that had incurred his displeasure got off scot-free.

Now the derivation of the name Scots is anxiously inquired of us. The most learned Buchanan is vilified, and charged with ignorance or negligence because he has disappointed expectations in this matter. On a point so difficult he[1] undoubtedly gives help and supplies a stimulus with his guesses to those who favour certain somewhat obscure writers, and from some similarity of sounds he relegates us to Scythia, though we never had any business with those regions or nations. At length, after much that is taken from the hash of numerous writers of the lowest class, he comes to the conclusion that he is badly afraid that as regards the derivation we shall always be ΣΚΟΤΑΙΟΙ [in the dark]. Truly a momentous charge for one who is to stand his trial at the bar of the Antiquary. It is well that we are not the only defendants. Let the

[1] Camden.—ED.

Romans now account for their calling the Hellenes Greeks, and the tribes beyond the Rhine Germans. Let the Franks, the Alemanni, the Suevi, the Catti, the Goths, the Alans, the Vandals, and other nations innumerable account for their names, or this dictator will not be satisfied. He himself twists about painfully in the derivation of Britain. But while there is no agreement between him and Lhuyd, a Briton, descended from the ancient Britons, deeply versed in the ancient British tongue, and having no little practice in these matters, his guess will deserve some credit. He admits it is his own guess which he puts forward, but yet he does not venture to determine anything for certain ; and we, because we make no conjecture about our own name, which might perhaps expose us to the mockery or derision of others, are chastised by this severe person.

ADNOTATA AD PRÆTENTURAS, MUROS, VALLA quæ Scotos a provincialibus distinguebant.

Cum doctissimus Cambdenus omnia lustraverit et collegerit quæ ad hanc rem faciunt, non erat opus hanc eandem recoquere, nisi controversia aliqua subsit de iis qui diversis temporibus has prætenturas statuerunt. ego, ut quid sentiam libere dicam, existimo Julium Agricolam primum id conatum potius quam perfecisse inter Glottam et Bodotriam : præsidiis eum tractum illum firmasse Tacitus refert, at de muro aut vallo nihil refert.

Neq illa præsidia continuisse hostes, sub Trajano aliis curis, Dacico scilicet et Parthico bellis distento, innuit Spartianus, subactos tamen, id est ut ego conjicio, intra priores angustias rejectos, hostes.

Sequitur Adriani Imperium, qui primus celebre munimentum per transversam insulam duxit ; vallum hoc fuisse ex Spartiani verbis conjicere licet ad modum castrensis munitionis. primum egesta humus, fossa patens facta ; humus sic egesta, vallo materiem præbuit, in summitate densis stipitibus munitum, aut si suspitio ulla valli in fossam delabendi, cespite ora tegebatur : hæc erat prætenturæ quam Imperator ille duxit ratio, At cardo rei est, ubinam terrarum collocetur prætentura hæc. Contendit Cambdenus ibidem positam ubi Severus postea

eam munivit. videtur mihi potius, inter duo prædicta freta sita.

Nullus erat locus commodior, nullibi tam angusta insula. jam Agricolæ opus eum ad hoc invitare poterat, neq; verosimile est illum Imperatorem tanta regione cessisse hostibus, quanta has duas prætenturas interjacet, quæ recens ante eum pars imperii fuerat. Quod adfert Cambodenus de ejus longitudine ex Spartiano, exigui roboris est, cur non mihi liceat dicere mendam in numeris esse et pro 80, 30 reponi debere cum ille in numeris *326.* valli Severi hoc sibi licere vult. ubi enim Eutropius habet 35. m. p. reponit ille 80. ubi Orosius habet 122 m. p. ille retrahit ad 80, ita in numeris parum præsidii. at quæ affert de præsidiis, quæ postea nominantur ad vallum Severi excubasse, quæ Adriani referunt nomen, ut pons Ælius, Classis Ælia, Cohors Ælia, Ala Sabiniana, Dii boni, quam invalidum hoc. quis nescit legiones, alas, cohortes, semel lectas et ad militiam compositas, nominibus distinctas, semper postea ubicunq; militarent, nomina sua retenuisse, quæ exemplis multarum ætatum probare est facillimum. unde Ala Scriboniana, Legio Septima Galbiana Jovii, Herculii; hæc nomina viguere longe post illos extinctos, qui primi eos ad militiam allegerant, nominaq; dederant. Neq; moror Scotum illum de quo ille refert, qui Rotam Temporum scripsit, ut neq; Boethium nostrum, qui nihil hic præsidii adferre possunt, nisi testem antiquitatem proferant.

Sed neq; Lollii Urbici tertia prætentura locum aut veritatem habet, nam si totum hoc inter duas prædictas intervallum, probe vestigetur, nullum ullius aut vestigium, aut suspitio, cum regiones illæ montibus ut plurimum horridæ, praesertim in mediterraneis, talibus operibus cessuræ non erant, neq; legati alicujus cum exiguis copiis talia moliri erat quæ Imperatorem ipsum et plenum exercitum desideratura erant.

Duæ tantum legiones sub eo præsidia tunc agitabant, Legio secunda Augusta, et legio vigesima Valens Victrix, quarum frequens mentio in lapidibus erutis de vallo hoc, quod Hadriani dixi: unus sic habet.

LEG II
AVG.

Alter qui adhuc celebri loco extat. Extat in porticu Duno-

trii, quæ comitis Marescalli arx est in provincia Mernia. Sic se habet.

327. IMP. CAESARI. T. AELIO.
ADRIANO. ANTONINO. AVG.
P. PP. VEXILLATION. LEG.
XX VAL. VIC. FP. MIL. P. III.

posterior hæc Inscriptio veritatem de Lollio Urbico testatur, illum nullum novum murum aut prætenturam excitasse, sed suum opus quod Antoninum Imp. præfert, veteri Hadriani prætenturæ superstruxisse. Commodo imperante, res se pejus habuere, donec Severus cum ingenti exercitu advenit, qui se ipsum et hostes fatigavit, senioq; confectus vitam in provincia finivit, nondum sopito contra hostes bello. certe, cum sæpe evolvissem quæcunq; de hac postrema expeditione bellicossimi hujus Imperatoris, literis mandata sunt, in multis non est mihi satisfactum, adeo confuse multa prodita sunt. fatendum est eum aut filios celeberrimum illum murum statuisse, cujus magna pars hodieq; extat, ab Ituna ad Tinam procurrens, sed quomodo tanto agro cesserit hostibus, nulla necessitate coactus manente bello, non capio. et tamen autores volunt opus hoc ipsius esse. si dixissent, mortuo patre, filios, ad capessendum Imperium aut Imperii voluptates, in Italiam festinantes, cum hostibus pepigisse, et opus hoc statuisse, credibiliora nobis retulissent.

Certe prætentura hæc, et novus hic limes, semper postea litibus, bellis, cædibus æterna semina præbuit; nam cum Scoti, Picti, Attacotti, Dicaledones, Vetturiones, Mæatæ, suis sedibus divisi, sed sub duobus principibus, Scotorum et Pictorum nomine, ut paulo ante ex Beda monui, primum ab Agricola rejecti ultra Bodotriam et Glottam, tota ora occidentali erepta Scotis et orientali depulsis Pictis, illi primum ad omnes motus intenti ad sua recuperanda, magnas turbas sub diversis Imperatoribus dederant, sed semper coerciti et ad Agricolæ vallum rejecti, donec Severus tanto agro iis cessit, quantum optare quidem, sperare autem non possent. Et certe videtur, si Romani se vallo Severi continuissent, eos vicinos non hostes habuissent. At postquam, ut referunt historici quidam non infimæ notæ, Nennius qui vixit An. 620, Carausius, imperante
328. Diocletiano, iterum ad Bodotriam promovit limitem, et imper-

ante Valentiniano, Theodosius Imperatoris Theodosii parens, agrum omnem prætenturis interjectum in provinciæ formam redegit Valentiæ nomine, hostes nihil non moliti contra Romanos tanquam fœdifragos, et quæ amisissent tanquam sua repetentes. sed frustra hæc omnia, unde tristis rerum facies, per totam illam controversam, incendia, cædes regionem vastitas et quæcunq; in bello licent.

Attamen Romani quæ ceperant, constanter retinuerunt, quandiu stetit incolume Imperium, et murus ille vel prætentura. quem primus Agricola fixerat, mansit postremus limes. illum Gallio Ravennas munierat, illum videtur Stiliconem muniisse. illo postremum amisso, postquam Romani insulam deseruere ad vallum Severi munitiones retraxere teste Beda, in quo absentibus jam Romanis, nihil erat firmum. Hostes cædibus efferati, in provinciales a Romanis desertos et delectibus Tyrannorum exhaustos, quod fatendum est, crudeliter sævierunt, dum odiis indulgent, aut prædæ libidine aguntur. neq; finis antequam Saxones advocati.

Hæc ideo fusius persecutus sum, ut belli causas, quæ tot Scriptores intactas prætermisere, aperirem, neq; illos barbaros, illos hostes, tanta pertinacia bella continua prosecutos, sine legittima, ut sibi videbatur, odii causa, cum hæc omnia Romanis imputarent, qui limites legittime statutos avaritia sua violassent.

The following is a translation into English of the Notes relating to the Walls and Ramparts separating the Scots from the Provincials.

Some remarks as to authorship and date are given in the Preface.

NOTES relating to the DEFENSIVE LINES, WALLS, and RAMPARTS which separated the SCOTS from the PROVINCIALS.

Since the most learned Camden has surveyed and collected all that makes for this subject there would be no need to recast the same, unless

some controversy still existed about those who at various times constructed these defensive lines. To speak freely what I think, I am of opinion that Julius Agricola was the first to attempt rather than accomplish that work between the Forth and the Clyde. Tacitus mentions that he strengthened that tract with garrisons, but says nothing about a wall or a rampart.

Spartian indicates that those garrisons did not check the enemy in the reign of Trajan, who was engaged in other wars, namely, those against the Dacians and the Parthians, but that the enemy were subdued, that is, as I conjecture, pushed back to their former fastnesses.

Next comes the rule of Adrian, who was the first to make the celebrated fortification across the island. We may gather from Spartian that this was a rampart after the manner of the fortification of a camp. First the earth was dug out and a broad ditch made; the earth thus dug out supplied the material for a rampart, which was fortified on the top with thickly set trunks of trees, or if there was any fear of the wall falling down into the ditch, its face was covered with turf. This was the formation of the line of defence which that general made. But the cardinal point is where in the world this line is placed. Camden holds that it was in the same position where Severus afterwards fortified a wall. To me it rather appears to have been situated between the two friths aforesaid.

No place was more convenient; nowhere is the island so narrow. Now, Agricola's operations might invite him to this, nor is it likely that that general retired before the enemy from so great a tract as lies between these two lines, a district that shortly before his time had been part of the Empire. What Camden adduces from Spartian about its length is of little moment to hinder my saying that there is a mistake in his numbers, and that 30 should be put for 80, seeing that he takes this upon himself in the numbers of Severus's wall. For where Eutropius has 35 he puts 80, and where Orosius has 122 miles he reduces that to 80. Thus there is little assistance to be derived from numbers. But what he alleges about the garrisons which are afterwards named as having kept watch at the wall of Severus, and which bear Adrian's name, as the Ælian Bridge, the Ælian Fleet, the Ælian Cohort, and the Sabinian Horse, ye good gods, how weak this is! Who does not know that legions, auxiliary horse and cohorts, once raised and embodied for military service with distinctive names ever afterwards retained their names wherever they served, which it is very easy to prove by instances in all ages; whence the Scribonian Wing, the Seventh Galbian Legion, the Jovians, and the Herculians. These names flourished long after the death of those who had first enrolled them for military service, and given the designations. Nor do I waste time with the Scot about whom that author speaks, and who wrote the Rota Temporum [the Wheel of the Times], nor our own Boece, as they can give us no help here, unless they bring forward antiquity as witness.

But a third wall, made by Lollius Urbicus, has no place or reality, for if the whole space between the two lines aforesaid be properly examined, there is no trace or suspicion of any, since those regions are for the most part mountainous, especially in the inland districts, and would be impracticable for such works; and it was not in the power of any lieutenant-general with a few troops to construct what would require the commander-in-chief himself with a full army.

Only two legions supplied the garrisons under him at that time, the Second Legion, the August, and the Twentieth Legion, the Strong and Victorious, frequently mentioned on stones dug out of this rampart, which I have said is Hadrian's. One has this:—

LEG II
AVG.

There is another which is still extant in a celebrated place. It stands in the entrance-hall of Dunottar, a castle that belongs to the Earl Marischal in the shire of Mearns. It runs as follows:—

IMP. CAESARI. T. AELIO.
ADRIANO. ANTONINO. AVG.
P. PP. VEXILLATION. LEG.
XX. VAL. VIC. FP. MIL. P. III.

This latter inscription testifies the truth about Lollius Urbicus, namely, that he raised no new wall or line of defence but superimposed his own work, which recognises the Emperor Antonine, on the old line of Hadrian. In the reign of Commodus affairs were in a bad way, until Severus came with an immense army and wore out himself and the enemy. Weakened with old age he ended his life in the province, ere yet the war against the enemy was over. In truth, though I have pondered all that has been committed to writing about this, the last expedition of this warlike emperor, on many points I cannot satisfy myself, so confusedly are many matters handed down. It must be acknowledged that he or his sons built that wall, of which a great portion is still in existence, stretching from Ituna [on the Solway] to the Tyne, but how he gave up so much land to the enemy I do not understand. And yet authors will have it that this is his own work. If they had said that on the death of their father, his sons, hastening to Italy to snatch empire or the pleasures of empire, had come to terms with the enemy and built this work, they would have told a story easier for us to believe.

At any rate, this new line of defence and this new boundary ever after afforded grounds for quarrels, wars, and massacres; for when the Scots, the Picts, the Attaccotti, the Dicaledones, the Vetturiones, and the Mæatæ, with settlements apart, but under two chiefs of the Scottish and Pictish nations, were first, as I showed a little ago from Bede,

driven by Agricola beyond the Forth and the Clyde, the whole of the western coast being taken from the Scots, and the Picts expelled from the eastern, they first, being bent on all movements for recovering their own, had given much trouble under various emperors. They were, however, constantly checked and driven back to Agricola's wall, until Severus yielded to them as much territory as they might indeed wish, but could not expect. And, no doubt, if the Romans had kept within the wall of Severus they would not have had those tribes as near enemies. But, as mentioned by certain historians not of the lowest repute, such as Nennius, who lived in the year 620, after Carausius in the reign of Diocletian again advanced the boundary to the Forth, and, in the reign of Valentinian, Theodosius, father of the Emperor Theodosius, reduced all the territory lying between the lines into the form of a province with the name of Valentia, the enemy spared no effort against the Romans as treaty-breakers, and sought to recover as their own what they had lost. But all this was in vain; so that the face of affairs was gloomy, and throughout that disputed tract there were burnings, massacres, devastation, and all that may happen in war.

The Romans, however, kept with a firm grasp what they had taken, as long as the Empire stood safe, and that wall or line of defence which Agricola was the first to fix remained the farthest boundary. Gallio of Ravenna had strengthened it, and Stilicho seems to have fortified it. Ultimately when it was lost, after the Romans left the island, they withdrew the defences to Severus's wall, as Bede testifies, in which, since the Romans were absent there was no security. The enemy, maddened with slaughters, took cruel measures, as we must admit, against the provincials, abandoned by the Romans and exhausted by the levies of the usurpers, while they gratified their hatred or carried off plunder at their will; nor was there an end of it till the Saxons were summoned.

I have treated this subject somewhat fully in order that I might explain the causes of the war which so many writers have passed by untouched, and show that those barbarians and those enemies conducted warfare with so much determination not without legitimate grounds for hatred, as it appeared to themselves, since they attributed all these evils to the Romans, who in their greediness had violated the limits lawfully fixed.

ADNOTATA DE ORIGINE LINGUÆ SAXONICÆ apud nos cum prima nobis fuisset Hybernica.

Non injuria sæpe quæritur quomodo nobis usu venerit, ut cum majores nostri ex Hibernia huc advecti, una etiam linguam

illam advehentes, jam ut plurimum eam plane dedidicerint, eiq; successerit Saxonica primum, quæ variante apud Anglos dialecto, ita etiam apud nos variaverit. neq; ulla re differamus, nisi quod crassior paullum minusq; quam apud illos culta, presertim in vulgo, quemadmodum in plerisq; regnis non ubiq; eadem puritas, ut in Hispania, in Gallia, Italia, ceterisq; fere usu venit, neq; certius peregrinitatem in ullo discas quam ex sermone. Apud Anglos qui purius loquuntur, vocibus peregrinis quotidie civitatem dant neq; illud inopia, sed luxu ser- 329.
monis et novitatis aviditate, unde variæ provinciæ apud illos, quæ longius ab hac vocum recens allectarum, ut ita dicam, officina, absunt, serius illam novitatem hauserint, præsertim vulgus. Nostratibus qui longissime distant et quam minimum talia curant, sermo antiquior in usu, quem delicatuli isti novatores fastidiunt et ut obsoletum aspernantur, ita a primæva Saxonica tam longe recessum ut si hodie legatur, nemo eam amplius intelligat et quemadmodum hodierna Gallica a Celtica, sic a sua matrice, nostra abiit. ista Anglica jam totum fere nostrum regnum pervasit si oram occiduam a Glottæ freto ad septentrionem excipias, ubi profunda barbaries priscum sermonem retinet. At hunc nobis non fuisse ab initio patrium, luculentus testis est Beda, qui refert suo tempore Deum prædicari apud Britannos quinq; diversis linguis, Britannica Saxonica, Pictica, Scotica, et Latina omnibus communi.

Jam videamus quomodo adrepserit nobis sermo hic ab initio peregrinus, et cum tempore tam altas radices egerit ut noster primævus deportatus in extremas oras exulet. non edicta Imperatorum, non omnis Imperii Romani vis, quantumvis in hoc enixa, provinciales sermones potuere vulgo excutere. Imperatorum edictis intelligo non fuisse provincialibus suum idioma vetitum. sed latine solum apud tribunalia jura dabantur, et pro majestate imperii et ut provinciales necessario ad id discendum incumberent, cujus illis in tota vita tantus usus.

Cum mutatio hæc non fuerit repentina, neq; fieri potuerit, jam facta tantum intelligitur, et quemadmodum alluvies in fluminibus jam nata cernitur, unde apud historicos altum ea de re silentium.

Quidam ex commercio et communione nostra cum vicinis Anglis primordia hujus rei manasse volunt. Postquam

Saxones Christianismum amplexi sunt, et sub uno præsertim rege haberi cœpti sunt, maxima inter has vicinas gentes
330. amicitia fuit, præsertim postq^m nostri vendicaverant sibi, quæ Saxones NordanHumbri iis jure belli eripuerant, sed nulla talis aut tanta consuetudo eos tenuit, ut nativo nostro sermoni aliquid decerpi potuerit: neq^ videtur conjectura hæc aut vera aut verosimilis.

Alii ad tempora Milcolumbi tertii regis nostri hæc referunt, quæ incidunt in paucos annos ante Normannicam in Anglia procellam, tum enim Eadgarus regni legittimus hæres, sceptris exclusus cum tota familia in has oras advectus, liberaliter a Milcolumbo susceptus est, qui non ita pridem exul, in illo regno tutum perfugio locum invenerat, et ad sua redeunti, ut MacBethum tyrannum regno usurpato depelleret, multos eosq^ non infimi ordinis Anglos comites fortunæ habuit, unde succedentibus rebus ille liberaliter eos agris, prædiis, honoribus remuneratus est. testantur annales nostri, multas claras familias, quorum posteri hodieq^ supersunt, huic expeditioni debere suas origines, eorumq^ cognomina manent, et multum numerosa prole diffusa sunt. Eadgarus igitur liberaliter habitus, novæ affinitati ansam dedit. Margareta ejus soror, castitate, sanctitate, omnibus virtutibus lectissima virgo Milcolumbo desponsa est, unde illis quibuscunq^ cum Normannis non bene conveniret, tutum hic erat asylum; inde expeditiones et bella suscepta ad coronæ Anglicæ jus repetendum, sed irritæ, cum jam plebs, ecclesiastici omnes, et maxima procerum pars victori Normanno manus dedisset. At neq^ Eadgari comitatus, aut ante eum Milcolumbi reducis socii tantum potuere ut linguam nativam extinguerent, nullus talis eorum numerus fuit ut plebi et populo prævalerent. et res hæc certe suffragiis nititur, mera hic democratia, aut, quod deterius, ochlocratia est. plebs, populus sermoni præest, neq^ in imperantis manu est ut aliter fiat.

At quid sentiam dicam, et si quis aliud verosimile adferat quod meo præponderet sensui, æquo animo feram, pedibus in
331. sententiam ejus ibo, adeo mihi non obluctari veritati certum est.

Cum primum majores nostri, et antea Picti sedes suas in hac insula cepissent, paulatim sese diffudere, et crescente sobole auxere quoq^ limites, primum æstuariis Fortha et Glotta

coerciti, ultra ab utrisq; processum est. Picti sequuti orientale littus, Lothianam et quicquid ab austro Forthæ est sibi vendicarunt. si limitem quæras, videntur possedisse totum id, in quod pulsis illis, successere nostri. Scoti vero occidentalem oram trans Glottam sibi vendicavere. prima utrisq; certamina cum Britonibus erant, variante fortuna, donec Julius Agricola cum exercitu Romano litem diremit, neq; tamen ille pacata omnia a tergo reliquerat; multum belli supererat, multæ gentes nondum jugum acceperant, sed hæc omnia virtus Romana pervasit, ita nostri Pictiq; ultra duo æstuaria rejecti, et limes hic constanter ad Severum mansit. quanquam sæpe perruptus, nihil tamen possessum, præmium belli deprædatio agrorum fuit. Primus Severus limitem mutavit et vallum de nomine suo dictum aut ille aut filii statuere. Sed Carausius qui insulam sibi vendicavit, sub Diocletiano et Maximiano protulit munimenta et ad Adriani vallum terminum fixit. quem postea sequuti Romani constanter tutati sunt, quandiu Britanniam habuere, nisi quod extremis Romani Imperii in ea insula satis prævalentibus hostibus, iterum ad Severi vallum reditum est, quod absentibus Romanis non potuit arcere hostes.

Jam advocantur Saxones, eaq; medicina adhibetur quæ excessit malum; perfidia sociorum plus miseræ genti nocuit, quam ulla hostium crudelitas. illi non contenti præda, spoliis, provinciam, ut notum est, sibi vendicant. nec imperare contenti ut quondam Romani, aut miti victoria sese victis miscere ut Franci Gallis, eorumq; nepotibus, postea Dani, non ante excisam gentem, aut in avia oblegatam, in vacuas sedes successere. illi multis ducibus diversa loca invasere, at omnibus idem studium 332.
vastitatem facere, et tum demum nova regna condere. Qui septentrionalia invasere NordanHumbrorum nomine, valido exercitu sub duobus ducibus, duo regna Deiræ et Berniciæ nominibus condidere. illi quicquid Severus Scotis Pictisq; ex fœdere reliquerat, de quo postea tantis cladibus certatum erat, jam iterum majoribus nostris Pictisq; eripuere; Limitem ad vallum Agricolæ et Hadriani, hoc est ad duo freta, protulere. neq; inde ulla vi, etiam post receptum Christianismum divelli potuere donec primum discordiis civilibus, postea incumbentibus Danis, debilitati et fracti paulo ante exactos Pictos ex

insula. Scoti et Picti in sua rediere et miti victoria usi, populo ut plurimum sedibus suis permisso, domini regionum facti sunt, quas postea constanter ad hunc diem tenuere.

Harum rerum veritatem usq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ ad Saxonicam procellam, satis quæ dicta sunt testantur, cum de prætenturis verba facerem, at quæ successere Bedam autorem habent, qui ea omnia optime norat; ex eo multa haurire licet, quæ veritatem hanc stabiliant. Meminit ille Twedæ fluvii Muilrosii cœnobii, imo quod magis est, Abircurnig ad fretum Bodotriæ quæ hodie Abircorne est. ubi tum temporis Cœnobium fuisse ait, quod ad initia valli Romanorum collocat; meminit quoq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ Episcopatus Candidæ Casæ, quæ hodie in Gallovidia noscitur. hæc omnia et longe plura loca operi ejus inspersa refert, ut regni Nordan Humbrorum membra illudq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ solum agnoscentia, neq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ illa ex auditu, sed quæ suis temporibus oculis hauserat. Refert ille Regem NordanHumbrorum Oswin, gentem Pictorum magna ex parte Anglis subdidisse circa annum 660. Refert quoq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ Aidanum Scotorum regem cum numeroso exercitu contra NordanHumbros conflixisse infeliciter, unde postea nemo illis de provinciis bello partis controversiam facere ausus est. Atq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ hic erat rerum status Bedæ tempore.

Sed contusis et fractis Saxonum NordanHumbrorum opibus, nostri Pictiq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ in sua rediere. non quidem vacua, sed Saxone cultore plena, victores, posita iracundia, victoria clementer usi sunt; donec in unum corpus cum victore, ut
333. postea factum, coalescerent. mansit lingua quæ mere Saxonica, neq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ eis iis regionibus quæ Forthæ et Glottæ ad austrum sunt, exigi potuit, cum illæ novos dominos, antiquos colonos haberent. hæ tertiam regni partem, si locorum spatia respicias, constituunt. at si bonitatem agrorum, incolarum multitudinem, opes, primas tenet. unde regio, posthabitis ulterioribus, hic sedem fixit, inde jus, commercium, negotiatio, et quicquid ad bene vivendum avide quæritur, potissimum viget, floret, et a multis ætatibus viguit floruitq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$. Cum igitur tanto tempore a Saxonibus possessa sermo, intactis ut dixi, colonis manserit, quis dubitet hinc nos hodierni sermonis cunabula repetere debere?

What follows is a translation of the Latin Account of the Origin of the Saxon Tongue in Scotland.

Some remarks on this item of the Collections are given in the Preface.

NOTES on the ORIGIN of the SAXON TONGUE in our country, whereas our first language was the IRISH.

The question is often asked with propriety how it happened to us that while our ancestors sailed hither from Ireland bringing with them also the Irish language, they quite unlearned it for the most part, and how first it was succeeded by the Saxon, which, varying in dialect among the English, has also changed in this country. Nor should we differ in any point except that it is a little rougher and less polished than in England, particularly among the common people, since in most realms there is not the same purity everywhere, just as is generally the case in Spain, in France, in Italy and the other countries, nor can you discern a foreign element in any one more readily than by his speech. In England the purer speakers adopt foreign words every day, and that not from poverty but from wealth of language, and a desire for novelty; so that various shires of that country which are further distant from the manufactory, so to speak, of these newly introduced words are late in borrowing that innovation, especially in the case of the common crowd. Our countrymen, who are most remote and least concerned about such matters, use the older speech, which those nice innovators disdain, and despise as obsolete. It is also so far removed from the primitive Saxon that if it were read nowadays nobody would any longer understand it; and our language has left its original form, as modern French has departed from the Celtic. That English tongue has now overspread almost the whole of the kingdom, if you except the west coast from the Frith of Clyde northwards, where the profound barbarism preserves the ancient speech. But Bede is a clear witness to the fact that this was not originally hereditary with us. He tells that in his time God was preached in Britain in five different languages, the British, the Saxon, the Pictish, the Scottish, and the Latin common to all. Now let us see how at first

this foreign language crept in amongst us, and in time struck its roots so deep that our primitive speech was banished to the farthest coasts, and is in exile. Neither the edicts of emperors nor all the power of the Roman Empire, whatever its efforts in this direction, could make the common people discard the provincial languages. I do not mean that their own idiom was forbidden to the provincials by imperial edicts. But justice was administered at the law courts in Latin only, both in accordance with the majesty of the Empire, and in order that the provincials might, of necessity, apply themselves to learn what they were to use so much during all their lives.

While this change has not been sudden, and could not be created, it is understood only after it has been made, and like puddles in rivers, is seen when produced; and hence there is deep silence in historians about that subject.

Some will have it that the beginnings of this change came from our intercourse and communications with our English neighbours. After the Saxons embraced Christianity, and began to be ruled by one king in particular, there was the greatest friendship between these neighbouring nations, especially after our countrymen recovered what the Northumbrian Saxons had snatched from them by the right of war; but no such intimacy bound them that anything could be taken away from our native speech, nor does this conjecture seem either true or probable. Others refer its origin to the time of our King Malcolm III., which falls a few years before the Norman upheaval in England; for then Edgar, the lawful heir to the kingdom, being with all his family excluded from the throne, came to these borders, and was generously befriended by Malcolm, who, when in exile not long before, had found a safe asylum in that kingdom, and returned to his own country to dethrone the usurper Macbeth, who had seized the royal power. His fortunes were shared by many Englishmen, and those not of the lowest rank. He, therefore, in his prosperity rewarded them liberally with lands, estates, and honours. Our annals bear witness that many illustrious families, whose descendants survive at the present day, owe their rise to this expedition; their surnames remain, and are widely diffused among a numerous offspring. Edward, therefore, being generously entertained gave a handle to the new alliance. His sister Margaret, a maiden excelling in purity, saintliness, and all the virtues, was betrothed to Malcolm, and hence there was a safe refuge here for all those who disagreed with the Normans; and then expeditions and wars were undertaken to regain the right of the English crown, but they were ineffectual, since now the common people, all the clergy, and most of the nobles had yielded to the victorious Norman. But neither Edgar's retinue nor, before him, that of Malcolm at his restoration was so influential or so numerous as to destroy the native tongue, or prevail over the commons and people. And this is a matter of opinion, whether we have here pure democracy, or what is worse, ochlocracy. The

commons, the people, rule the language; nor is it in the power of a sovereign to make it otherwise.

But I will say what I think, and if any one can bring forward another probable theory to overbalance my feeling, I will bear it with equanimity, and vote for his view, so determined am I not to struggle against the truth.

When first our ancestors, and the Picts before them, took up their abodes in this island, they spread out by degrees, and as their descendants multiplied, they also extended their bounds; having been at first restricted by the friths of Forth and Clyde, they advanced beyond the two. The Picts, following the east coast, claimed Lothian and all that is south of the Forth. If you seek a limit, they appear to have possessed all that to which, on their expulsion, our ancestors succeeded. But the Scots claimed the west coast, beyond the Clyde. The first battles of both were fought against the Britons with varying success, until Julius Agricola with a Roman army ended the contention; yet even he had not left all at peace behind his back. Much of the war remained, and many tribes had not yet accepted the yoke; but Roman valour penetrated all these, and so our countrymen and the Picts were pushed back beyond the two friths, and this boundary remained continuously till the time of Severus. Though it was often passed, still, nothing was permanently retained, and the reward of war was the plundering of the fields. Severus was the first to change the boundary, and either he or his sons built the wall called by his name. But Carausius who claimed the island for himself, under Diocletian and Maximian, brought the defences forward, fixing the limit at Adrian's wall, and the Romans subsequently followed his example as long as they held Britain, except that in the later times of the Roman Empire, when the enemy were very powerful in that island, there was a return to the wall of Severus, which, at the departure of the Romans, could not check the foe.

Now the Saxons were summoned, and that remedy was applied which proved worse than the disease. The treachery of their allies did more harm to the miserable nation than any cruelty of their enemies. The Saxons, not content with plunder and spoils, secured the province for themselves, and not satisfied with ruling, as were the Romans before them, or with exercising their victory mildly, and mingling with the conquered inhabitants, as the Franks did with the Gauls, and the Danes afterwards with their descendants, they cut the nation off, or banished it to pathless tracts, and succeeded to the vacant settlements. Under many leaders they invaded different localities, but all were fired with the same zeal for creating devastation, and then at length founding new kingdoms. Those who invaded the north, and were named the Northumbrians, with a strong army under two leaders founded two kingdoms called Deira and Bernicia. They again took from our ancestors and the Picts all that Severus had left to the Scots and the

Picts according to the treaty about which there was afterwards so much disastrous contention, and pushed their boundary forward to the wall of Agricola and Hadrian, that is to the two friths. Nor could they be dislodged from thence by any force, even after the adoption of Christianity, until, through civil discords at first, and then owing to the pressure of the Danes, they were weakened and broken, a little before the expulsion of the Picts. The Scots and Picts returned to their own possessions, where, using their victory mildly, they left the people in their homes, and became proprietors of those districts, which they have ever since held to this day.

What was said when I spoke of the Defensive Lines bears sufficient witness to the reality of these events down to the Saxon Invasion. But for subsequent events we have as our authority Bede, who knew all about them very well. From him one may gather much to establish the truth of this history. He mentions the river Tweed, the monastery of Melrose, and what is more, Abircurnig, which is now Abercorne, on the Frith of Forth, where he says there was at that time a monastery. He places it at the commencement of the Roman wall. He also mentions the bishopric of Candida Casa [the White Hut], which is known at the present day in Galloway. He refers to all these and many more places in various passages of his work as parts of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which acknowledged it alone; and he does so not from hearsay, but as what he had seen on his own time with his eyes. He tells that Oswy, King of the Northumbrians, brought a great part of the Pictish nation under the sway of the English about the year 660. He also tells that Aidan, King of the Scots, was defeated with a numerous army by the Northumbrians, so that no one afterwards ventured to dispute with them about the provinces gained in war.

But when the power of the Northumbrians was crushed and shattered, our ancestors and the Picts returned to their own possessions, which were not, however, vacant, but filled with Saxon inhabitants; and the victors, dismissing their anger, used their triumph mildly, with a view to an incorporating union, which afterwards took place. The language, which was purely Saxon, remained, nor could it be driven out of those districts which are to the south of the Forth and the Clyde, since they had new owners, but old inhabitants. These districts form the third part of the kingdom, if you have regard to the extent of land, but if to the fertility of the fields, and the number and wealth of the inhabitants, they hold the first position. Therefore the country, neglecting more distant places, here fixed its capital, and from it law, commerce, trade and all that is conducive to living well, are eagerly looked for, and here chiefly are strong and flourishing, and have for many ages been strong and flourishing. Since, therefore, the language spoken by the Saxons has for so long a time remained in the mouths of undisturbed inhabitants, who can doubt that from this circumstance we ought to trace the infancy of our modern speech?

De THULE INSULA Dissertatio.

Thule vatum carminibus, etiam historicorum relationibus apud veteres celebris, hodie in tanta literarum luce, tanto ingeniorum proventu, adhuc ignoratur et latet, et certe nisi Ptolomæus digito huc intendisset, adhuc lateret. Cum ea Orbis Britannici aut pars esset aut appendex, nil mirum exteros de ea parum sollicitos. At sane non effugisset sagacissimum Cambdeni ingenium, si hac animum advertisset, sed illi extra tabulam fortasse deerant illa legittima ad hanc rem subsidia; nondum viderat insulas omnes quæ nostrum regnum circum ambiunt naturali situ descriptas, nam hæc omnia nupera sunt. Quidam recentiores, qui eam tenebris eruere conati sunt, existimarunt Shetlandiam aut Shetlandicas nostras insulas antiquorum Thulen habitas, eo argumento persuasi, quod illæ insulæ in nostro orbe ultimæ sint. nam de Islandia nemini unquam tale aliquid in mentem venit. At Romanos vidisse Shetlandicas insulas, aut unquam eo perrexisse navibus, sentire vanum est. Claudii classis primum Orcades aperuit, quas poetarum adulatio eum domuisse refert: non erat res magni negotii, eas omnes subjugasse, ubi nullum erat *334.*
victoriæ operæ pretium præter famam, quam Imperator ille desultoria illa in Britanniam expeditione aucupabatur, eamq; abunde consecutus est. Postea Julii Agricolæ classis, insulam circumvecta, plures insulas ad occidentem detexit, sed illas omnes, sicuti Orcades, sicuti septentrionalia regni nostri despexerunt, et ut sibi inutilia neglexerunt. illi his circumnavigationibus oram legentes, ob immensi et periculosi oceani metum, contenti fuere littora aut littori apposita vidisse; neq; mirum, cum vel hodie maria illa quamvis omnia glacie immunia, non semper navibus pervia sint, ventis, procellis et vorticosis æstibus infamia. Fretum illud quod Scotiam et Orcades interjacet, Picticum dictum, ignaris et sine perito nauclero non facilem habet trajectum. Quid igitur de Romana in Shetlandiam navigatione, ut ibi Thule inveniatur, sperandum est? est quoq; illa tellus ex multarum insularum congerie compacta, cum Thulen unius insulæ nomine agnoscamus, quam Romani non auditu, sed visu hauserant; illuc quandoq; appulsa est

inter Shetlandicas una, plane ex iis quæ maxime in Boream vergunt, exigua sane, et scopulus verius quam insula, cui hodie nomen Fula. aliqui allusione nominis decepti, hic Thulen quæsivere. nonnulli insulam quæ Fayr-yle, id est pulchra insula, medio inter Shetlandiam et Orcadas itinere, aperto mari, ad Thulen retulere. sed illa nullo modo Ptolomaicæ descriptioni quadrat, cum ille Thulen non exiguam, sicut pulchra illa est, sed insignem magnitudine nobis exhibeat. cujus medium et quatuor latera expressis numeris signat. Alibi igitur quærenda est, talis autem quam Romanæ classes adire ausæ sunt. hæc est non procul a continente, et quæ magnitudine sua numeris ejus aliquo modo respondeat.

Si quis igitur Ptolomaicam tabulam ob oculos sibi ponat,
335. accurate illam secundum numeros ejus descriptam, deinde mutet plagas cœli, et quæ illi ad dextram, ut orientalia, imaginetur borealia esse, sicut revera sunt, quæ vero ille pro borealibus in universa tabula descripsit, pro occiduis habeantur, habebitur non inconcinna totius regni nostri descriptio; quod non abhorrebit ab hodierno regionum situ. Ille vir tantus male sane de Orcadum positu edoctus, eas in occasum ultra naturalem situm produxit. et e tribus promentorium illud quod maxime in occasum vergit, Orcadis nomine insignivit, quod hodie Farro vel Farrohead nominatur. Orcadibus inventis, de quibus nullum dubium est, Thule ex eo investiganda est, nemo enim præter illum unum, quicquam de illa insula præter nudum nomen nobis retulit. At si illum ducem sequamur, obversa ut dixi tabula, aut plagis mutatis, in occidentem tentandum est, ubi prima et omnium quæ in illo mari sparguntur, longe maxima occurrit insula Leogus Buchanano dicta, alii Levissam dicunt, communiter Lewis, cujus pars australis tenui isthmo reliquæ insulæ adhærens Haray nomen habet. Insula hæc quadraginta sex milliaria nostratia in longum patet, quæ in Italica resoluta, quinquaginta septem dabunt, latitudine inæquali, alicubi quindecim Italica, alicubi angustior. illa longe ab Orcadibus in occasum porrecta, non tamen longe abest Skia insula, quæ fere Continenti adhæret. illa omnium in illo mari ultima, ut non sine ratione ultimæ Thules vocabulum egregie ei quadret.

What follows is a translation into English of the Latin Account of Thule.

The Preface contains some remarks regarding this Account.

A DISSERTATION on the ISLAND of THULE.

Thule, celebrated in the verses of poets, and also in the narratives of historians, is at the present day, with all the brilliant light of letters and all the advance of intelligence, still unknown and concealed; and certainly had not Ptolemy pointed with his finger hither it would remain concealed. Since it was either a portion or an appendage of the British world, it is not surprising that foreigners cared little for it, but it would have surely not escaped the shrewd intellect of Camden if he had turned his thoughts in this direction; but perhaps those legitimate aids to his subject that are outside of the map were wanting to him. He had not yet seen all the islands that surround our kingdom delineated in their natural position, for all these works are recent. Some later writers, who have attempted to rescue it from darkness, have thought that Shetland or the Shetland Isles were the Thule of the ancients, convinced by the fact that those islands are the most distant in our world. For no such thought occurred to any one about Iceland. But it is idle to think that the Romans saw the Shetland Isles or ever reached them in ships. The fleet of Claudius first discovered the Orkneys, which the flattery of poets represents him to have subdued. It would not have been a matter of much difficulty to subdue all those islands, where there was no reward of victory but fame, which that emperor pursued in his hasty expedition into Britain and abundantly secured. Afterwards the fleet of Julius Agricola, sailing round the island, discovered more islands on the west; but they despised all those, as they did the Orkneys and the northern parts of our kingdom, and neglected them as useless to themselves. Those navigators, skirting the coast as they sailed round it, owing to fear of the immense and dangerous ocean, contented themselves with viewing the shores or the places near the shore; nor is this surprising since even now those seas, while free from any ice, are not always navigable, being of ill repute with winds, storms, and eddying tides. That frith which lies between Scotland and the Orkneys,

called the Pictish [Pentland] Frith, is not easy to cross for those ignorant of it, and not having a skilful pilot. What then are we to expect about a Roman voyage to Shetland for the discovery of Thule there? That land is also composed of a group of many islands, while we know Thule as the name of one island, which the Romans knew not from hearsay but by sight. There is an island, which is sometimes visited among the Shetlands, evidently one of those that lie farthest to the north. It is very small, and is more truly a rock than an island. Its name is Fula, and some, misled by the similarity of the name, have sought Thule here. Some have represented the island of Fair-yle, that is, beautiful isle, situated in the open sea, mid-way between Shetland and the Orkneys, as Thule. But that island does not at all square with Ptolemy's description, since he exhibits Thule to us not as small, like Fair-yle, but as remarkable for its size. Its diameter and four sides he marks in express numbers. Therefore it must be sought elsewhere, and must be such as Roman fleets ventured to approach. It must be not far from the mainland, and must be one that would correspond in its size to his numbers in some measure.

If then any one place Ptolemy's map before his eyes, carefully marked according to the geographer's numbers, then change the cardinal points, and imagine those parts which he has on the right, as being easterly, to be north, as they really are, so that what he has marked in his whole map as north may be considered as west, a just delineation of our whole kingdom will be obtained, which will not differ from the modern situation of the regions. That great man, being ill instructed in the position of the Orkneys, placed them to the west, beyond their natural position, and, of three capes, he marked the one that inclines farthest west with the name of Orcas [Orkney], which is now called Farro or Farrohead [Cape Wrath]. When we find the Orkneys, about which there is no doubt, Thule must be investigated according to Ptolemy, for no one except him alone has told us anything about the island save the bare name. Now if we follow him as our guide, turning his map, as I have said, or changing the directions, we must try the west, where first we meet by far the largest island of all that lie scattered in that sea, called Leogus by Buchanan, while others name it Levissa, commonly Lewis. Its southern part, united to the rest of the island by a narrow isthmus, has the name of Haray [Harris]. This island extends in length forty-six Scots miles, which being reduced to Italian miles will give forty-seven. It is of unequal breadth, being in some parts fifteen Italian miles, and in some narrower. It lies a long way to the west of the Orkneys, but is not far from the Isle of Skye, which almost adjoins the mainland. That island is the most remote in that sea, so that, not without reason, the expression Ultima Thule corresponds with it remarkably well.

ADNOTATA AD TABULAM VETERIS SCOTIÆ.

Terras, flumina, maria, aut exiguum aut nihil mutare situm in comperto est, unde quanquam nominibus varietur, quæ mutationes aut transmigrationes populorum ad suum sermonem accomodant, tamen illa immutabilis rerum facies, ad antiquorum et recentiorum locorum investigandas differentias, quæq; conveniant quae non item, quasi manu ducunt. Com- 336.
paraturi igitur hodiernum regionis nostræ situm cum illo quem prioribus sæculis habuit, exactam hodiernæ tabulam, Ptolomaicam item oculis subjecimus. ille enim solus Romanis temporibus plus omnibus praestitit, nisi eo duce omnis labor in vanum cecidisset. Adjunxi etiam quæ ex historicis nostris nancisci potui ad hanc rem necessaria. sane omnia hæc multum imperfecta, cum maxima regni hujus pars extra Romanum orbem posita sit, et nostri historici plus satis harum rerum incuriosi. Regiones regionibus aptare, non est arduæ operæ, at in urbibus et oppidis, quæ sane pauca sunt, difficilior investigatio est, et si in quibusdam ab aliis dissentiendum erit, venia opus erit, cum ad veritatis normam collineam, quam si non in omnibus assequar, aut vera aut verosimilia sectabor.

Incipiendo igitur a limite nostro maxime australi, et ad mare Vergivium spectante, hoc æstuarium nos ab Anglis dividit secundum littus, hodie Solway fyrth. ubi hodie regiunculæ Liddisdail, Eskdail, Eusdail, Wachopdail, Nithesdail, a fluminibus quibus irrigantur nomina sortitæ. Romanis temporibus Selgovæ ea loca tenuerunt. Nith fluvius antiquorum Novio satis quadrat; oppida vetera censebantur Oxellum, Carbantorigum, Trimontium. hodie in eo tractu sunt, Annand, Dumfreis, Loch Maban, quorum nullum videtur recens, sed ea nominibus veteribus aptare non est mei ingenii.

Magis ad occasum in eadem ora fuere Novantæ complexæ Chersonesum insignem, quæ hodie the Mul of Galloway agnoscitur. Deva fluvius hodie fere nomen retinet, et Dee appellatur. vetus oppidum Ptolomeo Lucopibium, ubi doctissimus 337.
Cambdenus reponit apposite sane, Leucicidium, hodie Whyttern, latine candida casa, et multa in Ptolomei exemplaribus græcis, luxata esse tam in numeris quam nominibus certum

est conferenti exemplaria ejus cum Antonini itinerario, unde nobis audacia quædam, non sine ratione, variandi. Jena æstuarium, hodie Wigton bay, paulo ulterius, Rerigonius sinus, nunc the bay of Glenluce. ex adversa Chersonesi parte, alter sinus, Ptol. Vidogara æstu[arium] hodie Lochryan. quæ vetera nomina clarorum sinuum doctissimus Geo. Buchananus contendit mutari debere, ut veteri nomenclaturæ respondeatur cui non obluctor nisi refragetur Rerigonii oppidi nomen ad illum sinum positi, ubi est, aut haud longe hodie abest, Glenluce urbecula, cum cœnobio olim celebri.

Jam prætervectis Chersonesum et Promontorium Novantum populorum, aperit se Glottæ æstuarium, non multum a veteri nomine degenerans, vocatur enim the fyrth of Clyd. fretum autem vel magnum sinum nostri a fyrth vocant. ad ejus oram orientalem Novantæ itidem colebant, ubi hodie regio Carrick. et intimum ejus secessum Damnii tenuere, ubi hodie Kylle, Cuninghame, Renfrow; imo tractus Glotta fluminis hodie Clydsdaill eorum agri pars videtur fuisse, nam Cozia, ubi hodie Ruglan, notatur et Colonia, ubi hodie Lanrick. Glascua enim novitia præ illis. Vanduara veterum satis exacte respondet situi oppidi Ayr.

Historici nostri totam illam oram quæ Gallovidiæ nomen adhuc habet Brigantes antea tenuisse referunt. Doctissimus D. Buchananus videtur universam oram ab Ituna ad Cherso-
338. nesum iis tribuere. illi auctoritate, ille rationibus pugnat, neq; libet interponere meum judicium.

Damniis ad ortum proximi fuere Gadeni, aut ut vere videtur sentire Cambdenus, potius Ladeni, quibus accensebatur universa Lothiana vel ut hodie effertur Loudian, magis ad Ladenos proximante voce. Alæuna urbs ejus regionis procul dubio Edimburgo situ respondet, quam urbem autor noster Damniis attribuit, quos ad utriusq; freti initia habitasse innuit, Sterlinensem agrum et Leviniæ partem illis attribuens. Lindum urbs apprime quadrat Sterlino, at de Edimburgo Bedam plane siluisse mirum est, cum de Guidi urbe ad lineam valli Adriani meminerit, nec oblitus Cœnobii Æbercurni, unde non longe prætentura illa capiebat initium.

Erat mihi animus hic subjecisse tractum valli Adriani et loca præsidiaria eidem apposita, quorum vestigia

ad hunc diem durant, sed meliore consilio conjeci ea in tractatum de prætenturis, cui argumento magis respondent.

Sequuntur Ottadeni, de quibus nobis cum erudissimo Cambdeno nonnihil controversiæ est. ille ex ratione nominis, eos adusq; Tinam fluvium qui Novo castri mœnia subit, trahit, nullum ejus nominis fluvium nos habere audacter asserens, cum duos habeamus, unum in Lothiana, cui Hadina antiquum oppidum assidet, qui haud procul Dumbaro, Oceanum subit; ejus situi secundum Ptolomeum Alaunus fluv. pulchre respondet. Alter in Fifa regione est ut dicendum nobis est. Nihil illi opus erat de Ottadinis tantopere solicitum fuisse, cum Mæatæ, Ptolomæo indicti, loca illa proxima vallo Severi tenuerint, ut testantur Scriptores antiqui. grave non illi homini satis nobis Ottadinas abstulisse, Vedram fluvium auferre conatur et Tinæ accomodare suo, cum situs magis Twedæ respondeat. Etsi leve hoc est, nam si ille apud veteres omnia evolverit, quantumvis sagax, multi illi in sua Anglia exsiccabuntur fluvii, multi item nobis. Ptolomæus enim *339.* quorundam meminit, multos prætermittit, unde non est antiquarii vel loca vel fluvios de suis alveis dimovere. Autor ille æstuarium Humbri, Abus fluvii nomine comprehendit, quot igitur egregia flumina Cambdeno peribunt, quæ in sinum illum confluunt si Ptolomæo stabitur. At institutum nostrum sequamur. Sequitur Bodotria Æstuarium Ptolomæo Boderia, hodie Forth, cujus nominis fluvius initia ejus constituit.

Fortham vel Bodotriam transgressis prima occurrit Fifa Venniconum veterum sedes, ad Tai æstuarium porrecta, nostris historicis Othlinia quondam dicta; in hac alter Ptolomæo Tina fluvius, incolis hodie Edin, adeo vestigium nominis antiqui adhuc durat. qui haud longe Andreapoli mergit se Oceano, ad cujus ripas autor collocat Orream urbem, ubi hodie Cupræ nomine oppidum est; interius Victoria oppidum autori nostro memoratur quo loco Falcolandia hodie sedet. Sed Damnios hucusq; extendit, unde nulla oppido fraus, situm enim suum egregie tenet. Taoduni ad Taum nulla mentio, cum recentior sit, quanquam historici nostri ejus sub nomine Allecti meminere.

Supra hos in mediterraneis sedent antiqui Vacomagi, Lelan-

nomium sinum qui hodie Lochfyn, attingentes. Lomandi autem lacus nulla apud veteres mentio. nam sinum maris solummodo Ptolem[æus] memorat. qui igitur diversorum in hac ora maximus. Britannodunum ad Lævini ostia neglectum autori nostro, non item Bedæ sub Al-Cluith, vel Al-Cluich nomine, hodie Dunbritton. secundum ejus numeros Damniis quoq; accensendum est, sicut tota Levinia provincia, historicis nostris Elgoniæ nomine cognita. Vacomagi autem tenuere mediterranea et montium juga a sinu Lelannomio dicto ad Taum, non jam æstuarium sed fluvium. et, si Ptol. fides, ultra perrexere, et nonnullam Atholiæ partem vendicavere. recenset ille oppidum eorum Tamiam quod ubinam sit, dubitatur. nisi Pertha sit, quam recentiorem illa ætate fuisse constat. at
340. Vacomagi mediterranea tenent infra Atholiam quidem nonnihil illius regionis sibi vendicantes et per Grampii montis aspera juga prope Deam attingentes, ubi fontes duorum insignium fluminum, quibus utrisq; Eskæ nomen: quæ vox aquam significat, quanquam non secundum linguæ nativam pronuntiationem efferatur. Supra Vacomagos et illi ad occasum æstivum statuuntur Caledonii, qui lacum unde effluit Taus accolunt. Maxima Atholiæ pars, universa illa regio quæ hodie sub nomine Braid Allaban, iis accensetur, cum parte aliqua tractus Tai fluminis, nam oppidum eorum Duncalden ad ripam ejus fluminis, ut notat doctissimus Geo. Buchananus vestigia nominis antiqui retinet.

Sequuntur Epidii humilis Chersonesi incolæ, quæ nunc Cantyr, sonat ea vox caput terræ, eorumq; promontorium alterum latus æstuarii Glottæ concludens, male autori nostro cognita, sicut tota hæc occidua ora, ac satis est hic novisse qui populi, quæ loca tenuerint. At Cerones populi tenuere post Caledonios quæcunq; Argatheliæ nomine censentur, etiam plura, nam in hunc censum venit Covallia Cowell, Cnap-dalia, Lorna, et cætera adusq; sinum illum, Lochabriæ ab ea parte limitem. nominat in hoc littore Longum fluvium, qui mihi transpositus videtur; nullus in illo tractu quantivis pretii fluvius, at in recessu æstuarii Glottæ, sinus ejus nominis angustus et longus, ad quod nomen illud nomen potius spectare videtur.

Legendo adhuc littus illud occiduum, primi occurrunt

Creones quas sedes hodie tenent varii Dinastæ suis territoriolis et barbaris regiuncularum nominibus distincti, quæ vix latiali ore efferri queunt: Ardgaur, Keangher-loch, Moroern, Ard-na-Murchen, Swyneord, Muydeort, Arisaig, Murron, Knodeort, Glen-Elg, Kintail et ipsa Lochabria, quæ vel quantitate vel qualitate prævalet omnibus. Hym fluvium in hoc tractu locat autor noster, qui Cerones et Creones dividit. Apposite ad hanc rem se offert Lochus ingens fluvius qui per Lochabriam fluens e lacu sui nominis effluens multis amnibus auctus, quorum duo e magnis item 341.
lacubus delabuntur, in canalem vel angustum sinum desinit qui hodie Lochyell agnoscitur nomine.

Sequuntur in ora Carnanacæ, ubi terras irrumpit sinus Volsas dictus, hodie lacus Briennæ nomine satis notus, atq; hæc oræ pars, Rossiæ accensetur, quæ provincia mare attingit. Rabeus fluvius hodie Tralliger in Oceanum exit. Terra hæc sterilis, inculta, nomen hodie Assynt et Edir-da-Cheuls habet. cujus extimum promontorium, extra omnem controversiam, autoris nostri Orcadi promontorio respondet.

Ab hoc promontorio, cui Tarvedro et Orcadi antiquum nomen, littus reflectitur in ortum, ad alterum itidem cui Veruvium apud autorem nostrum nomen est, hodie Duns-Bey head. cui objacent Orcades, freto navigantibus periculoso paucorum millium interjecto. Inter hæc duo proxime dicta, paulum eminet tertium Ptolom. Virvedrum, hodie incolis Row Rachy et Strathy head. Interiora tenuerunt Carini, Cornavii, Mertæ, ubi Ileas fluvius, hodie Helmdail. Regiones hæ Strath Naverniam et Cathenesiam hodie comprehendunt, ubi antiqua arx Gernica, (cujus nomen nunc in castel Sinclair mutatum) vestigia Cornaviorum retinuisse videtur.

Sequitur apud Ptol. oppidum Ripæ Altæ, cujus nullum hodie indicium, imo nullum tale unquam fuisse ibi locorum justa suspitio, sicut neq; Loxæ fluminis in his oris, quæ in Moravia hodie ad Elginam urbem nomen vetus tuetur, nulla litera immutata. Unde videntur non suis locis aptata, quod vero Boethius Ripam altam, ad Cromarty transfert. illa enim longe hinc ad austrum jacet, freto sui nominis adposita; Logi respondere videntur Sutherlandiæ, quam Ileas flumen, et mons ingens in mare procurrens hodie Ord dictus a Cathanesia dividit.

342. Proximi Cantæ ea loca tenuere, quæ Rossiæ partem orientalem constituunt, adusq; Vararis æstuarium. Vara fluvius hodie id ipsum nomen retinens, in intimum sinum effunditur, unde verosimile est sinui nomen factum, quæ vox nunc latius diffusa, hodie toto illi ingenti sinui qui a Veruvio Promentor: ad Tæzalum Prom: de quo mox, sub nomine Murray-firth nomen dedit.

Proximi et nobis nunc ultimi Tæzali populi, a dicti Vararis initio ad Deam extensi. ingens terrarum tractus, multis populis habitatus. illic hodie Moravia, Ainia, Bœna, Buchania, Marria, præter monticolas in mediterraneis habitantes. Magna enim illic est Grampiorum montium pars. At a Varari sequendo littora, occurrunt alata Castra, autoris nostri, quo loco Narnia urbecula est, olim majoris famæ, ubere circum terra, quam ut plurimum mare aggestis arenis hausit. manent vestigia in littore celeberrimæ olim illius arcis, sed nunc accessu maris sepulta. Proxima huic in littore Tuesis urbs et Tuesis æstuarium, urbeculæ sane Forres situi respondet, sed nullum æstuarium, nullus littoris recessus, qui vel fuisse arguat. Unde conjicere licet vel æstuarium delendum ex exemplari, quod nunquam fuit, vel urbeculam hanc ad Cromartie in adversa ora ablegandam ubi sinus egregius, capacissimus, navibus tutissimus, quo tanquam ad anchoram sacram, adversis rebus in tota hæc ora, fuga nautarum est, qui scopuloso littore servat priorum sæculorum faciem. Alter sinus longius in terras se infundens qui Sutherlandiam a Rossia, id est Logos a Cantis [*sic*] importuosus et navibus infidus. Spea deinde fluvius toto regno a Tao secundus Ptol. ignotus sequitur. At Celnius ejus fluvius apprime respondet Dovernæ fluvio, qui Banfiam urbeculam veteribus ignotam alluit. Ab hoc flumine, ubi littus paucis milliaribus in ortum processerit, reflectitur in Meridiem, ad quem reflexum cernitur Tæzalum
343. promontorium, hodie nomine Buchanness notissimum, quo loco terra quam maxime in orientem procurrit. Proximus autori nostro memoratur Diva fluvius, hodie paulum inflexo nomine Dea; qui Devanam oppidum in mediterraneis collocat, quam ego conjectura nominis ductus, rectius ad Deæ ostia collocari debere existimo, quod hodie Aberdoniæ nomine agnoscitur, a Dona vicino flumine. eam Geo. Buchananus in veteribus

scriptis testatur se reperisse Aberdeam, (rectius forsan, quanquam aliter prevalente usu) appellatam; ad utrunq; fluvium oppida sunt, mille passuum ab invicem intervallo. hanc ad Deam Gregorius Rex auxit, palatio ibi structo, et officina monetaria instituta, cujus monetæ ego nummos argenteos vidi. Acta hæc sunt circa annum 900, sed oppidum longe vetustius fuisse arguit loci celebritas praesertim uberrimo salmonum piscatu, e duobus vicinis fluminibus, qui ab omni ævo nunquam defecit, et reliqua regni longe vincit.

Post Deam fluvium sequitur Mernia, deinde Angusia, autori nostro Tæzalum pars; in hac oppidum Montis rosarum vulgo Monros, scriptoribus nostris Celurca. illæ duæ provinciæ illis itidem Horestia dicta, neq; falso, cum Tacitus commemoret Agricolam post victum Galgacum, in Horestas deflexisse, quod videtur fecisse, ut a pugna reficeret exercitum maritimis copiis, nam classis qui comitabatur, videtur tum temporis Taum subiisse.

Ista præcedentia paucis diebus concinnata, cum sæpe a me peterentur, transmissa sunt primum Edinburgum, deinde ad Typographum in Hollandiam. sed dum ea rescribo, multo sunt aucta, mutata, interpolata, neq; tamen ea cura adhibita, quam lucubrationes lucem visuræ desiderabant. una transmissa est tabula veteris Scotiæ etiamq; Ptolomaica, ad assertiones quasdam illustrandas aut probandas. hæc omnia sub æstatem ann. 1649 utinamq; libertas illa tranquilli animi mihi daretur, qualem hæ antiquitates desiderant, ut possem omnia sub incudem revocare, multa enim ingenue fateor festinanti excide- 344.
runt, quæ limam nondum sensere, sed hæc aliis transmitto, cum filiorum amissorum mæror aciem animi obtuderit, neq; in tanta mea ætate, meliorum spes ulla supersit.

Hæc scripsi primis diebus mensis Decembris 1649. Quæ sequuntur, longe antea in paginas conjecta tumultuarie et sine methodo, ut spuria rejeci.

R. Gordonius.

The following is a translation into English of the Latin Description of the Map of Old Scotland. In the Preface there are some remarks on this Description.

NOTES to the MAP of OLD SCOTLAND.

It is certain that lands, rivers, and seas change their position either little or not at all, so that although there may be a variation in the names, which the changes or migrations of nations adapt to their own language, yet that immutable face of nature, and the noting of what is consistent therewith and what is otherwise, lead us, as it were, by the hand to the investigation of the differences between ancient and modern places. When, therefore, we are about to compare the modern situation of our country with that which it had in former ages, we have placed before the eye an accurate modern map and also Ptolemy's. For he alone in Roman times was more outstanding than all, and every labour would have been in vain unless under his guidance. I have also added the necessary aids that I could find from our historians. All this is no doubt very imperfect, since the greatest part of this kingdom lies outside of the Roman world, and our historians were more than sufficiently careless about these matters. To fit district to district is not a difficult task, but in the case of cities and towns, which of course are few, the investigation is more difficult. And if about some of them I shall have to differ from others, indulgence will be extended to the work, since I direct it according to the rule of truth, to which if I do not attain in all points, I shall be following either what is true or what is probable.

If then we begin at our most southerly limit, which looks to the Vergivian Sea, this estuary, now the Solway Frith, separates us from the English along the coast. Here are now the small districts of Liddesdail, Eskdail, Eusdail, Wachopdail, and Nithsdail, deriving their names from the rivers by which they are watered. In Roman times these localities were held by the Selgovæ. The river Nith squares sufficiently with the Novius of the ancients. The old towns enumerated were Oxellum, Carbantorigum, and Trimontium. There are now in that tract Annand, Dumfreis, and Loch Maban, none of which seems recent, but to fit them to ancient names is beyond my ability.

More to the west on the same coast were the Novantæ, embracing the peninsula which is now known as the Mull of Galloway. The river

Deva almost retains its name at the present day, and is called the Dee. Ptolemy's old town of Lucopibium, where the most learned Camden very appropriately restores Leucicidium, is now Whyttern, in Latin Candida Casa; and it is certain that in the Greek copies of Ptolemy there are many dislocations both in numbers and in names, if one compares copies of him with Antonine's Itinerary; so that we make somewhat bold, not without reason, to vary them. The Jena estuary is now Wigtown Bay, and a little further on is Rerigonius sinus, now the Bay of Glenluce. On the opposite side of the peninsula there is another bay, Ptolemy's Vidogara æstuarium, now Lochryan. These old names of well-known bays, the most learned Geo.[1] Buchanan holds, ought to be exchanged, so as to correspond with the old nomenclature. To this I have no objection, only that opposed to this view is the name of the town of Rerigonium situated on that bay, where, or not far off, is now the small town of Glenluce, with a once famous monastery.

Now when we have sailed past the peninsula and the cape of the nations of the Novantes, the Glottæ æstuarium opens out, not much corrupted from the old name, for it is called the Frith of Clyde. Our countrymen give the name of frith to a strait or a large bay. The Novantæ likewise dwelt on its eastern coast, where now is the district of Carrick, and its inmost reach was held by the Damnii, where now are Kyle, Cuninghame, and Renfrew. Even the basin of the river Clyde, now called Clydesdail, appears to have been part of their territory. Cozia, where Ruglan is now situated, and Colonia, where now is Lanrick, are marked. For Glasgow is recent compared with them. The Vanduara of the ancients corresponds pretty accurately with the position of the town of Ayr. Our historians state that the whole of the coast which still has the name of Galloway was formerly held by the Brigantes. The most learned D. Buchanan seems to assign to them the entire coast from Ituna [on the Solway] to the peninsula. They uphold their contention by authorities, and he by reasoning, nor am I inclined to interpose my judgment.

Nearest to the Damnii towards the east were the Gadeni, or rather, as Camden appears to be right in thinking, the Ladeni, to whom was ascribed the whole of Lothian, or as it is now pronounced Loudian, with a sound approximating more nearly to Ladeni. The city of Alæuna without doubt corresponds in position with Edinburgh. This city our author assigns to the Damnii, who, he indicates, dwelt at the heads of both friths, giving them the territory of Stirling and a part of the Lennox. The city of Lindum squares very well with Stirling, but it is strange that Bede is altogether silent about Edinburgh, though he mentions the city of Guidi on the line of Adrian's wall, and does not forget the monastery of Abercorn, not far from which the famous defensive line began.

(It was my intention to have here treated of the course of Adrian's wall,

[1] *David* Buchanan is probably meant.—ED.

and the garrison posts situated at the same, of which traces remain to this day, but thinking better of it, I have thrown those matters into the tract about the Defensive Lines, to whose subject they are more appropriate.)

They are followed by the Ottadeni, regarding whom we have some dispute with the most erudite Camden. He, judging from the name, takes them even to the river Tyne which passes the walls of Newcastle, boldly asserting that we have no river of that name, whereas we have two, one in Lothian, on which the ancient town of Hadina [Haddington] is situated, and which enters the sea not far from Dunbar: the river Alaunus in Ptolemy corresponds nicely with its position. The second is in the county of Fife, as we have to tell. He did not require to be so anxious about the Ottadeni, since the Mæatæ, not mentioned by Ptolemy, held the localities nearest the wall of Severus, as ancient writers testify. It was not serious enough for that man to have taken the Ottadeni away from us: he tries to take the river Vedra and to suit it to his own Tyne, though its position answers better to the Tweed. And yet this is a small matter, for if he clears away everything in ancient authors, shrewd as he is, many rivers will be dried up for him in his own England, and many likewise for us. For Ptolemy mentions some and omits many, so that it does not appertain to the Antiquary to remove either places or rivers from their beds. The former author embraces the estuary of the Humber under the name of the river Abus. How many noble rivers which flow into that bay will therefore go out of existence, according to Camden, if we stand by Ptolemy! But let us follow our subject. Next comes the Bodotria æstuarium, in Ptolemy Boderio, now the Forth, the head of which is formed by the river of the same name.

After we cross the Forth, or Bodotria, we first come to Fife, the country of the ancient Vennicones, extending to the Frith of Tay, and formerly called Othlinia by our historians. In this district is the second Tyne of Ptolemy, the Edin of the inhabitants, so distinctly does a trace of the ancient name still remain. It falls into the sea not far from St Andrews, and on its banks the author places the city of Orrea, where now there is a town called Cupar. Further inland the town of Victoria is mentioned by our author, in the locality where at the present day Falkland is situated. But he makes the Damnii come thus far, by which he does no injury to the claims of the town, for it keeps its position with remarkable exactness. There is no reference to Taodunum [Dundee], since it is more recent, although our historians mention it under the name of Allectum.

Above those peoples, in the inland parts, are settled the ancient Vacomagi bordering on the Lelannomius Sinus, which is now Lochfyn. Of Loch Lomond there is no mention in ancient writers. For Ptolemy marks only the arm of the sea. It is then the largest of various bays on this coast. Britannodunum at the mouth of the Leven is omitted by our author, but not so by Bede, under the name of Alcluith or Alcluich,

now Dunbritton. According to his numbers it must be put down to the Damnii, like the whole shire of the Lennox, known to our writers by the name of Elgonia. Now the Vacomagi held the inland parts and the mountain ranges from the said Lelannomian Bay to the Tay—not yet the frith but the river—and if we are to believe Ptolemy, they extended farther and claimed some portion of Athol. He notices their town of Tamia, about which there is a doubt as to where it is, unless it be Perth. It is agreed that this town is more recent than that age. But the Vacomagi hold the inland localities below Athol, and indeed claim a part of that district, while they reach almost to the Dee across the rugged ridges of the Grampian Mountain; where are the springs of two notable rivers, each with the name of the Esk, a word that means water, although it is not sounded according to the native pronunciation of the language. Above the Vacomagi, and towards the south-west, are set the Caledonii, who dwell by the loch from which the Tay issues. The greatest part of Athol and the whole of that district which now goes by the name of Braid Allaban is put down to them, with some portion of the course of the river Tay, for their town of Duncalden [Dunkeld], on the bank of that river, preserves traces of the ancient name, as the most learned George Buchanan remarks.

Then follow the Epidii, the inhabitants of the low peninsula that is now Cantyr (that word means the head of the land), and their Cape, bounding one side of the Frith of Clyde. Like the whole of this west coast, it was ill known to our author, and it is sufficient here to know what the tribes were and what localities they held. The tribes of the Cerones, next to the Caledonii, occupied all the parts that are enumerated under the name of Argyle, and even more, for into this number come Cowal, Knapdale, Lorne, and the rest as far as that bay [Frith of Lorne], which is the limit of Lochaber in that direction. On this coast he names the river Long, which appears to me out of place. There is no river of the smallest size in that tract, but in a far-withdrawing portion of the Firth of Clyde there is a long and narrow inlet to whose name that designation seems to point.

In still skirting that west coast we first meet the Creones, whose settlements are at the present day held by various chiefs distinguished by their small strips of territory and the barbarous names of their little districts, which can hardly be pronounced by Latin lips: Ardgaur, Keangherloch, Moroern [Morvern], Ardnamurchen, Swyneord [Sunart], Muydeort, Arisaig, Murron [Morar], Knodeort, Glenelg, Kintail, and Lochaber itself, which both in extent and in productiveness surpasses them all. In this tract our author places the river Hym, which separates the Cerones from the Creones. Suitably to this the large river Lochy presents itself. Issuing from a loch of its own name, and flowing through Lochaber, it is augmented by many tributaries, two of which rise in large lochs, and it ends in the channel or narrow inlet that is now known as Lochyell [Lochiel].

Next on the coast come the Carnanacæ, where the arm of the sea called Volsas, now well known by the name of Loch Brienn [Loch Broom, *Gaelic* Loch Braoin] breaks into the land; and this part of the coast is reckoned in Ross, a shire that touches the sea. The river Rabeus, now the Tralliger [Traligill], falls into the ocean. This barren, uncultivated country is now called Assynt and Edir-da-Cheuls. Its outermost cape, beyond all doubt corresponds to the Orcas promontorium of our author.

From this cape, which was anciently called Tarvedrum and Orcas, the coast bends eastward to another likewise, whose name in our author is Veruvium, now Dunsbey Head. Opposite to this are the Orkneys, with a strait intervening a few miles wide, and dangerous to sailors. Between these two last-mentioned capes a third, Ptolemy's Virvedrum, is conspicuous. It is now called Row Rachy or Strathy Head by the inhabitants. The Carini, the Cornavii, and the Mertæ, where the river Ileas, now the Helmdail, flows, occupy the inland parts. These districts comprise at the present day Strathnaver and Caithness, where the ancient Arx Gernica (whose name is now changed to Castle Sinclair) seems to preserved traces of the Cornavii.

Next, according to Ptolemy, comes the town of Ripa Alta, of which there is now no sign, nay, there is a well-founded suspicion that there never was any town in that locality, and also that on these coasts there was no river Loxa, which preserves its old name in modern times at the city of Elgin in Moray, without the change of a single letter; so that they seem not to be fitted to their positions, even though Boece transfers Ripa Alta to Cromarty. For that town lies far to the south of this, being situated on the frith of its own name. The Logi seem to correspond to Sutherland, which the river Ileas and the lofty mountain that runs out into the sea, and is now called the Ord, separates from Caithness.

Next, the Cantæ held those localities which form the eastern part of Ross as far as the Varar estuary. The river Vara [Farrar], preserving that very name at the present time, flows into the innermost part of the bay, whence it is probable that the name of the opening arose. This word, coming to be used in a wider signification, gave its name to the whole of that great bay which extends in width from Duncansby Head to Buchanness, and about which we shall presently speak under the name of the Moray Frith.

The next, and for us at present, the last nations are the Tæzali, stretching from the commencement of the said Varar to the Dee, over a vast tract of land inhabited by many tribes. There the modern Moray, Enzie, Boyne, Buchan, and Mar are situated, besides the mountaineers dwelling in the inland parts. For a great portion of the Grampian Mountains is there. But in following the shores from the Moray Frith, we come to the Winged Camp of our author, in the locality of the small town of Nairn, formerly of great repute for the fertile land

surrounding it, which for the most part the sea has destroyed with accumulations of sand. On the shore traces remain of its celebrated castle of old, but it is now buried by the inroads of the sea. Next to this on the coast the town of Tuesis, with the estuary of Tuesis, answers well to the site of the small town of Forres, but there is no estuary, and no indentation of the coast to show that there even was one; so that we may conjecture that either the estuary must be deleted from the copy, because it never existed, or that the small town must be relegated to Cromarty, where there is a fine inlet, very capacious and safe for ships, to which, as to a sacred anchorage, in stress of weather the sailors from all parts of the coast run for shelter, and which with its rock-bound shore preserves the appearance of former ages. Another inlet stretching farther into the land, and [separating] Sutherland from Ross, that is, the Logi from the Cantæ, is harbourless and treacherous for shipping. Then follows the river Spey, second to the Tay in the whole kingdom, though unknown to Ptolemy. But his river Celnius corresponds exactly to the river Deveron, which washes the small town of Banff, unknown to the ancients. When the shore has stretched a few miles eastward from this river, it bends to the south, and at the bend is seen the Tæzalum promontorium, the very well-known Buchanness, at which point the land runs farthest to the east. Our author next mentions the river Diva, now the Dee with its name slightly changed. Inland he places the town of Devana, which I am led by a conjecture from the name to think should be more properly placed at the mouth of the Dee, because that is now known by the name of Aberdeen, derived from the neighbouring river Don. George Buchanan testifies that in ancient writings he found it called Aberdea (perhaps more correctly, though the prevailing usage is otherwise). There are towns on either river, distant a mile from each other. The one on the Dee was enlarged by King Gregory, a palace being built there, and a mint founded, of whose coinage I have seen silver pieces. These events happened about the year 900; but the town is proved to have been much older by the celebrity of the place, especially owing to its highly productive salmon fishery on the two neighbouring rivers, which has never failed in all time, and far surpasses those in the remaining parts of the kingdom.

Mearns comes next after the river Dee, and then Angus, forming, according to our author, a part of the Tæzali. In it is the town of Mons Rosarum, in common speech Monros [Montrose], and in our writers Celurca. Those two shires are also called Horestia, not wrongly, since Tacitus mentions that Agricola after defeating Galgacus turned aside into the Horestæ, which he seems to have done to reinforce his army with maritime troops, for the fleet that accompanied him appears to have at that time entered the Tay.

Those foregoing remarks, put together in a few days, as they were often asked from me, were sent first to Edinburgh, and then to the printer in

Holland, but while I was rewriting them they were much enlarged, altered, and improved, yet without such care being taken as lucubrations meant to see the light required. Together with them was sent a map of old Scotland, with Ptolemy's as well, to illustrate or prove certain statements. All this was done in the beginning of the summer of 1649; and I wish that the freedom of a peaceful mind, as these antiquities demand, were given me in order that I might again put them all on the anvil, for I candidly confess that in my haste much has fallen from me without yet having received the finishing touches; but these matters I hand over to others, since sorrow for the loss of my sons has blunted my mental acuteness, and at my great age there is no hope of better things.

I wrote this in the first days of the month of December 1649. What follows, long ago thrown into pages confusedly and unmethodically, I have rejected as spurious. R. Gordon.

De VESTIGIIS VALLI AGRICOLÆ et postea ADRIANI hæc adnotavit Tim. Pont.

Tangit et initium sumit a Bodotriæ æstuario, haud procul Abircorna nunc semidiruta arce, tempore vero Bedæ, cœnobio, qua Abrecorna respicit trajectum qui a regina nomen habet. inde tendens in occasum juxta arcem Kinneil, pergit ad locum Inner-ewin dictum, nec longe inde abest locus præsidii, dum vallum staret egregie munitus, quo se recipiebant praesidiarii milites, sicut multa alia praesidiariorum loca ad lineam valli suis ruderibus se hodie monstrant. primum hoc abest a Vario Sacello hodie Falkirk ad milliare unum ad ortum, ad Langtoun. proximum ad Rowintree-burnhead, ad Wester Cowdon supra Helins Chapell, ad Croyhil, ad Barhill, ad Achindevy, ad Kirkintillo, ad East Caldar, ad Hiltoun of Calder, ad Balmuydie, ad Simmertoun in trajectu Kelvini fluvii, ad Carestoun, ad Achter-minnie, ad Rochhill juxta Westwood, ad Bankyr juxta Castel Carey, ad Dunbass.

The following is a translation of Pont's Notes on Adrian's Wall.

The Preface contains Notes on this item of the Collection.

The following NOTES were made by TIMOTHY PONT about the traces of AGRICOLA'S and afterwards ADRIAN'S WALL.

It touches and begins at the Frith of Forth, not far from the now half-ruined castle, but in the time of Bede the monastery, of Abircorn, where Abrecorn looks back on the Passage that is named after the queen. Then stretching to the west near the Castle of Kinneil it runs to the place called Innerewin [Inveravon], and not far from thence is a post for a garrison, strongly fortified when the wall was standing, to which the soldiers engaged in the defence used to betake themselves; as many other garrison posts on the line of the wall are at the present day marked by their ruins. The first of these is one mile east of the Speckled Chapel, now Falkirk, at Langtoun. The next is at Rowintree-burnhead and [others are] at Wester Cowdon above Helins Chapell, at Croyhil, at Barhill, at Achindevy, at Kirkintillo, at East Caldar, at Hiltoun of Calder, at Balmuydie, at Simmertoun beside the crossing of the river Kelvin, at Carestoun, at Achterminnie, at Rochhill near Westwood, at Bankyr near Castel Carey, and at Dunbass.

ADNOTATA DE PRÆTENTURIS ET MURIS qui PROVINCIAM ROMANAM a reliqua BRITANIA separabant. 345.

Primus Julius Agricola, a Glotta ad Bodotriam tractum præsidiis firmavit, summotis velut in aliam insulam hostibus.

Sub Trajano defecisse videntur Britanni, et subactos fuisse innuit Spartianus.

Imperante Adriano ipse Imperator ad pacandas res venit, anno Dom. 124, hoc est tertio suo consulatu. ex Spartiano primus per insulam multa correxit, murumq, per 60 pass. primus inter Barbaros Romanosq, duxit, stipitibus magnis in modum muralis sepis, funditus jactis atq, connexis.

Sub Antonino Pio bellum denuo exarsit, quod per Lollium Urbicum Legatum compositum, alioq; muro cespititio barbaros summovit. Capitolinus. Pausanias in Arcad.

Sub Antonino Philosopho novi motus ad quos sedandos Calpurnius Agricola missus.

Sub Commodo omnia turbata, et barbari murum transgressi multa vastarunt; contra eos missus est Ulpius Marcellus qui fortiter hoc præstitit. Xiphilin e Dione.

Severo Imperatore, Heraclianus ab eo missus primum agit, deinde Vivius Lupus Pr. Pr. qui plura castra restauravit sed a Mæatis coactus est pacem pecunia redimere, cum Caledonii promissis non starent, qui Mæatas cohibere polliciti erant, unde ipse Imperator accersitus, cum filiis ac ingenti exercitu trajecit, ubi ut Dio habet, 50.000 militum ex insidiis ac laboribus castrensibus, silvis cædendis, pontibus faciendis, paludibus siccandis [*sic*]. Herodianus refert eum velitationibus quibusdam victorem eos ad conditiones redegisse, ita ut non parva regionis parte cederent hostes; at illi iterum rebellarunt, unde missis ducibus, jam affectus senio, ipse Eboraci residens eos compescuit, ubi etiam tandem expiravit, nondum sopito bello.

346. Quomodo hoc fuerit non capio, eum magnum agrum de hoste cepisset tamen munimenta retraxisse.

Antoninus Caracalla, bellum per duces aliquantisper administravit, sed statim pacem fecit, cupidine redeundi Romam, agris ac castellis hosti cessit.

Imperantibus Diocletiano et Maximiano, Carausius, ut notum est, hic purpuram sumpsit, et aliquot annos tenuit, qui ut refert Nennius Britannus, contra Barbaros murum inter Cludæ at Carunæ ostia reædificavit, et septem castellis munivit, domumq; rotundam politis lapidibus super ripam fluminis Carun, qui a suo nomine, nomen accepit, fornicem triumphalem in victoriæ memoriam erigens construxit.

Vixit Nennius sub Heraclio Imp. anno 620 Bangorensis Cœnobii antistes.

Valentiniano patre imperante, Picti in duas gentes divisi, (Ammianum audis) Dicaledones et Vecturiones; itidemq; Attacotti, bellicosa hominum natio, et Scoti per diversa vagantes multa populabantur, (et post multa addit quod ad rem præ-

sentem facit). Instaurabat urbes ac præsidiaria ut diximus castra. limitesq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ vigiliis tuebatur et prætenturis, recuperatamq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ provinciam, quæ in ditionem concesserat hostium, ita reddiderat statui pristino, ut, eodem referente, et rectorem haberet legittimum et Valentia deinde vocaretur arbitrio principis.

Sub Gratiano, Maximus qui Gratiano cæso imperium arripuit incursantes Pictos et Scotos strenue superavit.

Sub Honorio, testatur Claudianus, Stiliconem munivisse limitem et ab incursu Scotorum et Pictorum tutum reddidisse, postea rebus imperii turbatis, Roma ab Alaricho capta legionibus per Constantinum [*sic*] qui Arelate aliquantisper rebellis Honorio regnavit. Britanni sibi ipsis relicti, cum hostibus pares non 347.
essent subsidium ab Honorio petunt et impetrant, legione in subsidium missa, quæ hostibus profligatis, eos provincia exegit, murumq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ cespititium inter fretum Edenburgense (ubi antea Julius Agricola castella posuerat, et Adrianus Imperator, et Carausius murum statuerant) et Glottam ducendum curavit, qui murus nulli fere usui.

nam abeunte legione, hostes reversi, muro multis locis diruto, omnia crudeliter vastant.

Iterum mittuntur legati, querulis fletibus auxilium poscentes. jam Valentinianus iis imperabat, Honorii sorore genitus, et Honorius diem obierat extremum. Valentinianus auxilia mittit duce Gallione Ravennate qui depulsis hostibus, murum illum inter duo freta iterum reparavit, unde Romani, Britaniam non amplius visuri, in continentem trajecerunt.

Exscripta e Cambdeno de muro vel prætentura.

Primam prætenturam posuisse videtur Julius Agricola cum angustum terrarum terminum inter Bodotriam et Glottam præsidiis firmavit, quod postea subinde communitum.

Hadrianus in hac insula 80 plus minus milliaribus recessit. ille, inquit Spartianus, murum per 80 mill. passuum duxit, quem ex stipitibus in modum militaris sepis funditus jactis et connexis fuisse ex ejus sequenti narratione liquet.

Subjungit Cambdenus: hic est de quo nunc agitur per 80 enim mill. passuum procurrit, ad eum pons Ælia, classis Ælia, Cohors Ælia, Ala Sabiniana.

Scotus ille historicus qui Rotam Temporum scripsit Hadrianus, inquit, vallum portentosæ molis ex cespitibus terra excisis montis instar altissima fossa ante adjecta, a Tinæ ostiis ad
348. Escam fl. a mari Germanico ad oceanum usq; Hibernicum primus omnium duxit. quod iisdem verbis habet H. Boethius.

Lollius Urbicus Britanniæ sub Antonio Pio Legatus, secundis præliis terminos iterum promovit usq; ad primam illam quam instituit Julius Agricola prætenturam, et ibidem tertiam prætenturam muro excitavit. ille, inquit Capitolinus, Britannos vicit alio muro cespititio submotis Barbaris ducto alio, ut ait Cambdenus, ab illo Hadriani.

Cum Imper. Commodo Britanni illum perrupissent, Severus, posthabita illa ingenti ulteriore regione, munimentum duxit ab Ituna ad Tinam, eo loco si quid ego judico, ubi suum duxerat Hadrianus, et mecum sentit H. Boetius, idem sentit Hier. Surita, idem Pancirollus. Eutropius habet ‘vallum per 35 (emenda per 80) mil. pas. a mari ad mare duxit.’

Orosius definit longitudinem ejus 122 m. p.

Pauculos post annos hæc neglecta munitio fuit, nam cum Alex^r^ Severus sola de hostibus capta ducibus ac militibus dedisset, si hæredes eorum militarent, Romani ad Bodotriam limitem iterum promoverunt, quos tamen Barbari bella ex bellis serentes, subinde ad Severi vallum repulerunt.

Hos limites neglexisse arguitur Constantinus Magnus.

Ante eum Carausius sub Diocletiano prætenturam inter Glottam et Bodotriam restituit.

Interjectam inter prætenturas regionem Theodosius Theodosii Imper. pater, sub Valentiniano totam iterum vendicavit et pacavit eaq; provincia Valentia dicta.

Nutante Romano Imperio, Picti ac Scoti perrupto muro ad Bodotriam, in provinciam effusi sunt. sed a Gallione Ravennate repulsi, intra antiquos limites coerciti sunt, tum ejus hortatu Britanni murum repararunt, sed inutilem. constructus autem fuit inter duos prædictos fines.

Jam ad vallum Severi reducti erant limites, ubi Romani difficulter huc advocati labente Imperio, cum provincialibus murum statuerunt, ubi quondam Severus vallum statuerat.

The following is a translation into English of what is given in Latin in the Collections regarding the Defensive Lines of the Romans.

The Preface contains remarks regarding this item of the Collections.

NOTES on the DEFENSIVE LINES which separated the ROMAN PROVINCE from the rest of BRITAIN.

Julius Agricola was the first to strengthen the tract from the Clyde to the Forth with garrisons, having removed the enemy as if into another island.

Under Trajan the Britons appear to have revolted, and Spartian indicates that they were subdued.

In the reign of Adrian the Emperor himself came to establish peace, in the year of our Lord 124, that is, in his third consulship. According to Spartian he was the first to set many matters right throughout the island, and the first to make a wall sixty miles in length between the barbarians and the Romans by means of great trunks of trees set in the ground and joined together after the manner of a stockade.

Under Antoninus Pius war broke out anew, but was ended by the lieutenant-general Lollius Urbicus, who kept the enemy back by another wall of turf. *Capitolinus, Pausanias in Arcad.*

Under Antoninus the Philosopher there were new risings, to quell which Calpurnius Agricola was sent.

Under Commodus everything was in confusion, and the barbarians, crossing the wall, laid many places waste. Ulpius Marcellus was sent against them, and he bravely fulfilled his mission. *Xiphilin from Dio.*

When Severus was emperor, Heraclius being sent by him first acts , and then Vivius Lupus as Proprætor, who repaired many forts, but was compelled by the Mæatæ to purchase peace with money, since the Caledonii, who had promised to restrain the Mæatæ did not keep their engagements; so that the emperor himself was sent for with his sons, and crossed with an immense army. Here, as Dio has it [he lost] 50,000 soldiers through ambushes and the labours of fortifying camps, cutting down forests, building bridges, and draining marshes.

Herodian states that he was successful in some skirmishes, and brought the enemy to terms, so that they withdrew from no small portion of the country; but they again rebelled, after which, being now an old man, he subdued them by sending generals, remaining himself at York, where also at length he died before the war was yet over.

I do not understand how it happened that he took much territory from the enemy, and yet withdrew his fortifications.

Antoninus Caracalla for a little while conducted the war through generals, but immediately made peace, and in his eagerness to return to Rome, he retired before the enemy from lands and forts.

In the reigns of Diocletian and Maximian, as is well known, the purple was assumed here, and kept for some years by Carausius, who, as the British Nennius states, rebuilt the wall between the mouths of the Clyde and the Carron to check the barbarians, strengthening it with seven forts, and constructed a round house of polished stone on the bank of the river Carron, which received its name from his, erecting a triumphal arch in memory of his victory.

Nennius lived under the Emperor Heraclius, and in the year 620 was head of the monastery at Bangor.

In the reign of Valentinian (the father) the Picts were divided (this is what Ammianus says) into two tribes, the Dicaledones and the Vecturiones; and likewise the Attacotti, a warlike race of men, and the Scots wandering over many parts laid them waste (and he adds much to the present purpose). He repaired cities and garrison camps, as we have said, and protected the borders with outposts and defensive lines. He so restored the recovered province, which had come under the enemy's sway, that, as the same author tells, it both had a lawful ruler and was thereafter called Valentia by the decision of the emperor.

Under Gratian, Maximus, who, after Gratian was put to death, seized the empire, energetically overcame the raiding Picts and Scots.

Under Honorius, Claudianus testifies that Stilicho fortified the boundary, and made it safe from the incursions of the Scots and Picts. Afterwards, in the disturbed state of the empire, Rome was captured by Alaric, and the legions through Constantine, who reigned a little while at Arles in rebellion against Honorius. The Britons, left to themselves, since they were not a match for the enemy, sought and obtained help from Honorius, a legion being sent which routed the enemy and drove them from the province. He caused a rampart of turf to be made between the Frith of Edinburgh and the Clyde (where formerly Julius Agricola placed his forts). This wall was of hardly any use.

For on the departure of the legion the enemy returned, and, breaking down the wall in many places, cruelly laid all the country waste.

Deputies are sent again seeking help with plaintive tears. Their ruler was now Valentinian, son of Honorius's sister, and Honorius had died. Valentinian sends auxiliary troops under the leadership of Gallio of Ravenna, who, defeating the enemy, again repaired the wall between

the two friths, after which the Romans crossed to the Continent, never again to visit Britain.

EXTRACTS FROM CAMDEN ABOUT THE WALL OR DEFENSIVE LINE.

Julius Agricola appears to have made the first defensive work when he secured with garrisons the narrow boundary between the Forth and the Clyde: it was soon afterwards fortified continuously.

Hadrian in this island retired eighty miles, more or less. He, says Spartian, made a wall extending eighty miles, which, it is clear from his subsequent narrative, was of trunks of trees set close together in the ground after the manner of a stockade.

Camden adds, 'This is the wall now in question, for it runs eighty miles: at it are [the names of] the Ælian Bridge, the Ælian Fleet, the Ælian Cohort, and the Sabinian Horse.'

That Scottish historian who wrote the Rota Temporum [the Wheel of the Times] says, 'Hadrian was the first to build of turfs dug from the ground a rampart of enormous size, like a mountain, adding a ditch in front, from the mouth of the Tyne to the river Esk, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea'; which H. Boece has in the same words.

Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant-general in Britain under Antoninus Pius, after victorious fights, again brought the boundaries forward to that first line of defence which Julius Agricola made, and in the same locality he raised a third work of defence consisting of a wall, Capitolinus says, conquered the Britons, and kept the barbarians off by another rampart of turf running to a different place from that of Hadrian.

When the Britons broke through it in the reign of Commodus, Severus, neglecting that immense region beyond, built a fortification from Ituna [on the Solway] to the Tyne, in that place, if I am any judge, where Hadrian had made his; and H. Boece agrees with me, as do Hieronymus Surita and Pancirollus. Eutropius has, 'He made a wall extending thirty-five (correct this to eighty) miles from sea to sea.'

Orosius determines its length as one hundred and twenty-two miles.

After a very few years this defence was neglected, for when Alexander Severus had given the lands captured from the enemy to his officers and soldiers, on condition that their heirs should serve as soldiers, the Romans again advanced their boundaries to the Forth, but the barbarians by uninterrupted warfare soon drove them back to the wall of Severus.

Constantine the Great is shown to have neglected these boundaries.

Before him, Carausius, under Diocletian, restored the defensive line between the Clyde and the Forth.

The whole country lying between the lines was again secured and pacified under Valentinian by Theodosius, father of the Emperor Theodosius, and that province was called Valentia.

When the Roman Empire was tottering, the Picts and Scots, breaking through the wall, poured into the province; but, driven back by Gallio

of Ravenna, they were confined within the old bounds, and then by his advice, the Britons repaired the wall, but it was useless. It was constructed between the two extremities aforesaid.

Now the limits were brought back to the rampart of Severus, and here the Romans, being summoned with difficulty near the fall of the Empire, built a wall along with the provincials, where formerly Severus had set up his rampart.

849.

MAJORES GENTIS NOSTRÆ.

Libuit huc attexere nonnulla de gentis nostrae majoribus, quæ ex historicis observavi, quæ quanquam fortasse scitu non inutilia, singulis tamen hæc legentibus suum judicium liberum relinquo. Ego quæ sentio et quæ mihi verosimilia videntur profero.

Sicut Britannia a vicina Gallia primos cultores omnium qui de his scripsere fide accepisse fatendum est, ita Hiberniam a Britannia, quæ sereno cœlo inde etiam alicubi cerni potest. ac cum hi pauci pro magnitudine insulæ essent, antiquissimis temporibus Cantabri ex Hispania septentrionali, tædio servitutis (ut est illa gens libertatis usq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ in hodiernum avidissima,) cum omnia illic ferverent bellis, fortasse primum Carthaginiensibus, postea Romanis omnia late subjugantibus, novas sedes quærens in illam insulam penetravit [*sic*], et si quos incolas repperit, tandem in unum corpus cum illis coaluit. hæc non est mea conjectura sed ex annalium ejus insulæ fide petita, quæ quanquam confuse tradita, neq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ suis temporibus aptata, possunt tamen apud veros rerum æstimatores fidem aliquam mereri. Huc etiam facit linguæ affinitas, nam ut referunt utriusq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ periti, magna est in utraq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ vocum affinitas, quandoq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ eædem idem significant, neq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ ut referunt, magis absunt quam hodierna lingua Anglica abest a sua matrice Germanica superiori, nam Belgica ejusdem quoq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ dialectus est. quæ si vera sunt, verissimum erit Hibernos Cantabrorum sobolem esse, quo stemmate, et non sane inglorio, imprimis delectantur. Si contra arguatur leve esse propter tam exiguam linguæ consonantiam inde primordia gentis repetere, cum Hiberni et Walli multas voces communes habeant, primum ut dixi, fatendum est Wallos hoc est antiquos Britannos ante omnes huc appulsos, unde

advectis postea Cantabris et cum iis in unam rempublicam mistis, verosimile est multas voces Britannicas in lingua hæsisse sed cum posteriores numero prævalerent, etiam lingua prævaluisse.

Præterea consuetum est vicinas gentes qui inter se com- 350.
mercia agitant, ut plurimum multas voces communes habere; ita infinita Gallicarum vis in hodiernam Anglicam irrepsit, ac si hoc Normannorum fortunæ tribuatur, quid igitur de Italica et Hispanica sentiendum cum illi suas quoq; voculas plerasq; agnoscere Anglicæ admistas possint, et quotidie sensim hæc mutatio crescat? Sed ad rem.

Videntur Scoti ex iisdem Hispaniæ septentrionalibus oris Galicia, Asturia, Cantabria, postea ad tribules suos advecti, at quibus ducibus, quibus causis, quo tempore, omnia videntur incerta, nam fabulas Ægyptiæ Scotæ Gatheli, erroresq; in mediterraneo et externo mari, non libens agnosco, tam multa contra faciunt. credat Judæus Apella. De Gathelo postea dicam quid sentiam.

Scoti igitur in Hiberniam recepti apud veteres amicos consedisse videntur, at semper ab initio discreti, nomen suum retinentes. horum pars in Britanniam trajiciens, auspicato regni fundamenta jecere, primum angusto et sterili loco, Glotta enim ad meridiem, teste Beda, illis terminus fuit. et quæ ad Bodotriam et Taum vergunt, ortum respicientia insederant Picti, sed statim prolatis terminis, magnum terrarum tractum citra Glottam sibi vendicavere, unde ingens contra Britannos belli materia, qui non [*sic*] facile neq; sine multo sanguine avitis sedibus migrare nollent.

Jam reliquos Scotos qui in Hibernia manserant, multis postea seculis nomen suum, et genus suum impermistum retinuisse consentiens historicorum relatio agnoscit. Unde apud Bedam multis locis invenitur Scotorum Hibernorum et Scotorum Albinensium vel Albionensium ab Albione insula frequens mentio. creber quoq; de iisdem apud nostros sermo et eadem destinctio. at qui historicis nostris fidem non habent non possunt non agnoscere Bedam.

Jam de Gathelo non omnia sunt inania, virum summum et de sua gente præclare meritum multa testantur: terra illa ad quam primum appulere Scoti in Britanniam hodie Ardgyl, verius

et secundum priscam linguam, Ard Gathel. Ard autem interpretatur terra alta, quæ in montes intumescit. Gaoel vel Gathel viri nomen. Lingua ipsa illis Galig.

The following is a translation into English of what is said in Latin as to the Ancestors of our Nation.

In the Preface there are some remarks as to this item of the Collections.

The ANCESTORS of our NATION.

It has pleased me to add to this some points about the ancestors of our nation, which I have noted from historians; and though these may be useful to know, still I leave their own free judgment to those that read these remarks. I will set forth what I think, and what to me seems probable.

It must be admitted that Britain received its first inhabitants from the neighbouring Gaul, according to the testimony of all who have written on this subject, and similarly, that Ireland received its inhabitants from Britain, which in clear weather can be seen even from thence in some places. And since these were few in proportion to the size of the island, in very ancient times Cantabrians from the north of Spain, weary of slavery (as that nation has been very fond of freedom even to modern times), since all was in a ferment with wars, when possibly at first the Carthaginians, and then the Romans were subjugating the whole country round, seeking new settlements reached that island, and became incorporated with whatever inhabitants they found. This is not my conjecture, but is derived from the authority of the annals of that island, which although handed down in a confused manner, and inconsistent with their own times, may still deserve some credit from true judges of history. Linguistic affinity also goes to prove this, for, as those skilled in both languages tell us, there is a close affinity between the words of the two, and sometimes the same names mean the same thing, nor, as they tell, are the tongues further apart than English is

from its original source, the high German, for the Dutch is also a dialect of the same. If this is true, it will be most certain that the Irish are the offspring of the Cantabrians, and with this by no means inglorious descent they are immensely pleased. If, on the other hand, it be argued that it is but a slight proof, because of such a slender agreement in language, thence to trace the beginnings of the nation, seeing that the Irish and the Welsh have many words in common; first, as I have said, it must be admitted that the Welsh, that is the ancient Britons, landed here before all others. It is, therefore, probable, that when the Cantabrians afterwards arrived and coalesced with them into one state, many British words persisted in the language, but since the Britons who came later were more numerous, they also predominated in their speech.

Besides, it is usual for neighbouring nations that have dealings with each other, in most cases to have many words in common; thus an endless number of French words have crept into modern English, and if this be attributed to the success of the Normans, what then must be thought about Italian and Spanish? For those that speak these languages can also recognise many of their own vocables mixed with English, and this change goes on perceptibly every day. But to our purpose.

The Scots appear to have afterwards sailed also from Galicia, Asturia, and Cantabria on the north coast of Spain to their fellow-tribesmen, but under what leaders, from what causes, and at what time seems all uncertain. I am not prepared, when there are so many facts in opposition, to admit the stories about the Egyptian Scota, Gathelus, and their wanderings in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The Jew Apella may believe them. About Gathelus I will after this say what I think.

The Scots, then, seem to have been received into Ireland, and to have settled among their old friends, but they were always distinct from the beginning, preserving their own name. A portion of them crossing into Britain auspiciously laid the foundations of a kingdom, first in a narrow and barren district, for, according to Bede, the Clyde was their boundary on the south. And the parts that stretch to the Forth and the Tay, looking to the east, had been occupied by the Picts, but immediately extending their bounds they claimed a large tract of land on this side of the Clyde, and this supplied abundant grounds for war against the Britains, who were unwilling to remove readily and without much bloodshed from their ancestral settlements.

Now the consistent narrative of historians declares that the rest of the Scots who had remained in Ireland preserved their name and their race. Thus in many passages of Bede frequent mention is found of Irish Scots and Albinian or Albionian Scots, from the island of Albion. Our own historians also speak much of them, and there is the same distinction. But those who do not believe our writers cannot but recognise Bede.

Now the statements about Gathelus are not all idle tales: there are

many evidences that he was a very great man and deserved nobly of his nation. That district where the Scots first landed in Britain is now Ardgyl, more properly and according to the ancient language Ard Gathel. *Ard* means high land, and *Gaoel* or *Gathel* is a man's name. Their language is itself Galig.

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351. ADVENTUS SCOTORUM IN BRITANNIAM

Primam nobis controversiam de adventu majorum nostrorum in hanc insulam faciunt aut certe non ita pridem fecere Angli historici quidam, qui patria lingua scribentes, nostrum adventum paucis annis præcessisse Saxonum ingressum contendunt, inclinante jam Romano imperio, tum enim apud Marcellinum, Claudianum poetam, et nonnullos alios, Scotorum nomen auditur, neq; horum scriptorum Anglicorum, qui rhapsodias verius quam historias scripsere, magna habenda ratio est, cum antiquitas omnis iis plerunq; incognita, aut lecta antiquitate, eam intelligere, aut autores inter se conferre, non erat eorum judicii: At Cambdenus vir eruditus, antiquitatis scientissimus, quique de hisce rebus ex professo, ante non multos annos scripsit, idem cum sua gente, quod periculosum de nobis sensit, et scriptis professus est, iisdem, quibus cæteri argumentis usus, et quæ in contrarium proferri possent, pro viribus ingenii diluens. irridet Scaligeri lectionem e Senecæ apocolocyntosi de morte Claudii, qui in anapæstis legit Scoto-Brigantes, illo contendente hæc a Scaligero contra codicum vetustiorum fidem variata, qui ut ille asserit, legunt aut Scuta-Brigantes aut cute-Brigantes. Nondum Dempsteri nostri prodierat locus e notissimo Flori epigrammate depromptus:

Scythicas pati pruinas,

quo loco Dempsterus contendit Scoticas reponi debere. Jam Panegyres quibusdam Imperatoribus habitas contendit ille, nihil nobis favere, cum sequioribus sæculis eas omnes scriptas constet, imperantibus Diocletiano, Maximiano, Constantio, Constantino et quibusdam posterioribus, ita videtur sibi triumphum canere. Mirum sane est virum in re literaria et omni antiquitate tam exacte versatum non intendisse animum ad ea quæ ei in manibus erant, contra quæ nullus erat effugio

locus, si non præjudicio ejus damnati fuissemus. Illustrissimi Scaligeri et doctissimi Demsteri ingeniosas conjecturas non moramur, at Scotos non fuisse in Britannia, antequam Romani id nomen scriptis consignarent, asserere projectæ audaciæ est, quod argumentum si valeat nemo non videt, quam multi populi patriæ carituri sint, cum Romanis consuetum fuerit, 352. contra quos arma tulerant, sæpissime hostes, nonnunquam barbaros nominare, at non sit nobis dedecori post multa sæcula tandem nostrum et Picticum nomen demum Romanis innotuisse, nos illosq; finium damno mulctatos fuisse, cæterum hic terminum imperio positum et nos extra Orbem liberos relictos. Bedam Anglo-Saxonem in vicinia nostra natum, quiq; ibidem ætatem egit, et longævus mortuus est circa annum salutis 736, qui Scotos et Pictos ex relligionis commercio, et mutua consuetudine optime norat, multaq; de iis, scriptis mandavit, hunc, inquam, virum, quem Camdenus magni facit, et fidissimum antiquitatis testem vocat, in partes advocemus, cum ab eo, Cambdeno judice, nulla sit provocatio; is statim initio historiæ suæ Ecclesiasticæ, diversarum gentium in insulam immigrationes ordine enumerans, primos recenset Britones procul dubio antiquissimos et de quorum origine nihil illi neq; ipsis, teste Cæsare, constabat. Proximos ab his Pictos, quorum adventus causas describit, qui huc appulsi, plurima insulæ parte, non tota, ab austro incipiendo, ut verba ejus habent, a Britonibus possessa. Subjungit deinde tertios incolas Scotos, in partem Pictorum receptos, qui duce Reuda de Hybernia egressi, vel ferro vel amicitia, sibimet inter eos sedes quas hactenus habent, vindicarunt. Sedes autem hæ Bedæ tempore, ut postea narrabimus, non transcendebant æstuarium Glottæ, illis simulq; Pictis in illas angustias vi Nordanhumbrorum coactis. Jam collocatis in insula his tribus distinctis populis, Romanorum primum adventum nova narratione tanquam rem quæ posteris temporibus acciderat, describere aggreditur. Hæc intuentibus clara, perspicua sunt, neq; ullis verborum ambagibus involuta, sed secundum laudatam patris hujus ubiq; consuetudinem, simpliciter et ingenue tradita. Neq; credibile est hujus rei veritatem, doctissimi Antiquarii judicium aut scientiam effugisse sed præjudicio celasse, et quæ viderat, intellexerat, dissimulasse, nam cum antiquitatem

nostram infensissime oppugnaret, non ejus intererat hæc excutere.

Videamus ergo quantum hinc accedat temporis primordiis nostris; annales nostri conferunt adventum Scotorum in hanc
353. insulam in annum ante natum Salvatorem 330, postea expulsos a Britonibus, iterum duce Reuthari, quem Beda Reudam vocat, insulam et antiquas sedes tenuisse anno ante natum Christum 204. Romani autem primum trajecerunt anno ante Salvatorem, referente Beda, 60, inclinato vero imperio, Saxones ad arcendos Scotos et Pictos evocati sunt anno 449 cum illæ nationes Britonibus incumberent desertis a Romanis et tyrannorum delectibus exhaustis, neq, antea, secundum Cambdenum insederant Britanniam Scoti. trajecit Maximus tyrannus ex Britannia et [*sic*] Gratianum Imperatorem circa annum salutis 363, cum autem hæ grassationes statim postea cœperint, nam dum Maximus infensissimus iis hostis in insula versaretur, non hæc ausi fuissent. ex Bedæ calculo, ad hunc annum intersunt ab adventu Cæsaris anni 443. Jam a Cæsare ad Reudam ut Beda eum vocat, oportet aliquam multos annos effluxisse; hoc tempus nostri annales statuunt 144 annorum, qui numerus in tanta antiquitate non magnus est; ita Camdeni calculum præcedent initia regni nostri annis 587. At nostri historici ante hæc tempora enumerant quinq, reges, quorum tempora 134 annis constitisse scribunt. Nemo æquus lector non aliquam fidem illis habebit, cum omnes gentes suarum rerum maxime curiosi sint. At nulla sit illis fides, deleantur hi 134 anni, procul dubio tamen illustrissimus hic Antiquarius cum suis sequacibus causa cecidere.

The following is a translation into English of what is said in Latin regarding the Coming of the Scots to Britain.

The Preface contains some remarks regarding this item of the Collections.

The COMING of the SCOTS to BRITAIN.

Our first controversy about the coming of our ancestors into this island is raised, or at any rate was not very long ago raised, by certain English historians, who, writing in their native language, maintain that our coming preceded the Saxon Invasion by a few years only, when the Roman Empire was in its decline, for it is then, in Marcellinus, the poet Claudianus, and some others, that the name of the Scots is heard. Nor need we have much regard to those English writers, who wrote rhapsodies rather than histories, since all antiquity was generally unknown to them, or if they read ancient authors, they had not the judgment to understand them. But Camden, a learned man and a skilful antiquary, who wrote on this subject professedly not many years ago, had the same prejudicial feeling towards us as his countrymen had, and showed it in his writings, using the same arguments as the rest, and with all the powers of his intellect explaining away whatever could be adduced to the contrary: he ridicules the reading from Seneca's Apocolocyntosis, given by Scaliger, who, in the anapæsts reads *Scoto-Brigantes*, and he holds that this was varied by Scaliger against the authority of the older manuscripts, which, as he asserts, read either Scuta-Brigantes or cute-Brigantes. Our Dempster's passage, taken from the well-known epigram of Florus, had not yet appeared:—

'To bear Scythian hoar-frosts,'

where Dempster maintains that *Scottish* ought to be restored. Then he argues that the eulogies pronounced on certain emperors are not in our favour, though it is agreed that these were written in other centuries, during the reigns of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius, Constantine, and some later; so he seems to sound a pæan of triumph for himself. It is certainly strange that a man so accurately versed in literature and all antiquity did not apply his mind to what he had in hand, from which there was no room for escape, if we had not been condemned by his prejudice. We do not spend time over the ingenious conjectures of the famous Scaliger and the learned Dempster; but it is sheer audacity to assert that there were no Scots in Britain before the Romans committed that name to writing; and if this argument be valid, every one sees how many nations will be without fatherland, since it was the custom of the Romans to call those against whom they had borne arms enemies most frequently, and sometimes barbarians, but it need not be a disgrace to

us that after many ages our name and that of the Picts became known at length to the Romans, and that we and they were punished with the loss of territory, but that here the boundary of the empire was fixed and we were left free, outside the Roman world. Let us call into the case the Anglo-Saxon Bede, who was born in our neighbourhood, and spent his life in the same place, dying at an advanced age about the year of salvation 736. He was very well acquainted with the Scots and the Picts from ecclesiastical dealings and mutual intercourse, and wrote much about them—this man, I say, let us call, whom Camden makes much of, and calls a most faithful witness to antiquity, since from him, Camden being the judge, there is no appeal. At the very beginning of his *Ecclesiastical History*, in enumerating in order the immigrations of various nations into the island he places the Britons first, as undoubtedly the most ancient, about whose origin nothing was known to him, or, as Cæsar declares, to themselves; and next after these the Picts, the causes of whose coming he describes, and who landed here when the most of the island, but not the whole, beginning from the south, as his words have it, was possessed by the Britons. Then he adds, as the third set of inhabitants, the Scots, who were admitted into the part of the Picts, and who, departing from Ireland under the leadership of Reuda, secured for themselves, either by the sword or by friendship, the settlements which they have till now. But these settlements in Bede's time, as we shall afterwards show, did not go beyond the Frith of Clyde, for they and the Picts at the same time were confined to those fastnesses by the power of the Northumbrians. Now, having placed these three distinct nations in the island, he proceeds to describe the first coming of the Romans in a new narrative, as an event which happened in later times. This history is clear and plain to those who peruse it, and not involved in obscure language, but, agreeably to the praiseworthy style of this Father everywhere, simply and frankly told. Nor can we believe that the truth of this matter escaped the judgment or knowledge of the most learned Antiquary, but that he concealed what he had seen and understood owing to prejudice, for while he was assailing our antiquity in the most hostile fashion, it was not his interest to shake this off.

Let us see then how much is added by this to our beginnings. Our annals fix the coming of the Scots into this island at the year before the Saviour's birth 330, and state that afterwards they were expelled by the Britons, but again under the leadership of Reutharis, whom Bede calls Reuda, they came to the island, and occupied their old settlements in the year 204 before the birth of Christ. Now the Romans first crossed in the year 60 before the Saviour, as Bede states, but in the decline of the empire the Saxons were summoned in the year 449, when those nations were attacking the Britons abandoned by the Romans, and exhausted by the levies of the usurpers, nor had the Scots, according to Camden, settled in Britain before that time. Maximus the usurper crossed from Britain about the year of salvation 363 and [defeated] the

Emperor Gratian, while these plunderings began immediately afterwards, for when Maximus, their most deadly foe, was engaged in the island they would not have ventured on these attacks. By Bede's calculation there is an interval of four hundred and forty-four years from the coming of Cæsar to this year. Now, from Cæsar to Reuda, as Bede calls him, a considerable number of years must have elapsed: this period our annals make a hundred and forty-four years, which is not a large number in so great antiquity, and thus the commencement of our kingdom precedes Camden's reckoning by five hundred and eighty-seven years. But our historians mention five kings before that date, whose reigns, they write, amounted to one hundred and thirty-four years. No impartial reader will refuse to put some faith in these writers, since all nations are very inquisitive about their own history. But let no credence be given to them, let these hundred and thirty-four years be cancelled, and yet, beyond a doubt, this illustrious Antiquary and his followers will lose their case.

De ETIMO NOMINIS SCOTICI et ANTHROPOPHAGIA responsum.

354.

Proximum est ut dictatori huic in re antiquaria, cur Scoti vocemur, etimonq; nominis reddamus oportet. Sugillatur doctissimus Geo. Buchananus et ignorantiæ aut oscitantiæ arguitur, quod hujus viri spem in hoc fefellerit. In re tam ardua, profecto auxilium fert . . . et conjecturis et vocis aliqua similitudine in Scythiam nos amandat, cum quibus regionibus aut populis, nihil unquam nobis fuit negocii: post multa tandem ex farragine multorum autorum maximam partem recentiorum, in contumeliam et dedecus nostræ gentis prolata, concludit male se metuere, ne, quod ad originem spectat, ΣΚΟΤΑΙΟΙ semper futuri simus. Magnum certe Antiquario Judice crimen, et magna nostrorum inscitia, qui nunquam adhuc nervos ingenii huc intenderint. At crimen hoc cum multis aliis gentibus nobis commune; jam reddant rationem Romani cur Hellenes Græcos, cur trans-Rhenanas gentes Germanos vocaverint. Reddant rationem nominis sui Franci, Alemanni, Burgundiones, Gotthi, Alani, Vandali et innumeræ aliæ gentes, aut Dictatori huic non erit satisfactum. Ille ipse in Britanniæ etymo misere se torquet. Sed cum illi cum Luddo, homine Britanno veteris Britanniæ linguæ (cujus ipse gentis erat) peri-

tissimo, et in his non leviter exercitato, quiq̃ de iis de professo scripsit, non conveniat, nescio quam fidem conjectura ejus merebitur, conjecturam autem suam esse fatetur, neq̃ quicquam certi statuere audet, at nostri quod non aliquid de suo nomine conjiciant, quod fortasse nos aliorum ludibrio exponat, homini severo vapulamus. Piget me certe hominis egregie docti et de Britannia optime meriti manes lacessere. Sed ad hæc non respondere est vadimonium deserere.

Postremo gentem hanc infami Anthropophagiæ nomine lancinat, adeo illi solenne nihil prætermittere quod in dedecus aut contumeliam iis cedat, cum tamen invitus videri vult hæc proferre, alias gentem fortissimam appellans. quæ maledicta adeo illi familiaria ut toto magno illo de Britannia opere, tanquam flosculi sæpiuscule interspersa inveniantur. Advocantur testes hujus sceleris Strabo et Hieronymus. Mirum est hominem tam profundæ eruditionis tam male sibi constare, ut Strabonem in partes advocet, cum jampridem asseruisset Scotorum nomen ante Constantini Magni tempora apud Romanos non inveniri, et si non apud hos, multo minus apud Græcos intelligi vult; fuit quidem Strabo Asiaticus et græce scripsit temporibus Augusti Cæsaris, cæterum Romæ versatus ita eorum omnia norat ut pro Romano haberi possit.

355. De Anthropophagia Scotorum responsum.

At Hyeronymus, qui Theodosio minore imperante mortuus est, vir magni in sacris nominis, et cui tuto fides adhiberi possit. periculosum videtur talis viri testimonio obluctari, sed qui ejus scripta legerunt, iracundam pertinaciam tanto patre indignam videbunt. familiaria contra adversarios maledicta, cujus calami virulenciam non effugit mitissimum Augustini ingenium; nisi me memoria fallit, hoc in Gallia accidisse aut se audivisse testatur. At quinam in Gallia tum Scoti, nisi fortasse miscelli captivi iiq̃ rari, quorum si aliqui vincula aut servitium fugientes in silvis latitantes, (nam hoc quoq̃ item pater asserit) famis rabie acti, ad humanas carnes descenderint, viderint æqui rerum æstimatores, num satis sit totam gentem hac labe fœdare? At ab hoc teste caveant sibi provinciales Britanni; neq̃ illi hujus linguæ petulantiam effugerunt. Ob

Maximi tyranni crimen, quod vel atrocissimus hostis Britannis non imputaverit, terram illam tyrannorum feracem appellat, cum illi a Maximi exercitu obsessi, coacti fuerint juventutem suam ad supplendas tyranni copias præbere, unde prima apud eos rerum inclinatio, et necessitas ad Saxonicam perfidiam confugiendi incubuit. Tacitus, cujus socer Agricola ultra Taum in hodiernam Angusiam penetravit, multa de hostium moribus, at nihil tale refert, neq; sequentium aut præcedentium quisquam, quibus illi homines penitius quam Hyeronymo cogniti. Sed hæc acroamata convivio philologico indigna missa faciamus.

Jam de origine gentis dicendum erat, quam non ultra Hiberniam petimus, ea tanquam omnium consensu certa et antiqua satis contenti. non diffitemur sicut in aliis gentibus, multos alienigenas nobis admixtos, qui jamdiu in unum corpus coaluimus. Credibile est multos Pictici sanguinis hic hæsisse, a quibus illustris Marescallana domus originem repetit. Exactis etiam Cis-forthanis provinciis Northumbris Saxonibus, maxima incolarum pars suas sedes tenuisse videtur. unde *356.*
primum Anglici sermonis usus ad nos fluxisse credibile est. Multi viri clari cum Milcolumbo ad evertendam Macbethi tyrannidem circa Normannorum in Angliam irruptionem, hoc est circa annum 1066, huc confluxere, multi circa eadem tempora Eadgarum Athelinum legitimum regni Anglici hæredem cum sorore Margareta, lectissima femina quæ postea Milcolumbo nupsit, ejus fortunam secuti huc appulere quibus sedes concessæ, ut testantur annales. Hamiltoniorum quoq; nobilis et potens familia Angliæ non ita pridem originem suam debet, multiq; alii quorum nominibus compendium hoc non sufficit. At trita illa de Scota et Gathelo eorumq; longinquis peregrinationibus, ut historia indigna et fabulosa plane existimo, aut si veritatis quid in tantis rerum tenebris lateat, qui in hæc anxius inquisierit, non faciet dignum opera pretium. cui enim usui? aut quis fidem habebit? detur sane antiquitati venia, non enim soli nostri hic peccaverunt. quæ natio non fabulosis exordiis innitur, qua antiquitatem ante culturam ingeniorum, et erudita sæcula producere volunt? Græci aut se indigenas haberi volunt aut ad Deos origines referunt. Quis credat Maroni per omnia de Æneæ Veneris et Anchisæ filio Mytho-

historiam canenti, cum quæ de Didone retulerit, aperte falsa sint? At Britanni antiqui nequaquam hac labe immunes, neq; eorum Bruto gentis conditori major fides quam Scotæ nostræ, at cum nos hæc de nostris ingenue rejiciamus mirum est, tam erudito sæculo, in tanta literarum luce, homines eruditos reperiri qui huic Bruto faveant. Ante non multos annos historici Angli hinc semper exordia annalium sumpsere. Neq; ante Samuel Daniel virum ad historiam texendam inprimis natum vidi aliquem qui non has ineptias foveret, cum
357. tamen nihil magis ad Anglorum majores hæc spectarent quam si Longobardi, Gotthi, Franci, cæteræq; gentes quæ Romanum Imperium inter se partitæ sunt, arrogent sibi fortia veterum Romanorum facta. De Luddo, homine Cambro-Britanno de cujus majoribus hæc canuntur, minus mirandum est. Cæterum Camdenum, multæ eruditionis, acris et limati judicii, a partibus stare, non satis mihi satisfacio, qui fatetur se omnibus ingenii nervis annixum ut Bruto huic ejusq; historiæ columen adferret, sed frustra, cumq; de ea re desperaret, nec ea convellere, sed in medio intacta relinquere.

The following is a translation into English of the Latin treating of the Name of Scotland and Cannibalism in Scotland.

See remarks in Preface.

A REPLY about the DERIVATION of the SCOTTISH NAME and about CANNIBALISM.

We must next give this dictator in antiquarian lore the reason why we are called Scots, and the derivation of the name. The most learned George Buchanan is vilified and charged with ignorance or carelessness, because he has disappointed the expectations of this man in the matter. On a point so difficult he certainly gives help . . . . and by his conjectures and from some similarity of sound he relegates us to Scythia,

though we never had any business with those countries or nations: at length, after producing a hash of many authors, mostly recent, to insult and disgrace our nation, he comes to the conclusion that he is very much afraid that as regards origin we shall always be SKOTAIOI [in the dark]. A grave charge undoubtedly, since the Antiquary is the judge, and great is the want of wit of our writers in not having applied the powers of their intellect to this subject. But this charge is common to us and many other nations. Now let the Romans account for their calling the Hellenes Greeks, and the nations dwelling beyond the Rhine Germans. Let the Franks, the Alemanni, the Burgundians, the Goths, the Alans, the Vandals and other nations innumerable account for their name, or this dictator will not be satisfied. He himself twists painfully in the derivation of Britain. But though he disagrees with Llwyd, a Briton deeply versed in the ancient British tongue (to which nation he belonged), and having no small practice in these subjects, his guess will deserve some credit, but he acknowledges that it is his own guess. Nor does he venture to determine anything for certain; but because our writers do not make any conjecture about their own name, which perhaps might expose us to the ridicule of others, we are chastised by this severe person. I am truly sorry to harass the departed shade of an extremely learned man, who has deserved exceedingly well of Britain. But to make no reply to these assertions would be to forfeit our bail.

Lastly, he harrows this nation with the infamous charge of cannibalism, so usual is it for him to omit nothing that may be to their dishonour or shame, though, however, he wants to appear to bring this forward unwillingly, as elsewhere he calls the Scots a gallant nation. These abusive terms are so familiar to him that throughout the whole of his great work on Britain they are scattered pretty frequently, like flowers of speech. Strabo and Jerome are called as witnesses of this crime. It is strange that a man of such profound erudition should be so inconsistent with himself as to call Strabo into his case, when he had not long before asserted that the name of the Scots is not found in Roman writers previous to the time of Constantine the Great, and if not in them, much less does he wish it to be understood that it is found in Greek writers. Strabo was an Asiatic, and wrote in Greek at the time of Augustus Cæsar, but he lived in Rome, and thus he knew all their ways so well that he may be considered a Roman.

A REPLY about the CANNIBALISM of the SCOTS.

But Jerome, who died in the reign of the younger Theodosius, was a man of great repute in sacred matters, and one who may be safely believed. It seems dangerous to struggle against the testimony of such a man, but those who have read his writings will observe a passionate obstinacy, unworthy of such a Father. The language of abuse towards his opponents is familiar to him; and the gentle nature of Augustine

did not escape the virulence of his pen. Unless my memory deceives me, he testifies it was in Gaul that this happened, or that he heard of it. But what Scots were then in Gaul, unless perhaps mixed captives, and these few in number? If any of them, escaping from prison or slavery, and lurking in the woods (for the Father likewise asserts this also), were driven by the pangs of hunger to resort to human flesh, let impartial judges of actions see whether this is sufficient to stigmatise a whole nation with such a blot. But the provincial Britons must be on their guard against this witness; they, as well, have not escaped the wantonness of his tongue. In a charge against the usurper Maximus, which even their bitterest foe would not have imputed to the Britons, he calls that land fertile in usurpers; while they, under pressure from the army of Maximus, were compelled to give their young men to supply the usurper's forces, which caused the first decline of their country, and laid them under the necessity of taking refuge in Saxon treachery. Tacitus, whose father-in-law Agricola penetrated beyond the Tay into the modern Angus, says much about their manners, but nothing of that sort, nor does any of the subsequent or the previous writers, to whom those men were more intimately known than to Jerome. But let us dismiss these strains as unworthy of being heard at a philological banquet.

Now we had to speak of the origin of the nation, which we do not trace beyond Ireland, being well content with that beginning as, by universal consent, certain and old. We do not deny that, as in other nations, many foreigners mixed with us, but we have long been united in one body. We may believe that many of Pictish blood remained here, from whom the noble house of the Earl Marischal derives its origin. Also, when the Northumbrian Saxons were driven out of the province south of the Forth, the majority of the inhabitants seem to have held their settlements, from which at first it is credible that the use of the English speech came to us. Many distinguished men flocked hither with Malcolm to overthrow Macbeth's usurped power, about the Norman Invasion of England, that is about the year 1066; many, about the same time, following the fortunes of Edgar Atheling, the lawful heir to the English throne, with his sister Margaret, the excellent lady who afterwards married Malcolm, landed here, and to them settlements were granted, as history records. The noble and powerful family of the Hamiltons owes its origin not very long ago to England, as do many others for whose names this summary is not sufficient. But that well-worn tale about Scota and Gathelus and their distant peregrinations I quite believe to be fabulous and unworthy of history, or if there is any truth hidden in such obscurity of events, he who will inquire anxiously into the matter will not find it worth his while. For to whom is it of any use? Or who will believe it? Yet pardon must be granted to ancient writers, for it is not only ours that have erred. What nation does not depend on fabulous beginnings, where men wish to extend ancient and learned ages back before mental culture existed? The Greeks either

wish themselves to be considered as indigenous or refer their origin to the gods. Who would believe Maro in every particular, as he sings his mythic history of Æneas, the son of Venus and Anchises, when all that he relates about Dido is plainly false? But the ancient Britons are by no means free from this failing, nor is the founder of the nation, their Brutus, more historical than our Scota, and while we frankly reject these stories about our founders, it is strange that in so learned an age, and in our brilliant literary light, men of erudition should be found to favour this Brutus. Not many years ago, English writers always began their annals with him. Not before Samuel Daniel, a man specially qualified for composing history, did I see any one who did not cherish these absurdities, though they had no more to do with the ancestors of the English than if the Lombards, the Goths, the Franks, and the other nations which divided the Roman Empire among them were to claim for themselves the brave deeds of the ancient Romans. We need not be so much surprised at Llwyd, a Welshman, about whose ancestors these things are sung, but that Camden, a man of much erudition, and of acute and polished judgment, should take a side is to me very unsatisfactory, as he acknowledges that he strove with all the powers of his intellect to bring support to this Brutus and his history, but in vain, and that, despairing of this, he does not pluck it up, but leaves it as it is, untouched.

ANENT the GOVERMENT of SCOTLAND as it wes befor the late troubles.

It was Monarchicall from the beginning, nor will it be found be any record or memorie, that the people at the beginning choose ane Prince ovir themselvis, but our histories universally agrie that Fergus as ane absolute King came first out of Yrland with his people as subjects to him and seated himself and them in the West and North parts of Scotland untouched be Pichts, Who had not then sufficient numbers to possess all, altho they enter'd this Yle before us.

They brocht with them or being heir, necessitie drew upon them the law of Tanistrie, they being a rogh, rude people, knowing litle of civilitie, but altogether barbarous, with armis ever in thair hands as is the use of the hielands even to this day. the law of Tanistrie wes that a Prince dying and 358.
leaving behind him children in minority, unfit be thair nonage to rule and governe, the neerest male of the blood royall,

who wes of perfyt age, tooke the government upon him not as tutor but with full power and in his owne name, during his Lifetime, to whom wer to succeed not his owne children, but the children of the defunct Prince, to whom he had succeeded during his owne lyfetime, but ambition caus'd many to pervert and to keep or strive to keep the royall power to his awn children, secluding oftymes the true heyr, whereupon division and much blood oftyms fell out, whilk weakened the whole nation, very much, for thois who syded on the one and the uthir partis, being great men, and being fleshed in blood, it made irreconciliable hatreds amongs them, which oftyms ended not without rooting out of whole races. this forme of proceeding made the kings be oftyms evil and soberlie obey'd. This wes innovat be universal consent. and it wes appoynted, the true heyr ever to succeed, who in minoritie wes to be governed be designed men nominat be the State. but all thing managed in the Prince's name as lawful king

Altho we find not in the whol progress of our histories, that we wer ever governed be a woman as Queen, befor Queen Mary mother to K. James, yet it is most cleer and evident, altogether uncontroverted, that the succession went by the femals, as many occasions testifie in our histories. specially after the death of Alexander the third the succession favored the king of Norway Magnus his daughter, be whose death, the woful stryf came on betwix Balliol, Bruce &c who were all of the issue of David Earl of Huntingtoun, and all thair Clayms be the feminin blood.

As the goverment wes Monarchical, so all things wer done in the name and be authoritie flowing from the king as Supream head ovir all, but so as in matters of great and universall concernment, matters wer advysed be a Convention of
359. the heads of the Churche Bischops and Abbots who under name of Prelats made up ane estat, then the Nobilitie, in older tyms the Thanis and Abthans and governors of provinces whose Offices and power is now very obscur to us. but after following the forme[1] England we began to have Earles, Lords,

[1] The word 'of' after 'forme' is in the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied.—Ed.

Barons, and later Vicounts. Duks Marquises. Knights wer ane verie old and honorable Order, ever conferd upon militarie men, but it went not to posterity without merit, nor do I think that ever as Knights, they had place in that Supreme and hie Convention. the third Estate wes composed of Commissioners from cities touns, burrows royall who held of the King. This wes to mak a distinction betwixt burrows royall and thois towns who held thair lands and towns of the Churche under the name of a regalitie whereby they wer altogither exeemed fra the king and all power of his Officiars both in civill and criminal causis.

There wes yet sum places who had the priviledge to be a burgh of baronie, who might have magistrates within themselvis for governing in civil matters but not in criminal, they might have manuel trads and artisans, buy and sell countrey commoditeis, but they had no libertie to trade out of the countrey neyther be transporting any commodities out of the countrey, nor be bringing any home, that being reserved to the burrows royall, but they might buy fra citizens of burrows royall, and sell be retayl.

Thir burrowis of regalitie and of baronie, had nothing to doe in the cheef Convention of the Stats cald a Parliament. Aftir this King James the 6 about the year 1600[1] took into the Parliament the inferior nobilitie, who held thair lands immediatly of the Crown be service of ward and releef or blanche or feu,[2] who wes at every Parliament to choose their Commissioners according to their Shyrs and to send a Commissioner or two fra every Shyr to attend the Parliament. and thair to make up the fourt Estate. but so as every Shyr had one voyce altho they had more Commissioners than one. 360.
thois of this fourt order in Parliament, who wer vassals or

[1] '1587. Parl. ii. c. 113' is a marginal note on the Macfarlane MS. It is also given as a marginal note in the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied, which MS. is believed to be in Sir Robert Gordon's script, but this marginal note is in a different script, being that of the person whose answers to R. G.'s queries are given in a paper in the Sibbald Topographical Notices, immediately preceding the paper 'Anent the Government of Scotland, etc.'—Ed.

[2] In the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied, the words 'or feu' are an interlineation in the same handwriting as that referred to in the foregoing footnote.—Ed.

fewars to the Churche, had no part in that election and so of thois who wer vassels or fewars under or to the nobilitie, it being presupposed that thois of the nobilitie, of whom they held thair lands, represented them and so of the vassals or fewars of the Church also. yea be all reason thois who held thir lands of the King in few, being onlie unremovable tennents, should not have made any part of that order. for it wes given onlie to thois of the inferior nobilitie whose lands carried the name of a baronie or wer infeft with libertie and priviledge of a frie baronie. The Act of Parliament calls them frie holders, and so anie holding of the King feu may be elected Commissioner yea this was extended to these that holds of the Prince when he is Minor as Warestoune holding of the Prince, was found to be lawfullie chosen Commissioner.[1]

Thir four Estates upon lawful citation and Indytment from the King, made up the body of a Parliament, without whose express order, it wes never dreamed that a Parliam. could be, or without himself present, or else a Commissioner from him with full power to that effect or in his minoritie, his regent, who being be Estats lawfully elected, presided in Parliament, and moderated all.

This wes the forme constantlie observed unto the dethroning of Queen Mary be the Earl of Murray, who usurped that place first of all be vertue of letters extorted from her in prison.

But that whiche wes done in civill troubles whair dyvers factions strove to domineer, gives no lawful authoritie, to draw such a fact to be a precedent to futur tyms, which all honest men detest to this day.

What number of every Estate wes requisit to mak the meeting to be called a parliament, wes never determined yit be any ordinance, but be reason it wes presupposed the greater
361. part of every Estate wes needfull togider with the Officiars of the Crown of whom we shall speak after. it is not needfull

[1] In the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied, all the foregoing sentence is in the form of a marginal note, in the same handwriting as that referred to in note 1, p. 393.—Ed.

to remember how disorderlie things wer caried in the tyme of Queen Mary, and the Minoritie of King James, when two pairties wer in armis under the name of King and Queen, who both held Parliaments with such infrequencie of the Estates as wes wonderfull, and dyvers taken of the streets, to bear the names, and places of Bishopes for that tym. But none took the hardiment to engross thois tumultuarie Parliaments in the register so that no memorie of them is extant beyound the record of historie, and justly might they be ashamed of such proceedings, for in one of them, be an ordinance they depryved the Queen Regente King James Grandmother of all power and authoritie so far as in them did ly, but no man regarded it.

I wold not have spoken so much of thois tumultuous tymes, if I had not found sum sparkles of them yit remayning, which perhaps may in aftertymes [1] which I perceave thus.

After the murther of King Charles the first, the remaynder of thois who had usurped the State, fell in division, and many good men perceaving how some few of the nobilitie who had bene pryme Covenanters with thair adherents, intended to usurp the Estate, fell in miscontentment aganis them, and drew up a band to be subscryved be all who hated such ane usurpation, very many wer ready to have assisted, and the matter wes in progress, thir intended Usurpers finding they were not able to carye thair poynt, fearing to be thrust out, projected the bringing in of Charles the Second who wes in the Low Countreys, this they knew would be pleasing to all, as indeed it wes, thair subtiltie wes that they and thair creatures, (specially thois of the Ministerie who wer devoted fusly [*sic*] to them, be whom ever before they had caried great matters in the State) should undertake that matter of so great concernment, so they sent to him and treated with him upon his 362.
returne and the conditions therof for be thair project he wes not to succeed to his father conforme to the fundamental lawis

[1] The word left out here appears to be 'revive.' In the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied, it is written on the margin, but is nearly concealed by the binding.—Ed.

of the realme, but a power limitat be them, which at his coronation they show weel as the papers printed by themselvis doe testifie, wherein they doe no less than reduce the succession to election. he having seen thair letters and heard thair messingers, wryteth bak, whairin amang uthir things, he upbraydeth them in a fair manner and layeth to thair charge that they had usurped upon his father dyvers things inconsistent with any power they could lawfully have or ever had, specially that they had holden Parliaments without authoritie or allowance from his father, seing they had no commission, no Commissionar from him whilk could not be excuse or pretext of a triennall parliament which could not be lawfull without Commissionars from him to preside thair, whair thair presidents of thair everlasting continued parliaments, war of thair owne creation, and such people and so unfit for so great a charge as his royall father wold never have entrusted so great a charge.

This puzzeled them mightelye how to replye, but having long befor cast of all lawfull obedience, wer not ashamed to alledge that his Matie King Charles the Secund was ill informed of Scottish governement, that it wes lawfull to them to hold Parliaments without any power or Commissionar and that to deny that, wes to subvert a very fundamentall law of the kingdom. To verifie thair alledgeance they show how in the year 1560. they had holden a Parliement, and done many things therin, a copy of this letter I have besyd me, and I doubt not, but many ar extant thairof.

When I had considered this, I look'd our Acts of Parliament which ar the greatest part of our Municipall lawis, but
363. not a word of any Parliam. thair, holden in 1560. but therin is engrossed the last Parliament halden be Queen Mary dowager and Regent as she is ther designed, the 29 of November 1558. after which tym the tumults wer so great as all things wer in a horrible confusion and no forme of lawful governement remayned unto the return of Queen Mary out of France.

Her first Parliament is holden the 4 of June 1563. and the first act therof is ane act of oblivion, pardoning all disorders and transgression of the lawis fra the 6 March 1558 to the

first of September 1561. Let any man judge whither or no, the alledged Parliament of 1560 be in that role of trespasses pardoned in the act of oblivion.

But the Architects of so great villanies finding thair doings wold come under censur of posteritie, they proceed as they had begun. they seas upon Queen Mary, put her in closs prison in Lochlevin, extorts from her a dimission of her regal power (the narrative bearing that sho doth it, being wearied therof, the habilitie of her body and weaknis yrof not being able any longer to endur the same) indeed sho could not otherways be for it, wes the twentie fourt year of her age the Earle of Murray is named be her, Regent. this done 24 Julie 1567. He holds a parliament 15 December 1567 and theirin ratifies ane act made in the Parliament 24 August 1560 and statuts the said act to stand as a law, anent abolishing the Pope and his usurped autoritie and another Act annulling the Acts of Parliam. made aganis Gods word and mantenance of idolatrie in tyms pas'd made in the sayd parliament. Remarq. heer he ratifieth the Acts made in 1560. and calls it a Parliament. but the Parliament, which of all had need of ratification and to be declared lawfull stands pretermitted, and lyeth under the Act of oblivion, nor wer they evir yit so *364.* hardy as that it should cum out among our lawis, yea if reason wer looked unto, this Parliament of 1567 wes equally lawfull with that of 1560. O tempora, O mores.

Let upright judicious men consider whither or no, our people the recallers of King Charles the secund defended themselvis soundlie and conform to our lawis aganis his objection.

But to return. to our principal intention. This great Convention being supream and above all uthir courts, in whom resided the power of peice and warr, and of al concernments in reference to the publict eyther to enact lawis, or revive lawis out of use or to abolishe standing ordinances, wherunto all wer subject, yea the Ecclesiastiques also as who peruseth the historie, and old statuts sal easielie find, depended wholly upon the Prince, as shalbe sayd.

Indeed commonlie the first act wes a ratification of the liberties and priviledges: of the holy Kirk so the styl ran,

but who so looketh, will find them courbed and forbidden of many excesses specially of going to Rome and thair getting provision of benefices. Which were at the Kings presentation, wherin for the most, altho they sped at Rome, they wer so cros'd at home, that seldom made they great benefit unles they wer upheld be great friends and found favour with the Prince. The Bishops as the Kings barons wer first cited in the roles of the Sherifs head courts, and thois who had regalities, wer to proceed be thair Baylies conform to the kings lawis in omnibus.

Now the Convening of this Supreme Court, depended upon the Prince he onlie appoynted the tyme, the place, in his hand wes to prorogat or dismiss it, as he faund expedient

When they wer conveened, the first action they did wes to draw out a select number of eight persons from the whole number of every Estate who wer called the Lords of the Articles, in whose hands resided the greatest part of the whole
365. busines. this was done to facilitate the action and to eschew confusion which otherways could not be avoyded.

Thair election wes thus. The wholl[1] order of the Church, whairof thair were not many in all, did elect eight out of the noblemen, and the wholl Noblemen elected 8 Churchmen,[2] and thois sixteen conjunctly elected eight out of the Commissioners of the burrowis and the lyk number of the Commissioners of the Inferior Nobilitie called the Barons, after they wer taken in as ane Estate in whose hands indeed resided the whole power and strenth of the kingdome both for numbers and wealth; to whom wer joyned the seven Officers of Estate.[3]

Thir Lords of the Articles conveened togither, and took special notice of all things wes to be agitat in that hie Court, every man who had interest, had libertie to give in to the Clerk of the Register whatsoever they thoch fitt, eyther of

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[1] In the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied, the words 'The wholl' are interlined in substitution for the words 'eight of the,' which are deleted. The words interlined are in the script referred to in note 1, p. 393.—Ed.

[2] The words 'and the wholl Noblemen elected 8 Churchmen' are in a marginal note in the original MS. in the script referred to in note 1, p. 393.—Ed.

[3] The words 'to whom were joyned the seven Officers of Estate' are an interlineation in the original MS. in the script referred to in note 1, p. 393.—Ed.

publict concernment or particulars of thair awne. ther papers and petitions wer be him presented to the great Committee of the Lords of the Articles, who considdered what was fit to be proponed in full Parliament, and to go to voyces, or to be rejected.

Mean whyle this was a doing, the full Parliament conveened not, nor wes thair any necessitie of it, but all particular men, who had ther owne busines to do, wer extreemly vigilant solliciting for themselves or thair friends, as need required.

Assuredlie the simplicitie of old knew not this forme of procedure and it took beginning, when business began to multiplie, in former ages they lacked not understanding of what they had to doe, yea thair action wes far above after tyms, but thair simplicitie in proceeding yit substantiall eneugh, differed far from the later tymes, as the few records extant do testifie, wherof the eldest in Parliament matters begin in the year 1004. in the tyme of Malcolme Mackenneth called Malcolme the secund.

All things being rypened, advysed and put in order, which wer found fit to be proponed in Parliament, a solemne day wes sett, wherin the whole body of the estats conveened, went *366.* from thair awne houses, but not in forme of a publict convention, but severally as occasion wes, to the pallace or place of residence of the Prince, attended his coming furth, then all apparelled in long roabs appointed for that use, took horses, which wer of the best they could have, set furth with foot mantels and caparasons conform, attended with thair foot-grooms weel apparelled, rode every man keeping his own place (the crowne scepter and the sword being carried be noblemen of speciall noat, deput therunto. immediatlie before the King himself)[1] and accompanied his Matie to the Parliament hous. Whair they wer receaved first be guard appoynted be the Constable of the kingdome, whose office wes to command that utter gard, then to another gward appoynted be the Marshall of the kingdome, to attend the entries within and

[1] The words 'immediatlie before the King himself' are in a marginal note in the original MS. in the script referred to in note 1, p. 393.—Ed.

neerest the place of sitting, and so being all enter'd, every Estate went to places and rowms appoynted for them, and thairin wer seated according to thair order, the noblemen, the Ecclesiastiques, after them the Commissionars from burrowis, and from every shyre in name of the Barons, thois wer seated and cald up in voycing acording to the dignitie of the burrow or shyr, whiche they did represent.

The king wes placed above all in an eminent place to be seen and heard of all, with the crown and scepter upon a table befor him, at his feet[1] the Chauncelar a litle thairfra the Marshall and Constable at a small table, and hard by the Clerk of the Register with his under Clerks at ane table on the other side.[2] Who had all papers and roles necessarie by him, and wes to put in record all wes done, and wes to keep reconing of voyces in all matters proponed.

The principal herald called Lyon, king of armis with his principal substituts as Ros. herald Merchman herald, Snowdoun heralds &c attended the action with maces in thair hands to sie good order and silence keep'd in all things, and to receave commands as wes needfull to be done.

367. Then after silence, the King spake to the whole Assemblie showing to them the causes of conveening them, and the necessitie therof and that he desyred thair advyse thairin, this being delyvered after a princelie forme in few words, the Chaunceler arose and followed out the Kings Speeche more fully, relating and amplyfying such particular heads as touched the publict most.

Then command wes gevin to the Clerk of the register to read out such things as the Lords of the Articles faund fitt to come befor the Parliament, and to be voyced, so first one wes red out in few words and licence gevin to such as wold, to speak in the affirmative or negative therof, but so as it wes to be done in few words, that confusion should not aryse, after silence it wes put to voyces, whair every voyce wes gathered,

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[1] The words 'at his feet' are an interlineation in substitution for the deleted words 'near him,' and they are in what is believed to be Sir Robert Gordon's script.—Ed.

[2] The words 'with his under Clerks at ane table on the other side' are an interlineation in the script referred to in note 1, p. 393.—Ed.

they being all obliged to answear to the matter proponed eyther assenting or disassenting which being compared togither, so it stood or wes rejected.

What could not be perfyted that day, wes remitted to the nixt, and so matters proceeded to the end of all.

All things proceeded in forme of petitions, the subjects called in thair styl the lieges petitioned the Prince that such and such things as wer carried through be pluralitie of voyces, sould be enacted to stand as lawis, who if he assented, touched the paper presented to him, with his scepter, or if he did not so, it wes layd by, altho be voyces it had bein sufficient, this wes called his Maties negative voyce, a mark of suprem and full power and soverayntie.

If so his Matie had any thing to demand of the subjects as a subsidie or any thing, he stood in need of, which required to be done and caried be consent of Parliament, it wes put to voyces also and resolved accordinglie in the affirmative or negative.

All things that wer done, wer recorded be the Clerk of the Register and drawn up in forme of acts.

We find of old nothing in the publict monuments but such as had reference to the publict, but afterward dyvers things handeled that wer of privat concernment, ovir and above forfaltours, which wer ever done in Parliament: yea of late private matters handeled in Parliament cam to such a multiplicitie, that they farr exceeded all publict acts, they came to such a height, that dyvers privat men wer greatly wronged therein be confirmations, ratifications dispensations, Wherein mony who had entres, not knowing what wes doing, receaved manifest wrong, wharupon one of the last Acts wes added, that all such privat dealing wes to be allowed *Salvo Jure cujuslibet.* 368.

When al wes ended, and the Parliament dissolved, all the acts wer solemnie read and proclaimed at the mercat croce of Edinburgh as the capitall town of the Kingdome, be sound of trumpet and after fourtie days in which space notice might come to all men, al the subjects wer lyable to obedience.

369. # DESCRIPTIONES LATINÆ.

Ad Tabulam FIFÆ.

Vetustissimi regionis hujus incolæ agnoscuntur Picti, quibuscum Dani de ejus possessione rem habuere, quod verosimile situs ejus videtur facere, tribus partibus mari et fretis clausæ; ipsam fœlici solo allexisse prædatores hos haud dubium, qui tamen inde depulsi, et Pictis possessa, nam a Pictis in jura Scotica cum eorum regno concessit.

Vetus nomen Picticum ignoratur, nam Rossiæ nomen a Scotis habuisse vero propius est, cum ea vox prisci sermonis genuina, insulam aut Chersonesum significat. At Fifæ nomen recentius a Fifo MacDuffo potentissimo ejus Comite memoratur.

Forma linguæ bubulæ duobus æstuariis Forthæ et Tao interjecta: ad occidentem, qua reliquo continenti adnectitur, Sterlinensem agrum, Vicecomitatum qui vulgo Clakmannanshyr et Comitatum Palatinum Ierniæ vicinos habet. Longitudo, a Culrossia ad extremum orientem juxta Carelium oppidum, triginta duo milliaria nostratia amplectitur quæ vel Anglica vel Italica longe excedunt. Latitudo a Kingornia usque Abrenethiam ad Taum quatuordecim excedit.

Aer beneficio maris, mitis clemensq$_{\text{b}}$; multasq$_{\text{b}}$ regiones videre est magis ad austrum vergentes, longe magis frigoribus, nivibus et cæli rigori obnoxias quæ vel montibus obsepiuntur, vel mari absunt; ac omnem hyemis sævitiem depellit immensa et inexhausta carbonum fossilium copia, unde commodissime habitatur, et magna incolarum frequentia.

Solum hic frugiferum et frugibus accomodum benigne reddit triticum, hordeum, secale, avenam; omnigena quoq$_{\text{b}}$ legumina quæ climati ei quadrare possunt. neq$_{\text{b}}$ hortensium fructuum expers; ubicunq$_{\text{b}}$ agri longius mari aut fluminibus, montibus frigidioribus subsunt, hos incolarum industria,
370. stercoratione præcipue calcis, (cujus hic ingens copia ex saxis calcareis coquitur) uberiores reddit.

Magnum fœnus dominis quotannis redit a venis carbonum fossilium qui multis locis e terræ visceribus effodiuntur, et

cum lucro exteris distrahuntur. Maximæ horum fodinæ in australi littore reperiuntur, quorum beneficio ingens salis candidissimi vis quotidie excoquitur, qui præter cotidianos usus, apud exteros distrahitur. Mensibus quoq; Augusto et Septembri halecum copiosa in vicino littore piscatura, quæ plebem maritimorum oppidorum exercet.

Montes nominatissimi Ocelli, veteribus non incogniti, qui præcingunt occiduam provinciæ hujus oram, eamq; longo tractu ab Iernia dividunt neq; illi alti, neq; asperi, ubiq; fere culturam patiuntur, aut herbidis vallibus pecori apti sunt. In ipsa regione diversi colles huc illuc se diffundunt, amœnis et frugiferis planis distincti, et in campos diffusi. Ubi attolluntur diversa nomina sortiti. Unde ad australe Falcolandiæ regii secessus arcis cum adjuncto oppido, mons bicornis se tollit, qui Lomundiæ nomen habet. alius lacubus Levino et Orro interjectus Bineartie dictus. Normans-law despicit Tai æstuarium haud procul Bambricha dissitus. quæ partes eurum aut ortum hyemalem respiciunt habent montes Largo-law, Kelly-law, Dunoter-law, Logy-law, Duncarro-law.

Fluminibus irrigatur—Edino non incognito veteribus quem Ptol. Tinam nominat, cujus fontes habentur in vivario Falcolandiæ, ibi enim fluvius ille primum Edini nomen asciscit, quanquam Miglus fluvius longe supra eum fontes in Ocellis montibus habeat, a Falcolandia per amœnam et cultam planitiem delapsus. Cupram urbem alluit, inde circiter duum millium passuum intervallo, recepto circa ostia prius fluviolo 371.
Motri ad arctum ab Andreapoli miscetur oceano, navium propter brevia haud patiens.

Levinus e lacu ejusdem nominis profluens, in quem Cuichi nomine duo influunt flumina, tertius Garnius, post emissarium lacus fluvius jam Levini nomine insignis, recta ab occasu in ortum means. Oro et Lochtio receptis, ad oppidum quod a Levini ostiis nomen habet, æstuario Forthæ miscetur.

Hujus regionis incolæ, habitu, moribus culti, si qui alii toto regno, belli pacisq; artium gnari, industrii, inter se concordes; australis ora, portuum frequentium beneficio, maritimis negotiationibus ut plurimum exercetur, unde navium non exigua illis copia; qui multis et audacibus et peritis naucleris instructi, exteras oras, nunquam non lucri gratia, frequentant.

In his oris juxta Carreliam urbem pugnatum est anno 874 contra Danos quos Hungar et Hubba ducebant, ubi Constantinus Scotorum Rex, ab immani hoste captus et capite truncatus est.

Succedentibus annis Gulielmus Wallace fortissimus heros et nostræ libertatis difficillimis temporibus vindex, Joannem Plewartum Anglorum exercitu instructum, cæsa cum duce maxima copiarum parte debellavit in loco qui Black-Ironsyd forrest hodieq, dicitur. actum hoc anno 1300.

Regio hæc et solo et numeroso populo, multisq, non contemnendis oppidis fælix, quorum præcipua sunt:

Cupra Vicecomitatus caput, ubi jus dicitur, in mediterraneis ad Edinum fluvium posita. Observandum est in plerisq, regni provinciis, mediterranea oppida maritimis longe antiquiora, et ab iis jus petitum, cum majores nostri nondum exterorum commerciis assueti domi se continerent, et frequenti-
372. bus Danorum, Britonum et postea Saxonum bellis exerciti, parum de rebus exoticis quæ maritimis commerciis constant, solliciti essent.

Andreapolis totius regni in sacris metropolis, non ita pridem Archiepiscopatus sedes, et celebri academia illustris, cujus initia primis temporibus Jacobi primi debentur circa annum 1430. Fundamenta urbis aut incrementa debentur Abbati Regulo, unde vetus nomen Fani Reguli ei adhæsit, qui, a longinqua peregrinatione reversus, secum, ut aiebat, relliquias Andreæ Apostoli secum [*sic*], devexerat et hic condiderat. Quicquid sit, opinio certe sanctitatis illa multum incremento urbis profuit, nam statim liberalitate regum procerumq, ditissimus Prioratus ibidem fundatus est, cujus redditus Archiepiscopi opes æquabant. Manent rudera Ecclesiæ et Monasterii, quæ priorem magnificentiam abunde testantur. Monachi hi tanti nominis eo tempore erant, ut Archiepiscopus nullo alio Capitulo in explicandis vel ecclesiasticis vel secularibus negotiis uteretur qui illi in eadem urbe semper ad manum erant. Duo oppida in hoc tractu veteribus memorantur, utraq, mediterranea, Orrea et Victoria. illa Cupræ, altera Falcolandiæ positu haud longe absunt, sed num ista sint, an illæ jamdiu defecerint, non est tutum conjicere.

Habentur hic præterea, non contemnenda oppida, Carelia,

in extremo ad ortum angulo, Anstruther, Pittinweym, S. Monans, Eley aut Eliot, Weimis, Disert, Kircaldy, Kingorn, Brunt-Yland unde quotidianus ad Letham [trajectus], Inner-Kethyn, olim sicut acta publica testantur, mercimoniis florens, Dunfermelin. Omnia hæc oppida præter Dunfermlin ad æstuarium Forthæ maritima. At in adverso Tai littore est Neuburgh, et intus est Falcolandia.

Ante reformatam relligionem tria Monasteria, tres Prioratus, hic monstrabantur. Dunfermelin aut Fermelino-Dunum, a Davide i^mo^ fundatum. Lundoris quod erexit David Huntingtonii Comes Malcolmi 4^ti^ et Gulielmi Regum frater. *373.* Balmerino Ermingardæ, reginæ Gulielmi regis uxoris, opus.

Prioratus vero S. Andreæ, quem Alexander I. fundavit. Secundus Pittenweem fundatus a . Tertius Port Moloch a Brudeo Pictorum rege fundatus.

Hodie ecclesiastica negotia quatuor presbiteriis administrantur, Coupra, S. Andrea, Kircaldie, et Fermelino-Duno quibus singulis suæ subsunt parochiales ecclesiæ.

Insulæ nonnullæ oræ australi objacent. Garvia Insula, ubi angustiæ freti sunt, olim arce munita, quæ superius navigantibus aditum præclusit. Paulo inferius est Insula S. Columbi, Cœnubii nunc diruti sedes. et haud procul Carelia ad initium Freti, Insula Æmona hodie Maia dicta, ubi olim quoq^ꝫ^ visebatur Monasterium ; plana solo est aquæ dulcis, non indigna ; nunc Pharum ostendit, unde facibus noctu lucentibus, cursus navium prætervehentium dirigitur. Cum mos regni ferat jam ab antiquo, nobiles plerunq^ꝫ^ in suis ædibus deversari, neq^ꝫ^ quantum in multis aliis regnis, urbibus assuevisse sed expeditis negotiis, ruri plurimum vitam agere, provincia hæc innumeris villis, arcibus, prætoriis nobilium ubiq^ꝫ^ nitidissime culta est, quorum seriem enumerare longi operis esset, eaq^ꝫ^ ad historiam magis quam compendiosam chorographiam spectat, neq^ꝫ^ sine familiarum nobilium enumeratione, satis nota haberi possit, totum id suo operi relegemus. At certe institutum hoc campestris vitæ et decori et culturæ regionis quamplurimum confert, dum sua quisq^ꝫ^ prædia ad invidiam ornare et colere satagit. hinc numerosas familias, hinc hospitales epulas, hinc domos apertas, officii et humanitatis omnia peregrinis aut itinerantibus cernere licet.

Non possum tamen quorundum primariæ nobilitatis non meminisse, qui aut hujus provinciæ indigenæ, aut in ista
374. plurimum sedes habent et domicilia, sed nullo ordine, (cum hic mihi ignotus Parlamentarii juris sit) hæc attexam. Stemmata vero fœcialibus relinquo, quibus enumerandis inhærere, præter institutum mei operis est.

Rothesius Comes Leslæorum familiæ princeps, ad Levinum amnem ædes habet Leslææ arcis nomine insignes. Crawfurdiæ Comes itidem avita nobilitate, antiquis moribus, illustres avos referens, Lyndesiorum amplissimæ familiæ princeps, in vicinia Cupræ oppidi egregiam villam, Struthers vocant, cum amplissimo vivario arcem, habitat. Vemius Comes Vemiorum familiæ quoq; princeps, ad Vemiam urbeculam arcemq; ejusdem nominis in australi littore, jam ab antiquo lares habet.

Balmerino illustris Elphinstoniæ domus propago, ad Tai æstuarium, et in hujus vicinia in eodem littore Lundoris, qui e Rothesia familia genus habet.

Fermelino-duni titulos jam a patre habet illustris et nobilissimus juvenis Setoniorum cognominis et familiæ, et Sinclarius Baro, inter Disertam et Kircaldiam, arcem Ravinsheuch ab antiquo possidet, cujus stemma antiquum et nobile, ejus enim majores Zetlandiæ et Orcadum Comites fuere, et ad hanc familiam hodierni Cathenesiæ Comites, et quicunq; alii Sinclariorum cognomen ferunt, originem referunt. Est quoq; Levinius Comes Lesleæ originis, diversus a Levinia ad Glottæ æstuarium, quem artibus militiæ clarum ad hanc dignitatem non ita pridem evexit Carolus Rex. Balcarrasius Baro ad orientalem tractum, Lyndesiorum familiæ et cognominis. Burghleius Baro, ad lacus Levini ripam qui Balfuriorum familiam ducta hærede restituit. et siqui alii sint, ignoscant ignorantiæ meæ, qui in hac regione semiperegrinus sum. At illi fraudi mihi piaculo sit non hoc loco meminisse D. Joannis Scoti Scoto-Tarvetii, qui ex hac provincia titulos præfert. illi enim debetur quicquid hoc est operis, ille unicus ad hæc celeustes, et vere dixerim nisi ille me dormientem excitasset, nutantem impulisset, nunquam ego me his laboribus admovis-
375. sem. In limite hujus provinciæ, ad viam publicam, non procul Abernethia, qua Iernia intratur, moles lapidea est

antiqui operis, Clan Mac Duffs-croce vocatur, asylum quondam familiæ Mac Duff. ejus hæc memorantur jura, quicunq; Mac Duffum intra nonum gradum sanguinis attingebat, homicidii reus, ad hanc aram fugiens, bubus aliquot productis et datis, crimine solvebatur. extabat vetus inscriptio versibus descripta, quam totam pæne tempus absumpsit. versus sunt semilatini, semibarbari, quam nisi piguerat, et longiuscula esset, integram proferre possem. Sed cum nulli usui sit, a nemine enim mortalium intelligi posse arbitror, neq; peregrina illa latinis admista sermonem ullum sapiant hodiernum, inutile prorsus erit, jam ante sexcentos annos posita.

Ad Kingorniam non ita pridem ad littus in scopulo fons aquæ limpidissimæ repertus est oculis salutaris habitus, aliaq; corporis vilia levare creditus, et non pauci inde se sensisse opem fatebantur aut jactitabant; at nescio quomodo hodie eviluit.

The following is a translation into English of the Latin Description for the Map of Fife.

Some remarks on this are given in the Preface.

For the MAP of FIFE.

The Picts are recognised as the most ancient inhabitants of this district. The Danes had a struggle with them for its possession, which is rendered probable by its position, bounded on three sides by the sea and friths, while there is no doubt that the country itself, with its fertile soil, attracted these marauders, who, however, were driven thence, and it was possessed by the Picts, for it passed from the Picts, with their kingdom, to the jurisdiction of the Scots.

The ancient Pictish name is unknown; it is more probable that it had the name of Ross from the Scots, since that is a genuine word of the

ancient language, and means an island or a peninsula. But its newer name of Fife is derived from Fife Macduff, its most powerful earl.

In shape like the tongue of an ox, it lies between the two friths of Forth and Tay. On the west, where it is united to the rest of the mainland, it has adjoining it the territory of Stirling, the sheriffdom which is commonly called Clackmannanshire, and the County Palatine of Strathearn. Its length from Culross to the farthest east, near the town of Crail, is thirty-two Scots miles, which far exceed either English or Italian miles. Its breadth from Kinghorn to Abernethy, on the Tay, is more than fourteen.

The climate, through the beneficial effect of the sea, is mild and soft, and it is possible to find many districts more southerly that are far more exposed to frosts and snows and the rigours of the climate, being either surrounded by mountains or distant from the sea; and the immense and inexhaustible supply of underground coal drives all the severity of winter away, so that the shire is most agreeable to live in, and the population is large.

The soil here, being fertile and suitable for crops, generously yields wheat, barley, rye, and oats, also all kinds of leguminous plants which fit that climate; nor is it without garden fruits. Wherever the fields are far from the sea or rivers, and lie at the base of the colder mountains, they are rendered more productive by the industry of the inhabitants, chiefly through manuring with lime, of which an enormous supply is here obtained from limestone.

Great returns are yearly derived by proprietors from veins of underground coal, which is dug in many cases from the bowels of the earth and sold to outsiders at a profit. The largest coalpits are found on the south coast, and owing to their beneficial presence an immense quantity of the whitest salt is daily obtained, which, in addition to the local consumption, is sent away for sale to outsiders. Also, in the months of August and September there is an extensive herring fishery on the neighbouring coast, which gives employment to the common people of the seaboard towns.

The greatly famed Ochil mountains, not unknown to the ancients, which bound the western border of this shire, and in a long range separate it from Strathearn, are not high nor rugged, and are almost everywhere cultivable, or suitable for cattle in the grassy valleys. In the district itself various hills stretch hither and thither, separated by pleasant and fruitful plains, and widening into fields. Where they rise to heights they have received different names. Thus, to the south of the royal retreat of Falkland Castle, with the adjoining town, rises a double-peaked mountain which has the name of Lomond. Another, between Lochs Leven and Orr, is called Benartie. Norman's Law, situated not far from Bambrich, looks down on the Firth of Tay. Those parts that look to the east or the south-east have the mountains of Largo Law, Kelly Law, Dunoter Law, Logie Law, and Duncarro Law.

It is watered by [the following] rivers—the Edin, not unknown to the ancients, which Ptolemy names the Tina, and whose source is held to be in the Park of Falkland, for there that river first assumes the name of the Edin, though the river Miglo has its springs far above that, in the Ochil mountains; it flows from Falkland through a pleasant and cultivated plain; it washes the town of Cupar, and at a distance of two miles thence, after receiving the Mottrie Burn near its mouth, it mingles with the sea north of St. Andrews, but cannot bear ships on account of shallows.

The Leven, issuing from the loch of the same name, into which two rivers named Cuich flow, and a third, the Gairnie, being, after the outlet from the loch, now designated the River Leven, runs in a straight line from west to east. Receiving the Orr and the Lochty, it mingles with the Frith of Forth at the town which has its name from the mouth of the Leven.

The inhabitants of this district are as cultured in deportment and manners as any others in the whole kingdom, as skilled in the arts of war and peace, as industrious and harmonious among themselves. The people on the south coast, favoured by the numerous harbours, are chiefly engaged in trade by sea, so that they have no small supply of ships, and being well furnished with many bold and skilful captains, they frequently visit foreign shores, and always to make a profit.

On these coasts, near the town of Crail, a battle was fought in the year 874 against the Danes, who were led by Hungar and Hubba, in which Constantine, King of Scots, was captured and beheaded by the cruel foe.

In after years William Wallace, the gallant hero, and in critical times the champion of our freedom, defeated John Plewart, commanding an army of English, and killed the general with the greatest part of his forces, at the place which is called Black-Ironsyd Forest at the present day. This happened in the year 1300.

This district is fortunate both in soil and population, and in many towns that are not to be despised, of which the following are the principal:

Cupar, the capital of the sheriffdom, where justice is administered, is situated on the river Edin. It has to be remarked that in most shires of the kingdom the inland towns are far older than those on the sea-coast; and that justice is sought from them, since our ancestors, not yet accustomed to foreign commerce, remained at home, and being engaged in frequent wars with the Danes, the Britons, and afterwards the Saxons, cared little for foreign goods which are procured by a sea trade.

St. Andrews is the metropolis of the whole kingdom in ecclesiastical affairs, having been the seat of an archbishopric not very long ago, and is noted for its famous university, whose beginnings are due to the early times of James I., about the year 1430. The foundation or the growth of the city is due to the Abbot Regulus, whence the old name of the

Church of Regulus has clung to it. He, returning from a long pilgrimage, had brought with him, as he said, and here preserved the relics of the Apostle Andrew. Whatever there is, that reputation for sanctity was very favourable to the growth of the city, for there was immediately founded in the same place, by the liberality of kings and nobles, a very wealthy priory, whose revenues equalled the resources of the Archbishop. The ruins of the church and the monastery remain, and abundantly testify to former magnificence. These monks had so great a name at that time that the Archbishop in settling ecclesiastical or civil affairs employed no other Chapter, as they were always near him in the same city.

Two towns in this district are mentioned by the ancients, both inland, namely Orrea and Victoria. The former is not far distant from the position of Cupar, and the latter from that of Falkland; but whether they are these towns, or have long ceased to exist, it is not safe to conjecture.

Here, besides, are situated the considerable towns of Crail in the farthest east nook, Anstruther, Pittinweym, St. Monans, Eley or Eliot, Weimis, Disert, Kircaldy, Kingorn, Brunt-Yland, from which there is a daily passage to Leith, Inner-Kethyn, formerly, as the public acts show, flourishing with merchandise, and Dunfermlin. All these towns except Dunfermlin are on the coast of the Frith of Forth. But in the opposite quarter, on the shore of the Tay, is Neuburgh, and inland is Falkland.

Before the reformation of religion, three monasteries and three priories were pointed out here: Dunfermlin, founded by David I., Lundoris, which was erected by David, Earl of Huntington, brother of the kings Malcolm IV. and William, and Balmerino, the work of Queen Ermingard, wife of King William.

Then there is the Priory of St. Andrews, which was founded by Alexander I. Pittenweem, the second, was founded by , and Port Moloch [Portmoak], the third, by Brude, King of the Picts.

At the present day ecclesiastical affairs are managed by four presbyteries, Cupar, St. Andrews, Kircaldie, and Dunfermlin, under each of which are its own parish churches.

Several islands lie opposite the south coast. Inchgarvie, where the Forth is narrowest, was of old fortified with a castle which barred the advance of those sailing further up. A little below is the island of St. Colms, the seat of a monastery now in ruins; and not far from Crail at the commencement of the frith is the island of Æmona, now called May, where also formerly a monastery was seen. It is level ground, and possessing fresh water it is not unworthy of notice. It now has a light-house from which, by means of torches gleaming at night, the course of the ships that sail past is guided. Since the custom of the kingdom has from olden times been for the gentry usually to stay in their own houses, and not as in many other kingdoms to accustom themselves to

cities, but, disengaged from business, to spend most of their lives in the country, this shire is everywhere most elegantly adorned with gentlemen's houses, castles, and mansions without number, in a succession which it would be a long labour to detail, and which belongs rather to history than to a compendious chorographical description.

Nor could it be considered to be of sufficient note without a particular enumeration of the noble families, and we may leave all that for a work of its own. But certainly this custom of living in the country contributes very much to both the beauty and cultivation of the district, as every one busies himself with ornamenting and cultivating his own estates so as to be envied. Hence one may see numerous families, hospitable entertainments, open houses, and all dutiful and kind attentions to strangers or travellers.

I cannot, however, omit to mention some of the leading noblemen who either originally belong to the shire, or for the most part have their seats and homes in it, though I add these matters in no due order (since their rights of Parliamentary precedence are unknown to me). But I leave their lineage to heralds, as it is beyond the scope of my work to apply myself to setting this forth.

The Earl of Rothes, Chief of the House of Leslie, has his mansion, distinguished by the name of Castle Leslie, on the River Leven. The Earl of Crawfurd, likewise of the old nobility and of ancient manners, tracing illustrious ancestors, is the Chief of the important House of Lindsay, and lives in a fine mansion called Struthers, a castle with an extensive park in the neighbourhood of Cupar. The Earl of Wemyss, also Head of the House of Wemyss, has his abode from of old at the small town of Wemyss, and the castle of the same name. [Lord] Balmerino, on the Frith of Tay, is a member of the illustrious House of Elphinstone, and in his neighbourhood, on the same shore, lives Lundores, who has his descent from the family of Rothes. The illustrious and most noble young man of the surname of the Setons holds the titles of Dunfermline from his father; and Lord Sinclair possesses from olden times the Castle of Ravensheuch. His lineage is ancient and noble, for his ancestors were Earls of Zetland and the Orkneys, and to this family the modern Earls of Caithness and all others who bear the name of Sinclair trace their origin. There is also the Earl of Leven, different from Leven on the Firth of Clyde, who, sprung from the Leslies, was not very long ago raised to this rank by King Charles as a distinguished soldier. Lord Balcarres, in the eastern district, is of the family and surname of the Lindsays. Lord Burleigh, on the banks of Loch Leven, restored the family of the Balfours by marrying the heiress. And if there are any others, they must pardon my ignorance, as I am half a foreigner in these parts.

But may I have to expiate the wrong if I do not here mention Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, who claims his titles from this shire. For to him is due all this work of mine: he has been my sole exhorter to this,

and I can truly say that had he not roused me when slumbering, and urged me when hesitating, I should never have applied myself to these tasks. On the border of this shire, not far from Abernethy, and where Strathearn is entered, there is a stone erection of ancient workmanship, called Clan MacDuff's croce, once a sanctuary of the family of MacDuff. This privilege of his is mentioned, that whoever came within the ninth degree of relationship to MacDuff, if accused of manslaughter, by fleeing to this altar was absolved from the charge on providing and giving some oxen. An old inscription written in verse was once extant, but time has effaced almost the whole of it. The verses are half Latin, half barbarous, and I could reproduce the entire piece were it not troublesome, and the inscription somewhat long. But since it is of no use, for I consider that it can be understood by no man, and since that foreign jargon mixed with Latin words smacks of no modern tongue, no end at all would be served, as it was put there more than six hundred years ago.

At Kingorn not very long ago, under a crag at the shore, there was found a spring of the clearest water, which was considered beneficial to the eyes, and believed to alleviate other bodily ailments, and not a few professed or boasted that they felt themselves relieved by it; but somehow it has become of no account nowadays.

CATHENESIA, STRATHNAVERNIA, ROSSIA SUTHERLANDIA, &c.

Quicquid terrarum longo tractu a sinu quem Livennum vocant, quique Lochabriam a Lorna dividit, adusq; Orcades insulas et extima continentis, comprehensa etiam Badenocha, non ita pridem Vicecomitatus Inner Nessæ nomine censebatur, et ex hac urbe universi jus petebant, quin etiam quæcunq; ex Æbudis insulis huic littori per magna terrarum spatia objacent, eodem jure tenentur. Præfectura hæc ad Marchiones Huntilæos hæreditarie pertinebat. At Cathenesia provincia cessit nuperus Marchio, in gratiam Comitis Cathanesiæ a Sinclariorum familia geniti qui ejusdem Marchionis sororem Joannam Gordoniam in uxorem duxerat, unde hodierna progenies, eaq; provincia Comitatus per se censetur.

376. Postea idem Marchio cessit quoq; jure Sutherlandiæ provinciæ in gratiam Georgii Gordonii cognati sui, qui ducta Sutherlandiæ Comitum hærede, hoc patrimonio auctus, Comitatum illum in suam familiam transtulerat, unde hodie provincia illa Vicecomitatus per se quoq; censetur.

Cromartia urbecula cum exigua proximæ terræ parte, jam ab antiquo, Vicecomitatus nomine habebatur. cujus præfectura ad Urquhartorum familiam, cujus princeps in vicinia oppidi ædes habet, adhuc hodie spectat.

His divulsis, manet adhuc amplissimus universi regni comitatus, nam præter Badenocham, Lochabriam, isthmum terrarum illum qui Lochabriam et Ebudas insulas interjacet, multis minoribus regulis habitatum, omnesq; eas insulas quæ littori sparsim objacent, quarum omnium nihil hac tabula comprehenditur, supersunt hic describenda Rossia cum regiunculis vicinis aut sub illa comprehensis, Assynt, Strathnavernia et quæcumq; lacum Nessum ambiunt.

Vetus Geographia hæc loca Creones, Cantas, Carnanacas, Mertas, Logos, et ad extremum septentrionem Cornavios insedisse affirmat, quorum omnium nulla vel apud nostros scriptores vel ullibi hodie extat memoria, nisi forte Cornaviorum vestigia obscura supersint, in arce Cathenesiæ Comitum, quæ non ita pridem Gernigo, hodie Castel Sincleer dici incipit. At Oceanus magnis terrarum spatiis infusus incipiens a sinistris ad Tæzalum promontorium hodie Buquhannes dictum, a dextris autem ad Veruvium promontorium, nunc Dunsbeihead, Innernessam usq; penetrans, penitiusq; ad Cænobium Beaulieu, Vararis æstuarii olim nomine, hodie Murray-fyrth, videtur nondum antiquitatem deposuisse, in intimo enim sinu tres 377.
diversi fluvii distinctis nominibus confluentes, sub nomine Farrar fluvii magnum illud Vararis æstuarium primum subeunt.

ROSSIA.

Rossiæ nomen prisca lingua Chersonesum significat, et revera provincia hæc quanquam ad utrunq; mare sese porrigat, multis tamen sinubus irrumpentis oceani utrinq; lancinata, si in universum eam intueare, crebras pæninsulas refert.

Hos omnes sinus, quod semel dixisse sufficiat, quicunq; prisca loquuntur lingua, per universum regnum, lacus nominant, ac propter ambiguitatem vocis, sinus maris lacus salsos, terrestres vero lacus dulces appellant.

Rossia qua occidentem spectat, Vergivio Oceano objecta,

multis sinubus intercisa est, qui omnes piscium uberi proventu, halecum præsertim immensis examinibus luxuriant. Terra omnis asperis montibus attollitur, frugibus parum felix, silvarum frequens, pastui quam satis magis accommoda, sed frugum inopiam boum et ferina copia levat, hinc enim quotannis boum plurima armenta educta longe lateq; distrahuntur.

Primus ad occidentem hybernum tractus Kintail est, angusto freto a Skia insula divisus, sub eoq; regiuncula Glen-Elcheg. Avitum hoc est et patrimoniale solum illustrissimi Comitis Sea-fort qui longe lateq; in hac provincia dominatur, MacKennethorum familiæ Principis. In hac est Castel Ylen Donen in insula freti supra dicti, ubi Comitis hujus majores primas sedes habuere; in hunc sinum influunt flumina Sheil, Lyick, Connag, Elchag, Luong. Glen Elcheg attingit sinum Carroun dictum, in quem exonerat se ejusdem nominis fluvius.

Postea legendo oram præteritis aliquot ignobilioribus sinubus, visitur Ew, et ad mille passus intra eum Lacus Ew, undiq;
378. densis silvis obseptus, ubi superioribus annis ferrariæ exercitæ sunt. Dehinc paulum ad septentrionem sinus Brienna, annua et copiosa halecum piscatura nobilis. sinus ille Ptolomæo Volsas dici videtur; mediterranea supra hanc regionem pars Ard-Ross dicitur, id est altitudo Rossiæ, inter altissimos montes expansa, horrida et inculta tota. Supra hanc sequitur Coygach regiuncula, quæ vox quintam significat; censebatur olim regionis vicinæ Assint quinta pars. at nunc avulsa alius dominii est.

ASSYNT.

Proxima est Assynt inter Chireaig fluvium et sinum Chewliscung secundum littus porrecta. Promontorium Row-stoir Assyn hic præter reliquum littus in mare procurrit. Tralligyr fluvius e monte Bin moir Assyn defluens, permenso lacu Assyn dicto, in mare exonerat. Mons ille Binmoir marmoris venis, aut saxi quod marmor affinitate referat celebris; cæterum hic aspera, inculta omnia, neq; præter cervorum boum et equorum greges quicquam memorabile, cum regio inops paucis colonis vix sufficiat. regiuncula hæc superioribus sæculis Sutherlandia

accensa, ejusdemq$_{b}$ pars habita. postea nescio quomodo inde avulsa in aliorum dominium concessit, revera enim vix ad Rossiam spectat, cum Diœceseos Cathanensis pars sit.

Jam qua Rossia Vararis æstuarium respicit, quanquam frequenter in montes intumescat, ad littus tamen et fluviorum decursus qui frequentes satis sunt, mirum quam frugibus iisq$_{b}$ optimis exuberet; non hic triticum, secale, avena, pisa, fabæ, non hortenses herbæ aut fructus, supra fidem climatis desunt. Qua Farrar fluvius in sinum sui cognominis, ut dixi, se condit, incipit hæc regio, ubi Lovetta arx antiqua, Baronum Fraseriorum olim sedes, qui nunc in Beaulieu ex adverso fluvii, amœnum et opulentum olim Cœnobium migravere, multaq$_{b}$ *379.* latifundia in vicinia per se aut suos clientes tenent.

Chersonesus illa quæ inter duo freta Cromartie ab arcto, a meridie vero Innernessæ, Ard Meanach dicitur, quæ vox mediam altitudinem significat. hinc excludo territorium et viciniam urbeculæ Cromartie ubi suus est, ut dixi, Vicecomitatus. Hic in littore est oppidum Chanrie dictum, ad amænos et frugiferos colles qui eum [*sic*] cingunt in campis expansum arce et templo cathedrali, non illo tamen integro, non incelebre, ubi olim Episcopalis sedes, et inde nomen a Canonicis, eorum enim sedes nobis Chanria dicitur, ut in Elgina vicinæ Moraviæ urbe, ea urbis pars ubi illi cum Episcopo suo considebant a regia urbe distincta, hodieq$_{b}$ the Chanrie dicitur. A Chanrie oppido in Moraviam quotidianus trajectus, nullus tamen portus est. Naves in Minlochiam, tribus millibus passuum supra, se subducunt. Infra Canoriam ad mille passus in eodem littore est Ross Markie designata ab antiquo, urbis sedes, sed cujus luminibus sic perpetuo offecerit vicina Canoria ut nunquam surrexerit. Paulo quoq$_{b}$ supra Canoriam in littore super sunt Ormundiæ arcis rudera, unde inter alia, principes nostri partem titulorum suorum trahebant, non injuria, in his enim Rossiæ locis diversisq$_{b}$ aliis non exigua latifundia ad fiscum spectant, quorum redditus quotannis in Scaccario regio, ut vocatur, dependentur.

Sequitur urbecula Cromartie ad initium sinus ejusdem nominis de quo vere dicere liceat nullum talem ab Orcadibus insulis adusque Cantium in Anglia reperiri, est enim navibus aditu facilis, intus tutissimus, capacissimus, syrtibus, vadis,

brevibus liber, fundo qualem desiderent nautæ ad anchoras retinendas, omnes deniq; egregii portus laudes habet. in utroq; littore ad depressos margines septa lignea frequentia sunt multi usus, recedente namq; æstu, siccatisq; arenis pisces manu capiuntur. In hujus intimo recessu, fluvius Connel aut Connen
380. dictus exoneratur, qui diversis fluviis constans, hoc nomine finitur. est hic margaritifer, unde non raro insignes uniones in conchis sui generis extrahuntur. at non unica hæc fluvii hujus laus, quamplurimi enim alii et in hoc tractu diversisq; aliis, baccarum margaritiferarum divites sunt. neq; Deæ, Donæ, Ythannæ, Ugio multisq; aliis rivulis in vicecomitatu Aberdonensi, procul a mari, desunt. Vix mille passus ab hujus ostiis sequitur Dingwall oppidum non magni nominis, pingui et fælici solo posita; non longe hinc ad arctum se tollit multis jugis ingens et asper mons Weves, herbidis tamen vallibus multos rivos emittit. Ad arctoum freti latus, paulum a littore reducta, Fowlis arx visitur Dynastæ Monroi cognominis avita possessio, ejusq; familiæ propagines latifundia in vicinia ab antiquo habent. Infra in eodem littore est Balnagown castrum, Rossiorum familiæ universæ in his regionibus princeps, eum [*sic*] tenet. Jam ab antiquo Rossiæ Comitatus ad familiam ejusdem cum Comitatu cognominis spectabat. qua deficiente procul dubio jus omne ad Donaldum Æbudarum Insularum præpotentem regulum spectabat. quo negato, aut interverso, ille jus suum armis repetit facileq; tenuit, unde animus vastus ad illicita flexus, plura iisdem armis repetit, cumq; nemo resisteret, Abredoniam cum armatis copiis iter habuit. Acta hæc circa annum 1411, quo tempore Jacobus primus defuncto patre in Anglia captivus contra omne jus gentium tenebatur, [et] regnum hoc per interregem administrabatur. oppositus Donaldo est Alexander Marriæ Comes, qui ejus copias cecidit. Unde majestatis reus, hoc Comitatu, multisq; aliis latifundiis excidit.

Sequitur alius sinus, et Chersonesus altera, sinum hunc ab oppido ei adposito fretum Tayn vocant, importuosus et
381. navibus propter brevia formidandus. Sinus hic multa milliaria terras irrumpens, Sutherlandiam a Rossia dividit, desinit autem ad promontorium Terbaert dictum; Chersonesus hæc egregii et uberis agri est, in eo est Fern amæno loco Cænobium.

Est quoq; in littore sinus oppidum Tayn, divite solo positum, prisca lingua Bale-Duich dictum a Dochesio vel Duicho Sancto habito, cujus ibi Ecclesia cum asyli olim jure; ad hanc olim frequentes peregrinationes instituebantur. Supra hanc urbem ad tria milliaria, trajectus in Sutherlandiam patet. Portincoultyr locum vocant. Supra hunc trajectum, fretum, primum caurum respiciens, postea tenui canali ad occasum vergens suscipit duo flumina. Charron magis ad austrum, et Okel in intimo recessu; Charron ex editissimis montis Skormivarr jugis defluens, per montana et silvestria delapsus tractum quem Strath-Charron vocant, secat. Universus hic tractus ut plurimum silvestris, et proceribus inprimis abietibus vestitus, vicinis exterisq; materiam suppeditat. Lætus quoq; boum armentis, equorumq; multis gregibus. Vicinus fluvius Okel non magnitudine par in initium sinus, ut dixi, evolvitur per tractum quem a fluvio Strath-Okel dicunt, ad quem aliqui pagi positi, sed nihil hic memorabile. Paulo ultra hunc ad Chassil ignobilem rivum totius provinciæ limes.

Montes in hac provincia multi editi mediterranea ut plurimum tenent; aliquando, in occidua præsertim ora, ubi omnia incultiora, mari incumbunt, omnemq; culturam prohibent. horum nomina, cum latiali ore vix efferri queant, dicere supersedeo; vestiganti tabula regionis adeunda erit.

Paucæ insulæ, neq; illæ memorabiles oram hanc cingunt, præter Skiam quæ suam descriptionem meretur.

SUTHERLANDIA. 382.

Hujus descriptionem mihi communicavit nobilis Eques D. Robertus Gordonius a Gordonstoun Illustrissimi Sutherlandiæ Comitis patruus, unde delibabo quæ ad instituti mei rationem spectant.

Provincia hæc antiquitus Cattey vocata est, incolæ vero Catiegh; Southerlandiæ vocabulum recentius est, antiquitus vero nomine hoc Cattey, non solum provincia hæc, sed et hodierna Cathenesia, Strath Navernia et Assynt noscebantur. Sutherlandiæ vero vox australem terram significat.

Dividitur a Cathenesia, quam ad boream et ortum æstivum

habet, in littore maris, aspero monte Ord dicto, qui præruptis crepidinibus hic in mare procurrit, et continuis jugis sub variis nominibus terras ad occasum permeans, eam quoq; a Strath-Navernia separat; ab Assynt eam dividunt tres exigui lacus, et terra deserta iis contigua. Rossiam autem a meredie et occasu hiberno habet, interjacente sinu qui a Tayn oppido nomen habet, ut diximus in Rossiæ descriptione, et ad initium ejus sinus, Chassil rivulus, deinde montana quæ Okellum flumen et Sinnum lacum interjacent, limitem constituunt, cætera aperto oceano alluuntur.

Regio hæc in mediterraneis locis, crebris montibus intumescit qui sese multis pascuis et frugiferis aperiunt vallibus, unde limpidissimi decurrunt rivi vel fluvii. valles hæ amœnis et commodis habitationibus frequentes, innumera omnigenum pecorum genera alunt, ferinæ quoq; et avium silvestrium et domesticarum præsto est copia. At qua vel mare vel sinum supradictum attingit mirum quam frugibus iisq; optimis et ocyssime maturescentibus fœlix, aliarumq; rerum ad bene
383. hilariterq; vivendum desideratarum nulla parcitas; bonitatis soli indicio est, quod in hortis Comitis ad arcem Robinodunum in Oceani littore, crocus fœliciter crescit et maturescit quanquam serotina ea planta sit, solumq; frigidum respuat.

Tres sunt in hoc Comitatu saltuum nomine designati in montanis loci, præter alias silvas huc illuc diffusas. Saltus hi Diri-Moir. Diri Chat, et Diri-Mænach nominibus cognoscuntur; in iis ut in plerisque aliis locis, jucunda et copiosa venatio, cervis enim damis, lupis, vulpibus, felibus catis, martibus, melibus omniq; avium silvestrium genere, quod hoc climate ali potest, plena hic omnia. Est quoque avis genus non ubiq; obvium, psittacum multum referens, Knag vocant, quod rostro nidum sibi quotannis in truncis querneis effodit, nescio an ad pici martii genera referri possit. ad confinia occasum æstivum spectantia, tractus est montanus ac silvestris, in eoq; mons Arkil; omnes cervi hic reperti bifurcatas habent caudas, unde a ceteris facile distinguuntur. circa initia lacus Sinn, montes illi marmoreis venis nobilitati, ut in provinciola Assint diximus, visuntur.

Flumina precipua quæ hanc regionem irrigant, sunt Ulies, alio nomine Floidac, qui Dorenocho oppido Robinodunum

castrum commeantibus, freto trajicitur. Evelick, Brora, Loth, Helmsdail, Ully quoq; dictus, Shin et Casley, omnes hi quanquam mediocres, piscosissimi; ad horum decursus aperientibus sese montibus campi patescunt, gramine frugibusq; divites; tractus hos patria consuetudine Straths appellant, addito ad distinctionem, fluvii nomine ut Strath Brora, Strath Ully &c. Ceterum præter has fluminum dictorum nomine insignes valles, sunt et multæ aliæ, sæpe enim rivi ignobiles satis inter montium devexa amœnas et cultui aptas planities explicant. Lacus hic inveniuntur plus minus sexaginta, exigui illi neq; magni nominis, piscosi tamen omnes, avibusq; aquaticis divites, non deest enim cignorum, anatum varii generis, anserum item 384.
multigenarum, aliarumq; copia. unus præ cæteris magnitudine insignis Shin, qui flumen ejusdem nominis, paulo supra Charronis ostia, ex adverso, in fretum dictum effundit. fluvius hic catarracta insignis, adversus quam dum eluctantur salmones, in nassas vimineas delapsi, prædæ cedunt. fluvium hunc, cujus alveus vix sex milliaria a lacu ad ostia excedit, nunquam congelascere vicinis cunctis concretis affirmant.

Jam opes maritimæ hanc regionem quoq; beant, et quæcunq; piscium genera, eaq; copiosissima oceanus vicinus limitaneis provinciis subministrat, non hic desunt. His etiam littoribus, quandoq; cete, balenæ varii generis, in littora ejiciuntur, unde olei ad multos usus copia. non desunt phocarum aut vitulorum marinorum greges. Asellorum multa genera, quæ magnitudine aut aliis notis inter se distinguuntur, rhombi, raiæ, canis nomine dictus piscis, passeres, pastinacæ, scombri, soleæ, squatinæ, anguillæ marinæ, bufones marini aspectu fœdi, cæterum detracta cute, delicati et salubres esui, maltaq; alia, imo innumera quæ septentrionibus peculiaria nondum nomina apud Latinos invenere; ac ostreis, congris, mitulis, cancris astacis, channis, cochleis, locustis, turbinibus, umbilicis, pectinibus cæterisq; testaceis, Græcis *οστρακοδερμα* dictis, fluviorum ostia et rupes marinæ scatent.

Hinc quotannis varia exportantur, quæ pecunia aut aliis mercibus in usum incolarum permutantur, frumentum, præsertim laudatissimum hordeum, sal, carbones fossiles, salmones, caro bubula, pelles, coria, caseus, sævum; excoquitur quoq; e venis ferrum.

Nulli in his oris glires neq; importati navibus, ut sæpe casu fit, hic durant, quod mirum fortasse videatur, cum vicina Cathenesia neq; mari neq; flumine hinc divisa, quam maxime iis infestetur.

Ad ædificiorum usum varii generis saxa, precipue lapidis arenarii, calcarii, et scandularum ad ea contegenda aptarum fodinæ frequentes sunt.

385. Præcipuum regionis oppidum Dornoch, in australi ora ad fretum aut sinum qui Rossiam hinc dividit, ex adverso et in conspectu Thanæ oppidi, arce et templo Cathedrali conspicuum, Gilbertum olim Episcopum fundatorem agnoscit. hic Comitum regionis sepulchretum ; Templi parochialis Divi Barri nomine in urbe supersunt tantum parietinæ ; quaternis nundinis annuis frequentatur oppidum, quas sanctorum nominibus, quorum diebus habentur, veteri consuetudine notant, Barri, Gilberti, Bernardi, Margaretæ.

Paulum ab oppido ad ortum durat monumentum lapideum in crucis formam deformatum Craiskvoirwair vulgo dictum id est Thani vel Comitis crux ; aliud quoq; haud dissimile ad Embo visitur, Ri-croiss, id est, regia crux, dictum a rege Danorum ibi cæso et sepulto nomen habens.

Oppidum hoc non ita pridem D. Robertus Gordonius, dum Comitis nepotis sui ex fratre tutelam ageret, in regale et liberum burgum erigi curavit, concessis ad hoc quibus opus erat immunitatibus.

Multæ sunt per totam regionem sparsæ arces, villæ, castella, prima in oppido ut diximus, proxima in littore Robino-dunum amæna situ hortis, pomariis, aquis dulcibus limpidissimis, et amplo vivario ; sunt præterea Skelbo, Skibo, Pronsie, Polrossy, Innershin, Cuttil, Embo, Golspitour, Golspikirktoun, Abirscors. Ospidel. Clyn, Crakok, Helmsdail, Torrish, Doun-Creigh, Castel urgoirr.

Hujus Comitatus Comites antiquæ et nobilissimæ stirpis, in supremo ordinum conventu, inter primos locum habent. Vicinæ Strathnaverniæ Baro Ræus clientelari jure de eo multa tenet. Navarchiq; quoq; jura in suis ditionibus nonnullisq; ad eum spectant.

CATHENESIA. 386.

Diximus in superioribus quam late olim vox hæc Cattey in his oris patuerit, qua hodie sola hæc provincia de qua sermo est, designetur adjecta particula Ness, quod promontorium significat. diximus quinam populi ante multa secula, hæc loca insederint, quorum omnium memoria extincta est; Cæterum notandum est multa locorum nomina hodieq; peregrinum quid sapere, quorum origo neq; Scoticum, Hybernicum, Danicum aut Norvegicum aliquid referat, ac ignotæ, incertæ, et vetustissimæ originis videntur esse, qualia sunt Ocbuster, Lyibster, Robuster, Trumbuster et innumera alia. sermo hodiernus popularis, ignobilis satis, Scoto-Hybernicus est, utriusq; particeps, neutrum satis referens.

Hic Scotiæ continentis ultimus limes, quam maxime se in arctum porrigens ad viculum Dungisbee, vix tribus minutis primis quinquagesimo nono gradu latitudinis septentrionalis abest.

Notandum hic quanquam Ptolomæus sua Geographia male edoctus, has oras quæ recta arctum spectant, in orientem detorserit, condonato tamen hoc errore cætera satis se recte habebunt, siquis ea quæ ille in ortum deflexit, ad ortum reduxerit, situs regionum satis apposite quadrabit.

Ante eum, hæc incognita Romanis fuisse videntur, qui totam insulam in cuneum desinere arbitrati, bipenni eam assimilavere, cum revera lata fronte hic pateat. quæ tribus distincta promontoriis agnoscitur, quorum primum ad orientem Orcadas ex adverso spectans dicto autori Veruvium nominatur, hodie Dungisby, cum revera Orcas promontorium hic collocari debuisset; causa erroris quod existimarit Orcadas magis ad occasum, quam verus earum situs sit, positas fuisse. unde quam proximum iis, ut conjecit, promontorium, earum nomine insignivit. Medium in hac fronte promontorium, reductis terris, ut cætera non æque eminet. Ptolomæo Virvedrum, hodie Row Rachy, aut Scotice Strathy-head, nomine agnoscitur. Tertium ad occasum Ptolomæi Orcas, et Tarvedrum, nobis Faro aut Parro-head. hinc littora inflexa, in austrum aut euro-austrum declinant.

Cathenesia ad austrum et occasum hybernum, ut diximus, a 387.
Sutherlandia [dividitur] monte altissimo et asperrimo Ord, qui

longe in mediterranea se porrigens,ad montem Knokfinn limitem constituit. Unde, secundum decursum fluminis Hallowdail e fontibus adusq; ostia et montana Drumnahallowdail ad idem flumen, limes inter hanc et Strathnaverniam habetur. Orientale latus oceano alluitur, et quæ ad arctum vergunt, sævo et periculoso freto Pentlandiæ nomine ab insulis Orcadibus dividitur. Fretum hoc navigantibus formidolosum, neq; nisi raro quanquam positis ventis trajectui opportunum. causa est, cum æstus maris quotidianus a septentrionibus incitetur, Orcadas circumfusus, et interfusus hic primum objectu terrarum coercetur, unde vis illa immensa aquarum multis canalibus insulas illas permeans, deinde reliquo mari in hoc freto infusa, formidabiles aquarum vortices et reciprocantes undas, cum navium periculo ciet.

Si ingenium soli respiciamus, secundum oram, aut fluminum decursus, ut plurimum humile, et cultui aptum, segetes omnifarias ubertim largitur, neq; quicquam ad vitam sustentandum deest, non in campis aut vallibus gramen pecori, non in montibus aucupium aut venatio, non in mari aut fluminibus piscatura eaq; eximie copiosa. Omnia hic exiguo pretio venundantur, vel ob copiam, vel rariora commercia, et æris inopiam.

Solum, ut dixi, largiter fruges ministrat, neq; solum indigenarum usibus sed quæ etiam exportantur, at vitio humescentis et argillacei soli omnia hic tardius maturescunt, neq; illis ea bonitas quæ vicinæ Sutherlandiæ aut Rossiæ frugibus. Regio silvæ plurimum indiga; eam in usus suos e proxima Strathnavernia, permutatione frugum, quarum ea provincia æque indiga, mutuatur; in ignis usum cedunt cespites aut sub iis terra nigra bituminosa effossa ad alimentum ignis accomodatissima, quæ nullibi deest, et apud omnes septentrionales nostros populos in usu est.

Montes mediterranea tenent, qui multi, magni, et longissime
388. cernentibus ex adversis Buquhaniæ, Boinæ et Ainiæ littoribus apparent. Omnium vero celsissimi qui a virginum mammis, quod eas referre videantur, nomen habent.

Multi in inferioribus locis, et uliginosis convallibus lacus, per quæ flumina meant, aut iis ortus, nulli tamen majores aut majoris nominis, quanquam piscosi omnes. Flumina crebra

satis, mediocria tamen, neq; longi decursus multum circumambiente terram Oceano.

Celeberrimum provinciæ oppidum Wick, ad orientalem oram objectum Oceano, portu appellendis navibus tutum; hic commercia exercentur. Alterum est objectum septentrionibus in exiguo sinu, Thurso appellatur, portu quoq; et statione fida, commercia suscipit aut ad exteros mittit. Multæ per omnem regionem arces, villæ, vici, secundum dominorum ingenia aut locorum opportunitatem hic illic sparguntur, quædam cultioribus ædificiis aut mœnium firmitate nitent. Castrum Sincleri olim Gernigo non procul Wicko oppido, Comitum arx primas tenet, et in ejus vicinia Akergil, quæ olim ad Kethorum de Innerugie familiam spectavit, quæ nunc ad Comites hos devoluta propter alterius viciniam negligitur. Ulterius paulum progressis arx Comitis Kees visitur. est quoq; in extremo septentrione paucis milliaribus a Dungisby, Maia arx, Sinclariorum itidem amœna habitatio. Eorundem itidem in australibus oris est Dumbetha arx rupi marinæ inædificata, et huic vicina Berridail ad Comitem spectans; sunt et multa alia non spernenda ædificia, quæ omnia memorare non est operæ pretium.

Regio hæc Vicecomitatum per se, ut dixi, constituit, eaq; Comitum hæreditaria est indulgentia nuperi Marchionis Huntilæi in affinem suum.

Comes hic Sanclariorum cognominis et originis. hujus totius familiæ nobilissimus Baro Sanclarius de Ravens-heugh, ut in Fifæ descriptione attigimus, princeps ab antiquo censetur, *389.* cujus majores Orcadas ac Zetlandiam Comitum titulo tenuerant, affinitate etiam regiæ Danorum domui, ducta in uxorem eorum filia, juncti. sed cum unius mala administratione, qui Gulielmi profusoris nomine apud posteros audiit, his provinciis excidissent, mansere tamen plurimi nobiles privati in iis insulis, hodieq; etiam nunc manent. iis Comes Cathenesius originem suam debet. qui nunc propaginem suam per hanc quam describimus provinciam late dissevit.

Sunt et multæ aliæ antiquæ et illustres familiæ, quidam qui raro in latifundiis suis, hic unquam lares fixere, ut Kethi de Inerugy, quorum omnem hæreditatem creavit nobilissimi Marescalli Comitis familia, quæ eandem de Innerugy ante aliquot secula genuerat, Mowetti aut verius de monte alto, qui hodie

in his locis avita prædia tenent. indigenas minores familias recensere longum esset, et instituto meo alienum.

Non exigua hujus Comitatus portio de Episcopo in feodo et emphiteusi, non ita pridem tenebatur, in quam postea fiscus successit.

Thursum oppidum prætervecto nulla amplius urbs, nullum oppidum quam longe universa hac regni ora occidua porrigitur occurret, donec Britannodunum in intimo recessu æstuarii Glottæ appellas; adeo ad hunc vitæ mansuetioris cultum, qui in urbibus frequentior, hebescunt incolarum ingenia, qui priscam linguam, priscumq; vivendi genus mordicus sectantur; at vere æstimanti hoc inertiæ potius quam veterum imitationi debetur. Non desunt certe multis locis urbium locandarum opportunitates, portus maximi, tutissimi, capacissimi, maria omnigenis piscibus plena, terra fœcunda, et messibus et pecori apta, flumina vecturæ idonea, ac his omnibus ignavia parcit, et incolæ pecore ut plurimum victitantes, domi nati, ibidem ut plurimum aluntur senescuntq; ; unde ora hæc exteris omnibus, imo nostris, minus cognita a paucissimis videtur, aut commerciis exercetur. non sum nescius nonnullos huic moli pares locandis urbibus animos appulisse, ac cum jura, libertates, immunitates urbibus solitæ, sine quibus constare illa non possent, peterentur, quanquam sanctionibus in id promulgatis invitatos, adeo fato quodam sæpe apud nos prevalent illicita, votorum impotes eam curam abjecisse.

390. STRATH NAVERNA.

Regio hæc a Naverna flumine mediam eam secante nomen habet. qua desinit Cathenesia ad flumen Hallowdail incipit, et recta in occasum pergit. Sinu et flumine Durenish ab Edirda-Chewlis divisa, a septentrione vastum et apertum [mare] nullamq; terram, nullam insulam objectam habet adusq; penitissimos septentriones: a meridie ut diximus Sutherlandia proxima est, montibus altissimis ab ea divisa. Regio in universum montana, montibus, iisq; crebris, altis, asperis, nivosis attollitur. Lacus in convallibus non exigui, silvis frequens est, portus sane non desunt egregii. at pecori quam messibus

aptior, de frugibus non sibi sufficit, quam inopiam vicina Cathenesia permutatione silvæ plerunq; solatur. At innumeros boum, equorum, caprarum aliorumq; mansuetorum animalium numeros hic cernere licet. cervorum, damarum, ferinæ omnis ingens copia. luporum rapacissimorum, qui hic per silvestria et avia observantes magno animalium damno, nonnunquam et hominum, tanta vis, tamq; frequentes, ut tota pæne reliqua insula exacti, hic sedes et domicilia collocasse videantur; nullibi certe tam frequentes. Incolarum industria quantum per cœlum et solum licet, suis exercet bubus rura, quæ secundum tractum littoris porriguntur, nam paulo interius nisi raris locis, montana fluminibus incumbentia hæc negant. At mare, sinus, flumina mirum quam piscosa omnia. unde quotannis non mediocris census incolis, domino præsertim, ex salmonum captura redit. Hic exercentur ferrariæ et beneficio silvarum excoquitur ferrum e venis quod exportatum lucro cedit. Exportantur in vicina nundinarum loca boum et pullorum equinorum magni numeri, mari quoq; bovilla caro salita et in dolia ad usum navigantium condita, pelles, tergora boum cervorumq;, sevum aliaq;. porcina caro hic ut ubiq; parcior. et hoc semel de universo regno dixisse sufficiat, porcinam carnem ut plurimum despici et in usum vilis plebeculæ cedere, multos eam plane abhorrere. Sunt in regno nostro ex opportunitatibus fluminum et rivorum inter montes aut colles delabentium infinitæ molatrinæ, quarum custos antiqua con- *391.*
suetudine pendit quotannis domino, præter alia, porcum castratum, quandoq; plures. hic mos, qui etiamnum durat, nisi impediisset, credibile est porcinum omne genus jamdudum absolitum fuisse.

Mirum videbitur Danos cum Anglos subjugarent, et nostrum regnum affligerent, has etiam oras infestasse et hic sedes quæsivisse. at hoc certum est et uno alteroq; in littore loco durant victoriarum contra eos monumenta et perennat memoria. In littore sabuloso inter duo eximia flumina Navern et Torrisdaill quorum ostia ad duum millium intervalla adinvicem absunt, ruinæ nunc mari et sabulo haustæ testantur oppidum quondam fuisse, at nunc nulla amplius, ut superius in Cathenesia dixi, in his oris supersunt. tota hæc provincia vicatim habitatur. Dynasta ad ostia Navernæ ædes Farr dictas, et interius

ad sinum, Kintail commodo loco habet, nonnullisq; aliis locis.

Secatur hæc provincia in quinq; regiunculas, quæ hoc ordine, incipiendo ab ortu, secundum littus exporriguntur. Hallowdail, fluminibus Hallowdail et Strathy conclusa; Strath Naverna totius regionis nomine inter Strathy et Navernam, fluvios; tertia est Kintail inter sinum ejusdem nominis et Navernam; proxima West Moan a dicto sinu ad sinum Grebil et inde ad sinum Durenish fluviumq; cognominem; Durenish regiuncula, prae caeteris, melioris et feracioris soli.

Venatus hic crebri, cervorum presertim, aucupia crebra hic, invitantibus ad hæc soli et hominum geniis. et qui se non venatu exerceat eoq; unice delectetur, homo apud eos nihili habetur, unde ferinæ in paratu magna semper copia.

Homines hic validi, robusti, patientes laborum, parcimoniæ assueti, neq; tamen ea morum severitate quam asperitas regionis promittere videretur, at ingenua simplicitate hilares, in epulas aut invicem aut cum exteris advenientibus effusi. nihil
392. subdolum animis versant. eadem quoq; animorum morumq; ratio omnibus cæteris vicinis provinciis, de quibus dictum est, quod in singularum descriptionibus recensuisse non amplius necessum habeo.

Commune est omnibus iis regionibus qui lingua prisca loquuntur ut Dominum suum quam maxime venerentur, colant, diligant, pro eo depugnent, in periculis non inviti vitam deponant, et praeter consueta prædiorum onera, si quando necessitas incumbat, Domino elocante filiam, nomen dissolvente, latifundia impignorata redimente, aut nova comparante, ut vectigalibus extraordinariis, lubenter quartam aut quintam vaccam, (nam boves mares alere insuetum) lubenter omnes sine discrimine divitiarum aut paupertatis contribuant, quæ impositio olim ad predictos usus adhiberi solita, nunc singulis lustris aut trienniis, quanquam cessantibus causis, exigi consuevit, ac patienter, sic ferente consuetudine, toleratur.

Dominus regionis hodiernus Donaldus Mackæus Rææ Baro, qui hanc longa serie a majoribus possessam nunc ditione tenet, sicut et proxime dicendum.

EDIR-DA-CHEULIS.

Si vocem regiunculæ e prisca lingua interpreteris. significat inter duo freta. sic revera positus ejus est, ab ortu enim æstivo a Durenish ad sinum Cheulis-Cung in occasum hybernum porrigitur, ubi vicinam regiunculam Assynt habet, tota silvis, montibus, aviis horrida, culturæ aut segetum nisi paucissimis locis impatiens. Mare ut vicina omnia, piscosum, sinus halecibus fæcundi. Montes venatui et aucupiis aptississimi; ad exiguum lacum Stacky tractus est silvestris, ubi cervi omnes, bifurcatis caudis reperiuntur. in isthmo ad promontorium Faro-head, cervorum gregibus eo compulsis et hominum multorum indagine aut mari clausis, jucunda ac fælix venatio. incolæ rari, cum hæc aspera et avia paucos alant, attamen 393. pecori opportuna, equorum boum caprarum gregibus egregie plena, unde neq. pisces, caro aut lacticinia desunt. superioribus temporibus Sutherlandiam dominum agnoscebat, nunc vero Strath Naverniæ accensetur, ejusq. Dynastam dominum habet.

MORAVIA.

Moraviam descripturis hoc nobis verissime præfari liceat eam saluberrimo cælo nulli inferiorem, indulgentia et bonitate terræ clementiaq. aeris longe omnibus ceteris arctois provinciis antecellere. Aeris hic tanta temperies, ut omnibus circum-circa hyemis sævitia rigentibus, neq. nives perennent, neq. gelu aliquid magni incommodi fructibus aut arboribus pariat. Unde verissimum experimur quod incolæ jactant, se quotannis quadraginta serenos sentire dies supra vicinos omnes. nihil ullibi toto regno provenit, quod non fæliciter hic luxuriet, aut si desit, incolarum socordiæ, non cœli aut soli vitio adscribendum est. si segetes respiciamus, eas mira et constanti cornucopia fundit tellus. si fructus, omnigenarum arborum, herbas, flores, legumina hic omnia affatim cernere licet, eaq. omnia tempestiva, apud alios vix cœpto autumno, hic omnia fœliciter mature desecuntur, ac in areas subdiales, ut mos gentis, convehuntur. et si eam regionem cæteris comparemus vix sentitur hyems. aperta fere semper tellus, maria patescunt, nec intercluduntur itinera, at cum multum terræ

messibus occupetur, herba parcior, est enim tota hæc regio culturæ et segeti dicata, ac pastio non longe petenda, supra enim in mediterraneis ad pauca millia passuum satis superq;
394. est, quo quotannis jam adulta æstate boves laboribus rusticis finitis ablegantur. Nullibi instructius macellum quam hic cernere licet, nullibi viliori pretio annona, nec hoc inopia æris, sed ex abundantia, at incolæ, ut sæpe in fœlici solo, in multis inertes. mari strenue se piscatura exercent, eaq; vicinos omnes excellunt. in inferioribus ad littora locis laboratur inopia glebæ ad ignis usum, quodq; solum incommodum sentit hæc beatissima regio, sed et illud paucis locis, ei strenue compotando medentur, nam et hoc fatendum est. et strenue se agricultura exercentes parum otiosi, parum hoc aut sentiunt aut curant. Siticulosa tellus hæc frequentes imbres æstivos desiderat, at exubertate messis, quibus contra quam vicinis locis, non gravius ariditate terræ malum.

Regio hæc a Nesso fluvio ejusq; ostiis secundum littus adusq; Spææ fluvii ostia, si ab oppidis ad oppida, ut itineris fert ratio, te conferas, ad triginta quatuor milliaria complectitur. at latitudine impar. eximia hæc terræ ubertas vix sex aut septem milliaria excedit, aliquando angustior.

Solum est humile, quandoq; in amœnos colles assurgens, plerunq; arenaceum sed admista semper argilla, cui superfuso lætamine mire pinguescit.

Præter dictos fluvios limitaneos, irrigatur Narno et Findorno fluminibus, etiamq; ad Elginam urbem Loxia fluviolo.

Nessus fluvius, si fontes ejus quærantur, haud procul mari Vergivio e lacu Coich defluit, unde nomine Coich assumpto post aliquot milliarium cursum, in ortum brumalem tendens ingreditur lacum Garrif quem permeans jam Garrif dictus, tertium lacum Eawich dictum allapsus, jam in ortum æstivum se reflectens, ad duum milliarium intervallum Nessum lacum subit viginti quatuor milliarium longum, qui lacus horrido inculto et aspero circunquaq; solo. Nunquam tamen glaciem
395. sentit. lacu exiens ad quatuor milliaria Innernessam urbem ad mœnia alluens, subit Vararis æstuarium.

Narnius fluvius in montanis quæ Strath-Herinam et Glentarf tractus separant, ortus, tractumq; sibi cognominem (Strath Nairn vocant) dividens in ortum æstivum cursu per-

gens ad urbeculam itidem sui nominis mare ingreditur, sine portu tamen.

Findornus fluvius iis jugis oritur quæ Badenocham, Glentarfam et Strath Erinam separant, ac longo cursu Herinus dictus, unde tractus quem irrigat Strath Herina dicitur, jam mari propior Findorni nomine assumto, præteritis Tarnvaio arce, Forressa oppido, Killossa opulento et magni nominis olim Coenobio ostia habet. qua mare subit, sub ipsa ostia in occasum reflexus, unde quanvis portus satis tutus sit, quærenti tamen difficilis.

Loxia pauculis supra Elginam urbem milliaribus, e tribus rivis una confluentibus ortus, eam urbem ad septentrionem alluens, non longe illinc in mare defluit. Nulla re insignis, nisi quod exundationibus multum damni sæpe dat vicinis campis uberrimis, præsertim effusis in vicinum lacum Spynie undis, unde multum egregiæ telluris haustum lacui accessit, neq; quotidie cessat malum.

Spea fluvius ingens, limpidus, rapidissimus, omnium secundum Taum maximus, emergit ex exiguo lacu sui nominis, in jugis montium qui Badenocham et Lochabriam interjacent, ut plurimum in ortum æstivum incitato impetu, altis undiq; montibus septus, silvisq; coronatus, multis fluviis, innumeris torrentibus e montium præcipitiis auctus, donec intra sex milliaria mari appropinquaverit cum recta in arctum deflexo cursu, plana et culta secans multum damni vicinis locis et campis dans, ostia subit. nullo portu insignis, minora navigia ægre admittit, vix ad mille passus æstum sentiens, non raro æstivis caloribus, nullis imbribus, flantibus Zephyris qui undas *396.* impellunt, intumescit. nullus Britanniæ fluvius, proventu salmonum, ei par, præter Deam et Donam, quem tamen utcunque variis annis æquat, condiuntur enim et exportantur hinc quotannis octuaginta, sæpe supra centum lastas, ut vocant. quarum singula duodecim doliis constant, quarum si ratio ad tonnas ineatur, quarta parte excedent. Tota hæc tam quæstuosa dominis piscatura, inter paucissimos æstivos menses, et intra milliaris unius spatium absolvitur ad vicum Germack dictum. Toto cursu a fontibus piscatura exercetur, at vix condiuntur, sed in quotidianos usus cedunt, et tridentibus fascinis manu in pisces natantes jactis, aut corbibus vimineis corio

circumtectis noctu piscatio hæc instituitur. corbes has apprime Lucanus describit:

> Primum cana salix madefacto vimine parvam
> Texitur in puppim, cæsoq; induta juvenco
> Vectoris patiens, tumidum supereminet amnem.

Corbes has nemo sanus aut inexpertus conscenderit, assueti tamen audacter, cessante omni alio trajectu, feroci fluvio supra modum intumescenti foeliciter se credunt. Jus tam lucrosæ in hoc flumine piscaturæ ad Cænobium Pluscardense, ab antiquo spectabat. de qua re fama ad nos manavit, quendam e regibus nostris antiquioribus, cujus nomen intercidit, ex itinere in hoc cænobium devertisse, epulisq; minime regalibus exceptum, mirantiq; apparatum vilem Cænobiarcham hoc ex inopia excusasse; subjicienti regi quidvis se præstiturum quod sine aliorum injuria concedi posset, Cænobiarcham repondisse nihil jam vacui in terra relictum, omnibus possessis, petere se solum pauca fluminis stadia quæ neminem læderent et juris regii essent, quod annuente rege facile concessum est. Provincia
397. hæc in duas præfecturas seu Vicecomitatus dividitur prima eaq; major Elginae et Forressae nominibus venit. altera angustior Narniensis a nomine urbeculæ vocatur. Excipiuntur hinc prædia et terræ quæ ad Episcopatum Moraviensem ab antiquo spectabant. in his enim jura regalia Episcopus habebat, quæ nunc fisco cesserunt. Aliquantulum quoq; soli circa Innernessam urbem ad eam præfecturam pertinet.

Oppida sunt Innernessa, ad Nessi ostia, qui ponte sublicio trajicitur, portu infido et minorum navium solum capaci, ceterum commodissimo loco posita et ad regionum vicinarum commercia suscipienda idoneo. Antiquitus regum domicilium, arx in amœno colle urbem et viciniam omnem late despicit. Ager suburbanus foecundus; nihil deest, nisi quod gleba illa de qua dixi, qua instruitur focus, parcior et longius petenda. Potus omnium harum provinciarum cervisia, cum lupulo, frequentius sine eo, antiquo more decocta. non deest omnibus his oppidis, vini transmarini copia, æquo satis pretio. Memini me adolescentem cum Lutetia domum redirem, vidisse vinum Rotomagi longe carius veniisse quam post paucos

menses, idem in his regionibus venibat. erat autem utrunq; Burdigala advectum, causa autem erat modicum apud nos vectigal, ac præter vina, habent nativum suum liquorem aquam vitæ dictum, quo præsente, nunquam autem deest, fastidiuntur vina etiam generosissima. extrahitur liquor hic a cerevisia, aromatibus adhibitis, ubiq; fere, et tanta copia ut omnibus sufficiat. hoc se ingurgitant plenis haustibus ut peregrinis miraculo sit. Nemo melioris fere notæ abstemius. nec hanc infamiam matronæ effugiunt. itinerantes asperrima hyeme, intensissimis frigoribus, lagenula hujus liquoris et caseolis aliquot muniti, nam de opsonio aut pane parum solliciti sunt, longissima itinera sine aliquo incommodo pedibus emetiuntur. et quanquam hæc ad hanc urbem notaverim, communis omnium harum regionum hic mos est.

Paulum sequendo littus, visitur nova substructio Moraviæ Comitum, castrum Stuarti vocant, amœno et fertili loco posita, cui adhæret ecclesia parochialis Pettie vocata, ubi superioribus temporibus servabantur ossa gigantea Joannis per antonomasiam Parvi dicti, quæ, flammis absumta Ecclesia intra meam 338. ætatem, non amplius comparent. propius ad urbem est Cullodin arx, neque longe illinc Dacus Baronis Fraserii de Lovat ædes visendæ, ac legendo oram, præterito Ardyrsyir ubi trajectus est, solitudo est, ubi Danorum exercitus cædis vestigia memoriam facti tenent.

Sequitur Narna ad ostia Narni littore arenoso posita, ubi si quid mihi contra omnium consensum dicere liceat, hic Ptolomæum Alata-Castra locasse video, quæ cæteri ad Edimburgum retulerunt. Nulla certe in numeris ejus menda, cum ille eo loco, institutam descriptionem numeris apte succedentibus persequatur. faciem hujus loci mutavit vetustas, ac mare aggestis arenis bonam uberrimæ terræ portionem partim delevit partim hausit. apparent hodie, recedente æstu, rudera magnificæ ac præclaræ arcis, sed de hoc viderint alii.

Tenus flumine diversæ visuntur arces, inferiorisq; nobilitatis, quos Gentlemen patria voce vocant ædes. quorundam nomina attingam. Lochluy a lacu dicta quod illic mare brevem sinum facit, sequuntur Inshok, Kinudie, Penig, Kinsterie. Auld-Ern vicus habet vicinam rupem cujus fragmina decussa ignibus ardent, ac flammam dant. Manente interim saxi mole, mihi

videtur sulphuris vivi vena, nam cinerei aut grisei coloris est. eodem modo ardet et sulphur aliquantulum olet.

Ascendendo flumen, occurrit Park-Caddel arx, ubi est pyritis vena aerisq; non obscura indicia. diversa ripa sedet Kilraok Rossiorum arx. Ulterius littus sequendo nihil habetur præter campos junco marino et humili junipero tectos, et innumera phocarum examina quæ multum damni salmonibus insidiantes dant, donec Cowbin et ostia Findorni veniatur, supra Cowbin apparent Grangehil, Brodie, Earlesmill, Moynes, Lethin, ad rivum qui in Findornum defluit. omnes hæ jucundæ
399. sunt habitationes, et solo fælici positæ. Ad fluvium infra silvam videtur Tarnway, antiquissima Moraviensium arx et sedes. Duobus inde milliaribus in adversa ripa est Forres oppidum amoeno loco, si quod aliud septentrionis, positum, olim regum habitatione et arce quæ nunc pæne defecit, insigne. At hodie priorem magnificentiam non tuetur. Paulum infra hoc est coenobium olim magni nominis, opulentum et magnifice extructum, Killos, sed fato rerum hodie parum antiqui splendoris manet. ad illud in flumine sunt moles ad excipiendos pisces decedente æstu, ut in Rossia diximus. In bivio, qua iter est Forressam, stat ingens columna lapidea, tota picturis incisa. historia ea est monumentum nobilis pugnæ cum copiis Danicis habitæ, a Milcolumbo Mackennetho, quæ a ducibus Suenonis regebantur. Nunc pleraq; vetustate adesa, neq; ullæ apparent literæ.

Inter hanc et Elginam ad octo milliaria a dextris et sinistris innumeræ arces, villæ, vici, quos numerare nihil opus est. paucos attingam. Altyr ad Cuminios spectans, quæ gens, ante trecentos annos omnium Scotiæ nobilium et supra omnes Scotorum proceres potentissima et numerosissima, jam pæne defecit. tenuerat ea gens Buquhaniæ maximam partem, Strathbogiam universam, Balvaniam, Badenocham, Lochabriam, Atholiam et multa alia in his oris, multa quoq; in australibus regni nostri, quæ mihi nunc non occurrunt, ecclesiasticos quoq; reditus non exiguos, sed cum a partibus Edwardi primi Anglorum regis, in patriæ dedecus, contra Robertum primum vindicem nostrum stetissent, perduellionis rei, iis omnibus exciderunt, maximamq; partem aut misere periere aut solum vertere.

Sequuntur Kilbuyac, Boge, Aslyisk, Burgie, Ernesyd,

Hemprigs, Pettindreich, Mayne, Quarrelwood, Inchebrok, Funrassie, Dufhous ad caput lacus Spynie, cujus exundationibus multum damni quotidie sentit, Gordonstoun, Kirktoun Drenie, et in ora the Burgh unde quotidianus in Rossiam, 400.
Sutherlandiam et Cathenesiam trajectus. proxima est Rosyl, ubi arenæ mari excitæ ventis, non exiguam optimæ terræ portionem hauserunt. inferius ad ripam lacus Bellormie, eiq; contiguus vicus cum Ecclesia, King Edward, solo uberrimo positus, nomine ejus Angliæ regis dictus qui nihil non tyrannide sua insederat. in eo vico olim insigne palatium, ut chartæ ibidem scriptæ adhuc testantur, fuerat. cujus nihil hodie superest.

Trans Loxiam flumen est Innes Baronis Innesii domus, qui multa in propinquo latifundia tenet adusq; Spæam, et in flumine non exiguam piscaturæ partem. Sequuntur Leuchars, Urchart, Cokstoun, Ortoun ad trajectum Spææ. et supra eam Rothes arx, cui debet titulos illustrissimus Comes Rothesius, ut in Fifa attigimus. Supra Elginam urbem paucis milliaribus ad Loxiam est Pluscarden antiquum et opulentum cœnobium, ac cui nihil præter Abbatem deerat, a Priore enim regebatur. Hæc loca e quamplurimis attigimus, omnia enim recensere difficile et inutile censeo. Superest Elgina præfecturæ caput, ubi jus dicitur, non ita pridem Episcopi sedes. Loxia eam ad ortum et septentrionem variis flexibus errans ambit. Solo arenaceo at insigniter fertili positæ arcis rudera in arenaceo colle ad ortum flumini incumbunt. Templum in ea Cathedrale aut potius parietinæ templi, quod dum floreret, magnitudine, splendore, insignis artificii labore, omni deniq; exquisita magnificentia, omnia non solum septentrionis, sed totius regni templa excelluisse videtur. Episcopus laxas ac amœnas ædes, firmissima arce munitas Spynie dictas ad lacus ripam ejusdem nominis altero ab urbe lapide, ubi deversaretur, habuit, quæ hodie supersunt, jucundissimis hortis et silva quæ jam defecit circundatas. Lacum frequentat omne genus aquaticarum alitum, cygnorum præsertim, quorum hic magnus numerus. herba innascitur lacui, caule recto, foliolis hyperico haud absimilibus, majoribus tamen semine racemoso in summo caule. flores non observavi. nunquam se aquis erexit, nec purum aerem 401.
videt. Olorinam accolæ vocant, quam nondum botanici ob-

servarunt, sicut nec innumeras alias hujus climatis indigenas. hanc sectantur cygni, hac libenter vescuntur, unde tanta iis cum hac lacu familiaritas. Jam si urbem spectes, nullus ædibus nitor, nullus talis cultus qualem tam beata regio meretur, quod plane socordiam incolarum arguit, at introgresso nihil in mensa desiderabitur, larga omnia, optima omnia, gens comis, hilaris, aperta, ac in epulas, pocula præsertim effusa.

Fama refert Thomæ Randulfo fortissimo hujus regionis Comiti a bello reduci occurrisse magnum viduarum hujus urbis agmen quarum viri acie ceciderunt, orbitatem et egestatem deflentes; illum misertum statuisse ut ager suburbanus in particulas quas Octavas hodieq$_{3}$ appellant secaretur non quod octo tantum sint, nam magnus earum numerus est, sed id nominis datum. statuisse præterea ut temporibus futuris, civium viduæ earum partium usumfructum haberent dum vita maneret, quarum mariti possessores decessissent, quod nunc quoque tenetur.

Supra Elginam, Forressam, Narnam, in mediterranea pergenti, occurrunt colles et regio aridior, neq$_{3}$ inferiori comparanda, hanc the brae of Murray id est Moraviam superiorem vocant. ulterius procedenti silvestria, avia, montes herbidæq$_{3}$ valles videntur.

Supersunt tres regiunculæ Strath-Arkeg, Strath Nairn, Strath-Herin, nam Strath-Speam in alium locum rejicimus. non est quod iis immoremur. Strath Arkeg vel Errigig vel ut effertur Strath Herrig ad fluviolum eiusdem nominis qui se in Nessum lacum exonerat posita est. tota aspera, lacubus, rivulis montibusq$_{3}$ distincta, vicatim habitata, ad Baronem Fraserium de Lovat ejusq$_{3}$ clientes pertinet.

Strath Narnia meliore solo, ad decursum Narni fluminis sita est. a variis dominis possidetur.

402. Strath Herina secundum flumen Findornum jacet, culta satis et villis vicisq$_{3}$ frequens, in ea est Moya lacus, et in ejus insula ædes Makumtoish dinastæ, quæ vox Thani filium significat. Thani hi antiquitus præfecti regionum erant et primæ nobilitatis proceres, in horum locum circa Milcolumbi Can-Moir tempora successere Comites, ignotum antea nobis dignitatis genus. Dinasta hic de quo sermo est, antiquissimæ et late sparsæ familiæ princeps est; ea tribus Catanea appellatur.

hæc tribus per hanc regiunculam sparsa est, etiamq; in multis inferioris Moraviæ locis. Badenocham etiam eorum propago tenet, sub nomine Pharsaneorum, etiamq; Marriam superiorem, sub nomine filiorum Ferchardi.

Præfectura juridica Elginæ et Forressæ ad Dumbarrorum familiam hereditarie pertinet, quæ in locis circa Forressam late dominatur, et ad Comites Moraviæ, ejus cognominis, qui jam a longo tempore defecerunt, originem referunt. Circa Elginam ejusq; viciniam Innesiorum gens, Dumbarrorum æmula, cujus familiæ princeps Baro Innesius, suas sedes habent.

Moraviæ Comitum titulus, sæpe in diversas familias traductus fuit, cujus historia incerta et confusa est. eum tenuit Thomas Randolfus Roberti primi ex sorore nepos, vir non sine laude dicendus, qui extincto avunculo, magna fide et fortitudine regnum proregis titulo administravit. postea transiit ad Dumbarros. Duglassii eum circa Jacobi Secundi tempora tenuere, aliquando ad fiscum devolutus est. quandoq; Huntilæi Comites in eum jus sibi acquisiverunt. quo privati a Maria Guisia dotaria regni. Maria Regina, ejus filia, hoc Comitatu donavit fratrem Jacobum postea proregem. ejus illustrissimus ac nobilissimus pronepos nunc hujus Comitatus titulis et proventibus fæliciter potitur.

Lectorem meum hic admonitum cupio, cum toties Baronum Parlamentariorum mentio occurrat, quid hoc nomine novitio intelligi velim. Supremus regni nostri senatus cui jus figendi ac refigendi, annuente tamen Principe, his Ordinibus constabat. Primus Ordo Ducibus. si qui essent, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, Baronibus quos Parlamentarios voco, constabat. ex his Marchiones, Vicecomites nuperi admodum apud nos, 403
Comitum quos patria voce Earls, et Baronum Parlamentariorum, patria itidem voce Lords, omnium antiquissima dignitas, quibus solis majores nostri se continuerunt. hi omnes uno in comitiis Ordine habebantur. Barones vero simpliciter sic dicti et cætera nobilitas, quorum ingens numerus et robur, in quibusque regni vires stant, ad vitandam turbam, per delectos suos alterum Ordinem explebant. tertium itidem Cives ab oppidis et urbibus suis delegati. Episcopi item, dum essent, Ordine suo justum senatum explebant, dignitate propter res sacras primi. Equestris autem honor apud majores nostros

habitus, nec sine justa causa, etiam honoratissimus, virtutis militaris præmium habebatur. nunc alia rerum facie, ad fora, ad urbes, ad plebem descensu ejus honoris facto, eviluit. maxime autem postquam [*sic*] non ita pridem emendicato a principe monopolio, venalis et hæreditarius omnibus patuit. Armigerorum qui in vicina nobis Anglia frequentes, nullus usus. Admonitum etiam eundem lectorem velim cum paucis pagis regio nostra habitetur, non ideo infrequentiam incolarum æstimandam; cui rei causa hæc est. Coloni agriculturæ studiosi, videbantur sibi, jam ab initiis rerum, pagis arctari, neq, in tanta vicinia satis prospectum rei rusticæ. Domini igitur divisis agris, singulis ad facultatum rationem suos terminos posuerunt, sic ut continuæ non contiguæ sedes essent, exinde a pagis in agros demigratum, ubi vena aliqua uberis soli invitabat, hic lares fixi, et laxioribus ædibus, sine rixa nemo amplius vicinis molestus, ut in pagis, rei rusticæ liberius vacat.

404. VERA SOUTHERLANDIÆ CHOROGRAPHICA DESCRIPTIO.

Provincia hæc omnis pecore, armentis, frugibus et fructibus aliisq, ad usum humanum necessariis abunde ferax est. Piscatura hic quæstuossima. Quod ad situm, omnes quotquot hactenus eam susceperunt describendam penitus errarunt. Nam Southerlandiam ad ortum et ortum æstivum terminat Catteynesia et mare Germanicum: ad occasum Assint: a septentrione, cum Strathnavernia sit jam Southerlandiæ pars, pulsatur Oceano: a meridie autem partim habet Rossiam, partim maris Germanici sinum.

Distinguitur a Catteynesia Alti-tuder torrente, et monte Ordmons. hic a mari australi usq, ad Oceanum Deucaledonium extenditur. Separatur etiam Southerlandia a Strathnavernia montibus quibusdam ab ortu in occasum se porrigentibus. at quum jam Strathnavernia diplomate regio Southerlandiæ annexa sit, vere possumus dicere Southerlandiæ terminum a septentrione esse Oceanum: Discreta est quoq, hæc provincia ab Assint tribus lacubus, Gormlogh, Finlogh, et Logh Narkel ac montibus Glas-vin et Bin-moir. a Rossia autem discernitur

fluviis Portnecultro, et Oikello. Omnes ergo agri Calsæo fluvio irrigui, usq; ad Alde negalgum, et Leadmorum in Assint, et quicquid decimas parochiæ Crichensi exhibet, ad Comitatum Southerlandiæ pertinent.

Provincia hæc ab origine Cattey vocitata est et incolæ Catiegh a Cattæis Moraviensibus, qui ex Germania huc appulerunt. Sic enim hodie idiomate Scoto-hibernico, quo adhuc incolæ utuntur, nuncupantur. Postea autem Southerlandia nominata est. Olim continebat hæc regio omnem illum tractum inter Port ne cuterum et Dungisbæum interjacentem et monte Ordo divisum qui ab uno mari ad alterum longo tractu procurrit. Comitatus autem ille qui jam Catteynesiæ titulo gaudet, nomen olim habuit a promontorio provinciæ Cattey quod lingua patria Nes vocant, adeo ut Cateynes nihil aliud *405.* sit quam promontorium Cattey seu Southerlandiæ; quod promontorium a latere orientali montis Ordi protenditur; et Episcopatus Catteynensis, dubio procul, primo hunc titulum habuit a Cattey. Nam diœcesis hæc non tantum Catteynesiam sed Southerlandiam quoq; Strath Naverniam et Assint suo ambitu includit; quæ omnes olim uno Cattey nomine notæ erant. Episcopatus ergo potius gaudebat titulo totius Cattey scilicet quam illius partis et promontorii Cattey-Nessiæ. Quin Ecclesia Cathedralis cum Canonicorum ædibus et Episcopali sede non in Catteynesia, sed in Dornogh Southerlandiæ oppido adhuc extat. Ita progressu temporis provincia hæc, Cattey antiquo nomine posthabito, Southerlandiæ titulo vocari cœpit: nihilominus Episcopatus nomen ad hunc usq; diem remansit: Cumq; prius vocaretur diœcesis Cattey, posteaq; hoc nomen tanquam obsoletum et inusitatum rejectum sit, titulo Episcopatus Catteynes insignitur, cum hoc nomen proprius accedat ad antiquam etymologiam vocis Cattey quam Southerlandia. Boethius in sua historia deducit Catteynes a voce Catus proprio nomine viri, et Nes, id est promontorium. Ambiguitas certe harum vocum Cattey et Catteynes una cum ignorantia linguæ Scoto-hibernicæ non paucos errores in denominandis his provinciis peperit.

Hodie Southerlandia in decem parochias, ubi totidem sunt parochialia templa præter innumera sacella, dividitur: Dornogh sive Durnogh, Crigh, Lairg, Rogard, Culmaly,

Clyn, Loth, Kildonnan, Durines et Far: hæc ultima in Strathnavernia est. Tria sunt in hoc Comitatu nemora melioris notæ, nempe Diri-Moir, Diri-Chat et Diri Meanigh. præterea varii saltus et vivaria arboribus opaca, conservandis enutriendisq; animantibus feris commodissima et venationi dicata: cervis, damis, lupis, vulpibus, felibus agrestibus, lutris, martibus, omniq; silvestrium avium genere refertissima. In hac provincia est avis genus, psittaco haud absimile, incolæ Knag vocant, quod rostro quotannis nidum sibi in trunco
p. 66. quercus effodit. Hic omnia sunt accipitrum genera. Nullus est in his nemoribus vel rivulus, qui non innumera piscium varii generis examina usibus humanis suppeditet. Dimidium nemoris Diri-Moir quod septentrionem respicit hodie ad Donaldum Macky Rae Dominum pertinet. In eodem nemore mons est vulgo Arkil, ubi omnes cervi qui hic nutriuntur, caudas furcatas habent trium pollicum vel unciarum longitudine conspicuas, quibus a reliquis hujus regionis cervis facile dignoscuntur. In Durinesi qua spectat occasum æstivum a Diri-Moir, locus est venatu celebris vulgo Parwe. Estq; in Shletadello in parochia Lothensi magna ferarum copia: hæcq; duo loca ob jucundas venationes per totum regnum celeberrima sunt.

Fluvii præcipui sunt, Uries seu 'Foidac, Evelick, Brora, Loth Helmisdel seu Ully, Shin, et Casley: duo quoq; limitanei, Portnecuter et Oikel, qui Rossiam et Southerlandiam discernunt. Omnes hi Southerlandiæ fluvii, salmonum aliorumq; piscium captura nobiles sunt. portus quoq; habent commodissimos excipiendis navigiis, quæ hinc in varias regni partes frumentum salem, carbones, salmones, carnem bubulam, lanam, pelles, coria, butyrum, caseum, sebum, aliaq; mercimonia deferunt. In fluviis his et in tota ora maritima, vitulorum marinorum, balenarum nonnunquam, concharum varii generis, aviumq; maritimarum magna est copia. Valles circa hos amnes, quæ hic longo tractu a mari ad montes excurrunt, et quæ montibus vicinæ sunt, lingua vernacula Straths vocantur; omnes cultæ et incolis repletæ: præterea silvis et nemoribus, gramine et frumento, pecoribus et armentis, ferisq; animantibus non fœcundæ solum, sed jucundæ. Strath seu vallis Ully a meridie in septentrionem extenditur, cujus longitudo est millia passuum viginti. Strath Brora contermina Diri-chat octodecim millibus

passuum in longitudinem patet. Strath 'Fleit seu Strath 'Floid a mari ad montes protensa quatuordecim millibus passuum. Multæ aliæ sunt hic valles. ut Strathterry, Strath ne Seilg Strathskinnedel, Strathtelleny, Strath-dail-narwe, Strathtolly, 407. Strath-dail-nemeyn, Strath-ne-fin-ay, &c.

In parochia Crigh ager est vulgo Slish-chiles, alias Ferrin Coskary octodecim millibus passuum longitudine patens, habensq; fluvios Port-ne-cuter seu Tain, et Oikel a meridie objectos; ubi montes sunt marmorei, ab historicis nostris sæpe memorati. Estq; quoq; alia pars Southerlandiæ vulgo Brachat, id est summitas Cattey seu Southerlandiæ, tota frugibus et piscibus, pascuis et arboribus fœcunda, estq; in parochia Lairg. Longitudo Brachat est viginti duo millia passuum quam fluvius Shin, qui a lacu ejusdem cognominis effluit, in duas dividit partes. occidentalis hujus agri pars vulgo nominatur baronia Gruids, in qua continetur Dirimeanigh. In fluvio Shin ingens est rupes et prærupta, ex qua aquæ magno cum impetu et fragore corruentes profundissimum gurgitem efficiunt ubi quæstuosa est prægrandium salmonum piscatura. Hic fluvius nunquam gelascit.

In Southerlandia sunt lacus pisculenti plus minus sexaginta, quorum omnium Logh-Shin maximus est, quatuordecim millibus passuum longitudine protensus. In plerisq; lacubus insulæ sunt, tempore æstivo habitationi aptissimæ. In lacu Shin, quædam sunt insulæ, ferorum cygnorum et anserum agrestium feraces. Insula est in lacu Brora habitationi Southerlandiæ Comitum dicata, et cervorum venatione jucunda; quorum hic in silvis lacum utrinq; cingentibus ingens est copia: ab oppidulo Brora tribus millibus passuum distat hæc insula: In lacubus et fluviis jam dictis reperiuntur nonnunquam in conchis magni pretii margaritæ. In Southerlandia quædam sunt argenti fodinæ, aliaeq; opes subterraneæ, quæ adhuc ob incolarum negligentiam aut potius imperitiam, nondum e terræ visceribus erutæ sunt. Præcipium hujus provinciæ 408. oppidum est Dornogh arce Southerlandiæ Comitum et templo cathedrali Divæ Virgini sacro conspicuum: hujus templi fundator fuit Gilbertus Catteynensis Episcopus; propterea ejus nomine insignitur. In dextera sive australi hujus templi parte commune est Comitum Southerlandiæ sepulchretum:

Templum parochiale hujus urbis Divo Barro sacrum, initio reformationis ut vocant, demolitum fuit. Nundinis autem Sancti Barri, Sancti Gilberti, Sancti Bernardi, et Sanctæ Margaretæ, ad quas ex regionibus Scotiæ borealibus ingens hominum multitudo quotannis confluit, celebris est hæc urbs; quam Dominus Robertus Gordonius Southerlandiæ tutor in regale et liberum burgum jamdudum erigi curavit. In aliis etiam hujus provinciæ oppidis, frequentes sunt nundinæ, quarum præcipuæ sunt Sancti Andreæ ad Golspy. Juxta Dornogh oppidum nuper reperta est lapicidina, e qua scandulæ, seu petrarum laminæ ædificiis tegendis aptæ, eruuntur. Hic etiam in longum extenduntur campi, ob planitiem et maris viciniam admodum amæni.

Qua Dornogh spectat orientem solem, videre est monumentum crucis formam referens, vulgo Crask-Worwair, hoc est Thani vel Comitis Crux. Altera quoq; est non procul ab Enbo, Ri-Croiss, hoc est Regis crux; sic appellata quod ibi Danorum Rex vel Dux interfectus et sepultus fuerat.

Ultra Dornogh ad ortum æstivum novem millibus passuum sita est Brora, ad ostium fluminis Brora; cui Johannes, Southerlandiæ Comes proxime defunctus, jura et previlegia burgi Baroniæ, ut vocant, a Rege obtinuit. Plus minus quingentis passibus ab ostio fluminis hujus, qua solem occidentem respicit, optimi eruuntur carbones, quibus utuntur in salinis ad coquendum salem; qui non solum Southerlandiæ et finitimis provinciis inservit, sed etiam in Angliam aliasq; regiones transvehitur. Haud procul a carbonaria ad occasum est latomia
409. ex qua tophi in alias regni partes devehuntur. Montes etiam candidi marmoris varii in hac provincia reperiuntur. Non procul a Golspitoir, lapides inveniuntur ex quibus fit calx in usum ædificiorum. Hic etiam in variis locis ferri fodinæ sunt, ubi præstantissimum conficitur ferrum.

In tota regione nulli conspiciuntur glires, et si forte huc in navibus advehantur, cum primum hauserint hujus regionis aerem, intereunt. Sed, quod incredibilius est, in Catteynesia huic provinciæ contermina, nec ab ea vel fluvio vel mari separata, infinita sunt glirium examina. Southerlandia Oceani æstuariis et fluminibus ita intersecta est, ut nulla urbs, villa, aut prædium in ea sit, quæ aqua marina vel fluviatili non

alluatur, unde sit ut incolis ingens suppeditetur copia piscium. Ord altissimus fere hujus provinciæ mons, et pæne impervius, Southerlandiam a Catteynesia separat. Frumentum hic imprimis hordeum est præstantissimum, adeo ut pluris veneat quam hordeum Orcadiæ, Catteynesiæ aut finitimarum provinciarum.

Varia sunt hic castella; præcipua vero Dornogh et Dunrobin primaria Comitum Southerlandiæ sedes, situ, hortis et pomariis, variis floribus et arboribus refertissimis, croco optimo, fonte dulcis aquæ profundissimo ex quadrato lapide extructo, vivario tribus millibus passuum in longitudinem porrecto, et cuniculis optime referto, longe commodissima. Sunt alia quoq; hic castella plus minus viginti ut Skelbo, Skibo, Pronsie, Polrossy, Invershin, Cuttill. Enbo, Golspitour, Golspikirktoun, Abirscors, Ospidell, Clyn, Cracok, Helmisdel, Torrish, Doun-Crigh, Castel-ne-goirr, Durines, Borwe et Toung; quorum duo ultima in StrathNavernia sunt. Doun-Crigh a quodam Paulo Mactiro extructum fuit.

Longitudo Southerlandiæ ab occasu ad ortum æstivum est circiter quinquaginta quinq; millia passuum: latitudo vero viginti duo a meridie ad septentrionem; sed si includamus etiam Strathnaverniam latitudo est triginta tria millia passuum a mari australi ad Oceanum septentrionalem. Southerlandiæ *410.* pars Assint olim fuit, quam Domini de Kinnard cum baronia de Skelbo possederunt.

Jam de Strath Navernia quædam, cum sit Southerlandiæ quoq; pars: regio est gramine quam grano fœcundior; propterea pecori alendo satis commoda. Hic boum armenta, et salmonum examina pæne infinita sunt: et nisi incolæ socordiæ et otio plus nimio essent dediti, multo fœlicior et fertilior reddi possit hæc regio. In Strathnavernia varia sunt promontoria in Oceanum septentrionalem procurrentia, Erebol nempe Hoip, Strathy. &c. Variis quoq; fluviis salmonum captura inclytis rigatur. præcipui sunt Halledel, Naver sive Far, Strathy Torisdel et Hoip, Durines autem et Edderachilis, quamvis ad Mackæum Raæ Dominum pertineant, proprie tamen in Strathnavernia non sunt. Duobus munitur Strathnavernia arcibus Borwe et Toung, quarum hæc Mackæorum sedes primaria est. In sacello autem Kirkebolensi non ita

pridem restaurato, sepeliuntur hujus familiæ Domini. Hic ingens est cervorum et damarum copia: et quamvis tota pæne regio in montes excelsos assurgat, quorum omnium Tainebaind altissimus, tamen pecori pascendo apta est. Strath Navernia ab ortu in occasum longa triginta quatuor millia passuum, duodecim lata alicubi, alicubi vero sex tantum, ab austro in septentrionem, Durenesi et Edderachilio exclusis. Multi hic lacus, præcipuus Logh-Naver. In Loghlyol insula est temporibus æstivis habitationi dicata. Circa littus in Oceano arctico variæ dispersae sunt insulæ, nempe Ellan-Com, Ellan-Zeyl, Ellan-Roin, et Ellan-Niwe.

Edderachilis portio terræ est in ora maritima occasum spectans desertis rupibus impervia, et ad Knockanchalligh Comitum Southerlandiæ limitibus contermina: et quamvis jam ad Mackæum pertinet nunquam tamen Strathnaverniæ
411. pars fuit, sed pars baroniæ Skelbo in Southerlandia: et Edderachilim jure Comitum Southerlandiæ adhuc possidet Dominus Macky: In ea fluvius est, vulgo Laxford, ex quo Mackæus sive Macky magnum habet salmonum proventum; Insula Handy sive Ellan-Handey in mari oceano, ad Edderachilim, vel potius ad Durinessim pertinet.

Durines baronia solo fruitur campestri et jucundo, qua occasum æstivum spectat, et licet eam hodie Mackæus Raæ Dominus, jure Southerlandiæ Comitum in possessione habeat et ipsorum beneficiarius, ad Strathnaverniam tamen non pertinet, sed eam Comites Southerlandiæ ab Episcopo Catteynensi jure feodatario possident. Hic dies æstivi sunt longissimi, neque nox fere ulla. Hinc recta navigantibus ad polum arcticum, nulla reperiri potest terra. Hic quoq; est fluvius, vulgo Durines dictus. de Parwe vero superius verba fecimus. Hactenus de StrathNavernia satis.

Præcipua cognomina et familiæ quæ jam in Southerlandia extant seclusis Strathnavernia, Durinesi et Edderachili, sunt Gordonii, Southerlandi, Monrovii, Graii, Clangunnenses seu Clangunni, Seil-thomasii Seil-johannenses, et Seil-phalæi. Antiquissima est Southerlandiæ Comitum familia, et a prima origine ad hodiernum usq; diem celebris; regibus suis officiosissima, neq; unquam perduellionis juste damnata, permanet. Inter primarios Scotiæ proceres in Comitiis locum

habent Southerlandiæ Comites. Viri strenui et bello intrepidi semper habiti sunt. Jam Comes est magnæ potentiæ et authoritatis; totius Southerlandiæ, Assint, et Strathnaverniæ Vicecomes. Thalassiarcha non solum harum, sed etiam circumjacentium quarundum regionum hæreditarius, idq; Leviniæ Ducis dono. Quotquot in ejus provincia degunt generosi, ipsius sunt clientes et beneficiarii. In ditionibus suis regia jura exercet. Quin Dnus Macky Raæ Baro et Dnus a Duffus sub ejus clientela sunt: et Strathnaverniam, Edderachilim et Durinesim, ejus jure Mackæus possidet; quo fit ut authoritate et potentia majores suos adæquet.

The following is a translation of the Descriptions of Caithness, Strathnaver, Ross, Assynt, Sutherland, Edur-da-Cheulis, Moray, and of the True Description of Sutherland.

Some remarks on those descriptions are given in the Preface.

CAITHNESS, STRATHNAVER, ROSS, SUTHERLAND, ETC.

All the lands in the long tract from the arm of the sea called Leven, separating Lochaber from Lorne, as far as the Orkney Islands and the extremities of the mainland, including also Badenoch, were not very long ago reckoned under the name of the Sheriffdom of Inverness, and from this town the whole of the inhabitants sought justice. Further, such of the Hebridean Islands as are opposite this coast, along a great extent of land, are subject to the same administration. The heritable jurisdiction used to belong to the Marquis of Huntly. But lately the marquis gave up the shire of Caithness in favour of the Earl of Caithness, sprung from the Sinclair family, who married Jean Gordon, sister to the same marquis; hence the modern family, and that shire is reckoned a county by itself. Afterwards the same marquis also con-

ceded the jurisdiction of Sutherlandshire in favour of his relative, George Gordon, who, marrying the heiress of the Earls of Sutherland, and enriched with this inheritance, had transferred the earldom into his own family, so that at the present day that shire also is reckoned a sheriffdom by itself.

The small town of Cromarty, with a little of the neighbouring land, has from ancient times been held as a sheriffdom. Its jurisdiction, even at the present time, belongs to the family of the Urquharts, whose Chief has a mansion in the vicinity of the town.

These districts being taken away, there still remains the largest county in the whole kingdom, for besides Badenoch, Lochaber, and that neck of land which lies between Lochaber and the Hebridean Islands, inhabited by many minor chiefs, and all those islands which lie scattered opposite the coast, and of which none at all is included in this map, there are left over to be described here Ross, with the small districts near it or comprised under it, Assynt, Strathnaver, and all the localities that surround Loch Ness.

Ancient geography asserts that these districts were occupied by the Creones, the Cantæ, the Carnanacæ, the Mertæ, the Logi, and at the farthest north, the Cornavii, of all of whom there is no mention now extant, either in our writers or anywhere, unless perhaps obscure traces survive of the Cornavii in the castle of the Earls of Caithness, at no very remote time called Gernigo, and now beginning to be known as Castle Sinclair. But the sea breaking into a large extent of land commencing on the left at the Tæzalum promontorium, now called Buquhannes, and on the right at the Veruvium promontorium, now Dunsbeehead, penetrates to Inverness, and even farther to the Monastery of Beaulieu [Beauly], under the old name of the Varar estuary, the modern Moray Firth, and seems to have not quite laid the old name aside, for at its inmost bend three different rivers with distinct names unite, and under the name of the River Farrar flow into the head of the great Varar estuary.

ROSS.

The name of Ross means *a peninsula* in the ancient language, and indeed this shire, though it stretches to either sea, still being pierced on both sides by many arms of the intruding sea, if you look at it as a whole, presents numerous peninsulas.

It may suffice once to say that all these bays are called throughout the whole country by those who speak the ancient language *lochs*, and on account of the ambiguity of the term, the arms of the sea are called saltwater lochs, and the inland lakes are called freshwater lochs.

Ross where it looks to the west is opposite the Vergivian Ocean, and is intersected by many bays, all of which luxuriate in a productive yield of fishes, and especially in immense shoals of herrings. The entire land rises into rugged mountains, and is unfertile in crops, but there

are numerous woods, and it is very well suited for pasturage. The scarcity of crops is relieved by the abundance of oxen and venison, for every year many herds of oxen raised here are driven far and wide for sale.

The first district to the south-west is Kintail, separated from the Isle of Skye by a narrow strait, and under it is the small tract of Glenelcheg, This is the ancestral and patrimonial soil of the most illustrious Earl of Seaforth, Chief of the Clan MacKenneth [Mackenzie], who rules far and wide in this shire. Here is Castel Ylen Donan on an island in the above-mentioned strait, where the ancestors of this earl had their first seat. Into this bay flow the rivers Sheil, Lyick, Connag, Elcheg, and Luong. Glenelcheg reaches the bay called Loch Carroun, into which the river of the same name discharges its waters.

After this, in skirting the coast and passing several bays of less note, [the inlet called] Ewe is seen, and a mile inland from it Loch Ewe [Maree], on all sides surrounded by thick woods, where in former years iron mines were worked. A little to the north of this is the bay of Brienn [Loch Broom, in Gaelic Loch Braoin], notable for its annual and abundant herring fishery. That bay appears to be called Volsas by Ptolemy. The inland part above this district is named Ard-Ross, that is *the Height of Ross*, stretching out among mountains, and all rough and uncultivated. Above this follows the small district of Coygach, a name that means *the fifth*. It was of old reckoned the fifth part of the district of Assynt in that neighbourhood. But now being disjoined, it forms part of another domain.

ASSYNT.

Next is Assynt, extending along the coast between the River Chireaig and the Bay of Chewliscung. The Cape of Row-Stoir in Assynt here runs out into the sea beyond the rest of the coast. The River Tralligyr [Traligill], flowing from the mountain Ben Moir Assyn, and passing through Loch Assyn, as it is called, discharges into the sea. That mountain, Binmoir, is noted for veins of marble, or stone which in its nature resembles marble, but here all is rugged and uncultivated, nor, with the exception of herds of deer, cattle, and horses, is there anything worth mention, since the poor district hardly suffices for its few farmers. This small tract was in former times reckoned in Sutherland, and considered part of the same. Afterwards, being somehow disjoined therefrom, it passed to the domain of others, for it scarcely belongs to Ross, since it is part of the diocese of Caithness.

Now, where Ross looks east on the Moray Frith, although it frequently swells into mountains, yet on the coast and in the lower basins of the rivers, which are pretty numerous, it is surprising how the land abounds in crops, and these excellent. Here wheat, rye, oats, pease, beans, and garden plants or fruits, contrary to what might be expected from the

climate, do not fail. Where the River Farrar falls, as I have said, into the bay of its own name this district begins. Here is the ancient Castle of Lovat, formerly the seat of the Frasers, who have now removed to Beauly on the opposite side of the river, once a beautiful and wealthy monastery, and who hold many estates in the neighbourhood by themselves or their vassals.

The peninsula between the two friths, that of Cromarty on the north and of Inverness on the south, is called Ard Meanach, a name that signifies *the Middle Height*. I exclude from this the territory and vicinity of the small town of Cromarty, where, as I have said, there is its own sheriffdom. Here on the shore is the town called Chanrie [Chanonry] extending amid the fields to the pleasant and fruitful hills which surround it. It has a castle and a cathedral church, which, however, is not entire, of some celebrity, where once was the seat of the bishop, and thence came its name from the canons, for their residence is called among us a chanonry, as in Elgin, a neighbouring city of Moray, that part of the town where they were settled with their bishop was distinct from the royal burgh, and is at the present day called the Chanrie. From the town of Chanrie there is a daily passage into Moray, but there is no harbour. Ships are berthed at Minlochy, three miles up. A mile below Chanrie on the same coast is Ross Markie, as it was anciently called, the site of a city, whose light was so constantly dimmed by the neighbouring Chanrie that it never rose. Also a little above Chanrie, on the west, are the ruins of the Castle of Ormond, whence, among other sources, our sovereigns derived part of their titles, not wrongly, as in these localities of Ross and various others, estates of no small size belong to the Treasury, and their rents are annually paid into the Royal Exchequer, as it is called.

The small town of Cromarty follows, at the commencement of the bay of the same name, about which one may truly say that none such is found from the Orkney Islands to Kent in England, for it is easy of access for ships, and inside is very safe and capacious, free from quicksands, shoals, and shallows, with a bottom such as sailors would desire for holding anchors, and, in short, it has all the praise of a fine harbour. On both shores at the low edges there are numerous wooden enclosures of great use, for when the tide ebbs and the sands are dry, fish are caught with the hand. In the farthest corner of the inlet the river called Connel or Connen discharges, which, consisting of various rivers, ends under this name. This stream is pearl-bearing, and from it are not seldom obtained fine large pearls in their peculiar shells. But this distinction does not belong to that river alone, for very many others, both in this tract and elsewhere, are rich in pearls, nor are those of the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, and many more streams in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen wanting, at a distance from the sea. Dingwall follows at hardly a mile from its mouth, a town of no great name, situated in a rich and fertile soil. Not far hence, to the north, the massive and

rugged mountain Weves rises in many ridges, but from its grassy glens it sends forth many rivers. Withdrawn a little from the shore, on the northern side of the frith, is seen Fowlis Castle, the ancestral possession of the chief of the surname Munro; and offshoots from his family hold many estates in the neighbourhood from of old. Below, on the same shore, is Balnagown Castle; the chief of the whole family of the Rosses holds it. Now the earldom of Ross used to belong to the family of the same name as the county, and, on its failure, without a doubt all the rights belonged to Donald, the most powerful chief in the Hebridean Isles. When it was refused to him, or put past him, he asserted his claim with arms and easily held it, whence his ambitious spirit, turning to illegal acts, aimed at more, also with arms, and as none resisted him, he marched towards Aberdeen with armed troops. This happened in the year 1411, when James I., after his father's death, was kept a prisoner in England, contrary to all international law, [and] the realm was governed by a regent. Donald was opposed by Alexander, Earl of Mar, who cut down his forces. Therefore, charged with treason, he lost this earldom and many other estates.

There follow another bay and another peninsula. This inlet they call, after the town situated on it, the Frith of Tayn. It is harbourless, and an object of dread to ships, on account of shallows. This bay, breaking into the land for many miles, separates Sutherland from Ross, and ends at the cape called Tarbert. This peninsula has fine and fertile land; in it is the monastery of Fearn, in a pleasant situation. There is also on the shore of the bay the town of Tayn, situated in rich soil, and called Bale-Duich in the ancient language, from Dochesius or Duich [Duthus or Duthach], who was considered a saint, and whose church, with the privileges of a sanctuary of old, stands there. In former times numerous pilgrimages were made to it. Three miles above this town a passage to Sutherland lies open: they call the place Portincoulter. Above this passage, the frith, first looking to the north and then to west in a narrow channel, receives the Carron more to the south, and Okel at its inmost corner. The Carron, flowing from the lofty ridges of Mount Skormivarr, and running through hilly and wooded ground, intersects the tract which they call Strathcarron. The whole of this tract is for the most part wooded, and, being clothed with particularly tall firs, supplies neighbouring and distant places with timber. It is also rich in herds of cattle and many droves of horses. The River Okel, at the head of the bay, as I have said, is not equal to the Carron in size, and flows through the tract named Strathokel from the river, where some villages are situated, but here there is nothing noteworthy. A little beyond this at the Chassil, an inconsiderable stream, is the boundary of the whole shire.

The mountains in this shire, numerous and lofty, occupy the inland parts chiefly, but in some instances, especially on the west coast, they overhang the sea and prevent all cultivation. Their names, since they

can hardly be pronounced in Latin, I forbear mentioning, and he who examines them must consult the map. Few islands, and these of no note, surround this coast, except Skye, which is worthy of a description of its own.

SUTHERLAND.

The description of this shire was communicated to me by the noble knight, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, uncle to the most illustrious Earl of Sutherland. From it I will cull what comes under the scope of my design.

This shire was in ancient times called Cattey, and its inhabitants Catiegh. The name of Sutherland is more recent, but anciently by this name of Cattey not only this shire, but also the modern Caithness, Strathnaver, and Assynt were known. The word Sutherland means *southern land.*

It is separated from Caithness, which it has on its north and north-east, by the rugged mountain on the sea-coast called the Ord, which here juts out into the sea with its steep slopes, and, in continuous ridges, under various names, traversing the lands to the west separates it also from Strathnaver. Three small lochs and the wilderness contiguous to them part it from Assynt. Ross bounds it on the south and south-west, the frith which has its name from the town of Tayn lying between them, as we said in the description of Ross; and at the head of that bay the Chassil rivulet, and then the hilly ground that rises between the River Okel and Loch Shin form the boundary; the remainder is washed by the open sea.

In the inland localities this district swells into numerous mountains, which open into many pastures and fruitful valleys, whence the clearest streams and rivers descend. These valleys are plenished with convenient and pleasant dwellings, and maintain countless varieties of all sorts of cattle, while of game also, and of wild and domestic birds there is a ready supply. But where it touches either the sea or the above-mentioned frith, it is wonderful how rich it is in crops, and these the best and soonest ripe, and there is no scarcity of other commodities desirable for living comfortably and cheerfully. It is a proof of the excellence of the soil that in the Earl's gardens at Dunrobin Castle, on the sea-coast, the crocus is sucessfully grown, and ripens, though it is a late plant, and dislikes a cold soil.

There are three localities among the mountains in this county called by the name of forests, besides other woods scattered here and there. These forests are known by the names of Diri-Moir, Diri-Chat, and Diri-Maenach, and in them, as in most other localities, there is delightful and abundant hunting, for all parts here are replete with stags, does, wolves, foxes, wildcats, martens, badgers, and every class of woodland birds that can be reared in this climate. There is also a kind of bird not everywhere met with, closely resembling a parrot, and called the knag, which annually burrows a nest for itself in the trunks of oaks, and

may possibly be classed with the great black woodpecker. On the borders that look towards the south-west there is a mountainous and wooded tract, and in it is Ben Arkel. All the stags found here have forked tails, by which they are easily distinguished from the rest. At the head of Loch Shin those mountains noted for their veins of marble are seen, as we have said in describing the small province of Assint.

The principal rivers that water this district are the Ulies, by another name the Floidac, which is crossed at the frith by those going from the town of Dornoch to Dunrobin Castle; the Evelick, the Brora, the Loth, the Helmsdale, also called the Ully, the Shin, and the Casley, which, though all of moderate size, abound in fish. At their lower courses, where the mountains open up, plains rich in grass and crops extend. These tracts are called, according to the native practice, *straths*, with the name of the river added to distinguish them, as Strath Brora, Strath Ully, etc. But besides these notable valleys bearing the names of the said rivers, there are also many others, for often quite inconsiderable streams unfold pleasant and cultivable plains amid the mountain slopes. Sixty lochs, more or less, are found here, small and of no great account, but all abounding in fish, and rich in waterfowl, for there is not wanting abundance of swans, and ducks of various kinds, likewise many varieties of geese and other birds. There is one lake, Loch Shin, exceeding the rest in size, which sends into the said frith a river of the same name, a little above the mouth of the Carron on the opposite side. This river is noted for its falls, in struggling to ascend which the salmon slip into wicker nets and become a prey. This river, whose channel hardly exceeds six miles from the loch, is said never to freeze when all those in the neighbourhood are icebound.

Now the wealth of the sea also enriches this district, and all kinds of fishes which are supplied by the neighbouring ocean to the shires that border it are there in the greatest plenty. Occasionally also on these shores whales of different kinds are cast, and there is a supply of oil from this source for many uses. Herds of seals or sea-calves are not wanting. There are many kinds of cod, which are distinguished from each other by size or various marks, and turbot, skate, the fish called by the name of the dog, plaice, stingrays, mackerel, soles, angel fish, sea-eels, catfish, ugly to look at, but when skinned tender and wholesome, as well as many other kinds, even in countless numbers, which are peculiar to the north, and have not yet got their Latin names; while the river-mouths and the seaside rocks teem with oysters, sea-perch, lobsters, sea-cockles, conger-eels, mussels, sea-snails, top-shell fish, scallops, and the other shellfish called by the Greeks *ὀστρακόδερμα*.

Hence are annually exported and exchanged for money or other merchandise for the use of the inhabitants, goods of various kinds, as corn, especially barley of excellent quality, coals dug from the ground, salmon, beef, hides, skins, cheese, and tallow. Iron is also obtained from veins of the metal.

On these coasts there are no dormice, and even when they are imported in ships, as often casually happens, they do not live here, which may perhaps seem strange, seeing that the neighbouring Caithness, separated from this shire by neither sea nor river, is very much infested with them. For use in building there are stones of various kinds, chiefly sandstone and limestone, and there are numerous quarries of slate for roofing houses.

Dornoch, the chief town of the district, on the south coast, near the frith or bay that separates this shire from Ross, and opposite to, and in sight of Tain, is noted for its castle and its cathedral, and recognises Gilbert, a bishop of old, as its founder. Here is the burying-ground of the earls of the district. Only the ruins of the parish church of the saint named Barr survive in the city. The town has numerous annual fairs, which, according to custom, they distinguish by the names of the saints on whose days they are held, as Barr, Gilbert, Bernard, and Margaret. A little east of the town there remains a monument fashioned in the shape of a cross commonly called Craisgvorwair, that is, *the cross of the thane* or *earl*; and another, not unlike it, is seen at Embo, called Ri-crois, that is, *the king's cross*, and deriving its name from a king of the Danes there slain and buried.

Not very long ago Sir Robert Gordon, while acting as guardian to the Earl, his nephew through his brother, caused this town to be erected into into a royal burgh, such immunities as were necessary being granted for this end.

There are many castles, mansions, and towers scattered through the whole district, the first, as we have said, in the town, and the next, on the coast, Dunrobin, pleasantly situated with gardens, orchards, fresh and clear waters, and an extensive park. There are besides Skelbo, Skibo, Pronsie, Polrossie, Innershin, Cuttil, Embo, Golspie-tour, Golspie-kirktoun, Abirscors, Ospidel, Clyn, Crakok, Helmsdail, Torrish, Doun-Creigh, and Castel urgoirr.

The earls of this county are of ancient and most noble lineage, and in the supreme convention of the Orders have their place among the first. Lord Reay holds many parts of Strathnaver by the right of a vassal of the Earl of Sutherland; and the rights of an admiral in his own domains and in several others belong to him.

CAITHNESS.

We have told above how widely of old this name Cattey extended on these coasts, though now this shire alone about which we speak is designated by it, with the suffix *ness*, which means a cape. We have told what tribes, whose memory has entirely perished, were the inhabitants of these localities. But it is to be remarked that many names of places even at the present day have a foreign sound, and that their origin can represent nothing Scottish or Irish or Danish or Norwegian; and

they seem to be of unknown, uncertain, and extremely ancient derivation. Such are Ocbuster, Lyibster, Robuster, Trumbuster, and countless others. The modern popular speech, rude enough, is Scottish-Irish, partaking of both, and not closely resembling either.

This is the utmost limit of the mainland of Scotland, which extending northward to the hamlet of Dungisbee, is distant hardly three minutes from the forty-ninth degree of north latitude.

It must be noted here that though Ptolemy in his Geography, through wrong information, has given these coasts, which look due north, a turn to the east, still, if we overlook this error the rest will be correct; and if any one will restore to the north what he has bent to the east, the positions of the districts will be appropriately squared.

Before Ptolemy, these coasts were unknown to the Romans, who, thinking that the whole island ended like a wedge, likened it to a battle-axe, while in reality it stretches here with a broad front, which is seen to be marked by three capes, of which the first, on the east, looking across to the Orkneys, is named by the same author Veruvium, now Dungisby, when in reality the Orcas promontorium ought to have been placed here. The reason of the error was that he considered the Orkneys to be situated more to the west than their true position is; and thus he marked the cape nearest, as he thought, to them with their name. The middle cape in this front, as the land recedes, is not so prominent as the others. In Ptolemy it is Virvedrum, but it is now known by the name of Row Rachy, or in Scots Strathy Head. The third, on the west, is Ptolemy's Orcas and Tarvedrum, our Faro or Parrohead [Cape Wrath]. The shores, bending at this point, turn to the south or south-east.

Caithness on the south and south-west, as we have said, is separated from Sutherland by the Ord, a very lofty and rugged mountain which, running far inland, forms the boundary as far as the hill of Knockfinn, whence, following the course of the river Hallowdail from its source to its mouth and the mountainous ground of Drum-na-hallowdale at the same river, the boundary is reckoned to lie between this shire and Strathnaver. The eastern side is washed by the ocean, and the parts that incline to the north are separated from the Orkneys by the wild and dangerous frith that has the name of Pentland. This frith is dreaded by navigators, and is difficult to cross except on rare occasions, though the winds are laid. The reason is that when the tide rushes every day from the north, surrounding the Orkneys and penetrating them, it meets its first obstruction from the lands, so that this immense volume of water, traversing those isles in many channels, and then pouring into this frith from the rest of the sea, forms eddies and contrary waves to the danger of ships.

If we have regard to the nature of the soil along the coast or the courses of rivers, it is generally low and suitable for cultivation. It yields fruitful crops of all kinds, nor is anything wanting for the support

of life, as grass for cattle in the plains or valleys, fowling or hunting in the mountains, fishing in the sea or the rivers, and that too, particularly abundant. Everything here is sold at a cheap price, either on account of the great supply, or the rarer opportunities for commerce and the scarcity of money.

The land, as I have said, furnishes crops generously, and not only for the use of the inhabitants but also for exportation; but through the fault of the somewhat damp, clayey soil, all crops here are rather late in ripening, nor do they possess the same excellence as those of the neighbouring Sutherland and Ross. The country is mostly devoid of timber, and procures it from the bordering Strathnaver in exchange for corn, in which that province is equally lacking. For fuel they use divots, or a black bituminous earth dug out from under them, and very well suited for maintaining a fire. This earth is nowhere absent, and is in use among all our northern communities.

The interior is occupied by many great mountains, which are visible to those who can see far off from the opposite shores of Buchan, Boyne, and Enzie. The loftiest of all are those which derive their name from maidens' paps, which they seem to resemble.

There are many lochs on the lower grounds and marshy valleys, through which rivers flow, or in which they rise, but none is of large extent or great name, although all abound in fish. The rivers are pretty numerous, but moderate in size, nor have they a long course, as the ocean surrounds much of the land.

The most populous town of the shire is Wick, facing the sea on the east coast, with a safe harbour for mooring ships: here trade is carried on. Another faces the north on a small bay, and is called Thurso, with a safe harbour and roadstead. It receives traffic, or sends it to outsiders. Many castles, mansions, and villages are scattered here and there according to the taste of proprietors or to suitability of situation, and some are conspicuous by handsome buildings or by the strength of their walls. Castle Sinclair, formerly Gernigo, a stronghold of the earls, holds the first place, and in its neighbourhood is Akergill, which once belonged to the family of the Keiths of Innerugie, but now, having passed to these earls, it is neglected owing to the vicinity of the other. As we proceed a little farther the Earl's castle of Keiss is seen. There is also in the far north, a few miles from Dungisby, the Castle of Mey, likewise a pleasant seat of the Sinclairs. To the same family also belongs Dunbeth Castle on the south coast, built on a rock in the sea, and near it Berridale, belonging to the Earl. There are, besides, many other buildings that are not despicable, but it is not worth while to mention them all.

This district forms a sheriffdom by itself, as I have said, and is in the heritable right of the earls by the favour of the late Marquis of Huntly to his relatives. The most noble Lord Sinclair of Ravensheugh, as we noticed in the Description of Fife, is from of old reckoned the Chief of

the whole family. His ancestors had held the Orkneys and Shetland with the title of Earls, and were connected by affinity with the royal house of the Danes, through marriage with their daughter, but when, owing to the bad management of one, who was called by the name of William the Spendthrift by posterity, they lost these provinces, very many nevertheless remained, and even now at the present day remain, as private gentlemen in those islands. To them the Earls of Caithness, who have now spread their stock widely through the shire we are describing, owe their origin.

There are also many other illustrious families and some proprietors, who have scarcely ever made their abodes here, as the Keiths of Innerugie, whose whole inheritance was created by the Earl Marischal's family, which also founded the same house of Innerugie several centuries ago ; and there are the Mowetts, or more truly *De Monte alto*, who at the present time hold their ancestral estates in these localities. It would be tedious and foreign to my purpose to review the lesser native families.

No small portion of the county was not very long ago held of the Bishop in feu and copyhold, to which afterwards the Treasury succeeded.

After you have sailed past the town of Thurso, no further city and no town, as far as the western coast of this kingdom extends, will meet you until you land at Dumbarton in the inmost corner of the Frith of Clyde, to such a degree is the genius of the inhabitants, who cling tenaciously to the ancient language and the ancient manner of living, dulled to the cultivation of a more civilized life ; but if we consider the matter rightly, this is due to laziness rather than to imitation of the ancients. There are certainly not lacking in many places facilities for building cities, and large and very safe and capacious harbours. The sea is full of fish of all kinds, the land is fertile and adapted for crops and cattle, the rivers are suitable for carriage ; but all these advantages are unheeded by laziness, and the inhabitants are for the most part reared in the homes where they were born, and there they grow old, so that this coast seems less known to all foreigners, and even to our own countrymen, except to a very few, and has little trade. I am well aware that some men equal to this task applied their minds to the founding of cities, and when the privileges, liberties, and immunities which are usual in cities, and without which those enterprises cannot succeed, were sought, these men, though encouraged by the decrees promulgated to that end, failing to realise their wishes (so often by fate do unlawful acts prevail in our country), ceased to have any concern about the matter.

STRATHNAVER.

This district derives its name from the River Naver, which intersects its centre. It begins where Caithness ends, at the River Hallowdail, and stretches right westwards. Separated from Edir-da-Chewlis

by the bay and river of Durenish, it has the wide and open sea on the north, and no land, no island opposite, even in the extreme north. On the south, as we have said, Sutherland is next to it, and is separated from it by very high mountains. The country is altogether hilly, and rises into numerous lofty, rugged, and snow-clad mountains. There are considerable lochs in the valleys: it is thick with woods, and there are certainly not wanting fine harbours. But it is better adapted for cattle than for crops: as regards corn it is not self-sustaining, a want that is largely made up by the neighbouring Caithness by the exchange of timber. But one may here see countless numbers of cattle, horses, goats, and other tame animals, and there is a plentiful supply of stags, does, and game of all kinds. The violence and numbers of most rapacious wolves which here, prowling about wooded and pathless tracts, cause great loss of beasts and sometimes of men, are such that, driven from almost all the rest of the island, they seem to have fixed their lairs and their homes here. Assuredly they are nowhere so plentiful. The industrious inhabitants, so far as permitted by the climate and the soil, with their own oxen labour their lands, which lie along the sea-coast, for a little farther inland the mountains that overhang the rivers preclude this. But the sea, the bays, and the rivers wonderfully abound in fish, so that no small revenue accrues to the inhabitants, and the proprietor especially, from the capture of salmon. Here iron mines are worked, and owing to the beneficial presence of woods the iron from the veins is smelted, and being exported yields a profit. Great numbers of cattle and colts are sent to the fairs in the neighbouring localities; and by sea also are conveyed beef, salted and stored in barrels for the use of voyagers, hides and skins of cattle and deer, tallow and other produce. Pork is here, as everywhere, rather scarce. And it may suffice to say this once about the whole kingdom, that pork is generally despised, and left to be consumed by the mean populace, and that many utterly abhor it. Owing to the facilities afforded by rivers and burns flowing down among the mountains and hills there are in our kingdom mills without end. The tenant of a mill, according to ancient custom, pays yearly to the proprietor, besides other dues, a castrated pig, and sometimes several. Unless this custom, which is in force even at the present day, prevented it, we may believe that the whole breed of swine would long ere this have become extinct.

It will seem strange that the Danes, when they were subjugating England and harassing our kingdom, infested even these shores and sought settlements here. But this is undoubted, and at one or two places on the coast there remain monuments of victories gained over them; and their memory endures. On the sandy beach between the two noble rivers, Naver and Torrisdail, whose mouths are a space of two miles distant from each other, ruins, now covered by the sea and the sand, show that there was once a town; but no towns any longer remain on these coasts, as I have said above in describing Caithness. The whole

of the inhabitants of this province live in hamlets. The Chief has a mansion called Farr, and more inland on the bay, Kintail in a convenient situation, and [houses] in several other places.

This province is divided into five small districts, which extend along the shore, if we begin from the east, in the following order: Hallowdail, enclosed within the rivers Hallowdale and Strathy; Strathnaver, with the name of the whole province, between the Strathy and the Naver; the third is Kintail, between the bay of the same name and the Naver; next is West Moan, from the said bay to the Bay of Grebil, and thence to the Bay of Durenish and the river of the same name: the district of Durenish has better and more fertile soil than the rest.

The chase, especially of stags, is here frequent, and fowling is frequent here, the character of the people and of the soil being conducive to this. And he who does not exercise himself in hunting and take special delight therein is considered a man of no worth, and for this reason there is always plenty of venison at hand.

The men here are strong and vigorous, capable of enduring toil, accustomed to frugality, and yet are not of that severity of manners which the ruggedness of the country would seem to forbode, but are cheerful, with frank simplicity, and effusive in feasting with one another, or with strangers who come among them. They entertain no cunning in their minds. There is the same disposition of mind and manners also in the other neighbouring provinces that we have treated of, which I do not think it any longer necessary to repeat in the description of each.

It is a habit common to all those districts where the ancient language is spoken, that they revere, court, and love their Chief in the highest possible degree; fight, and readily lay down their lives for him in dangers; and in addition to the usual burdens of their farms, whenever necessity arises, as when the Chief is giving his daughter in marriage, or paying his debts, or redeeming mortgaged estates, or acquiring new ones, they contribute willingly by way of extraordinary dues the fourth or the fifth cow (for it is unusual to rear male cattle), all cheerfully without distinction of wealth or poverty. This tax, formerly wont to be applied to the aforesaid uses, is now, though the occasions have ceased, regularly exacted every five or three years, and patiently endured, as custom so directs.

The present owner of the whole district is Donald Mackay, Lord Reay, who now holds under his sway this inheritance, possessed in a long line by his ancestors, as is to be told soon.

EDIR-DA-CHEULIS.

If you translate the name of the small district from the ancient language, it means *between two straits*, and it is actually so placed, for it extends from Durenish on the north-east to the Bay of Cheulis-Cung towards the south-west, where it has adjoining it the district of Assynt.

It is all rough with woods, mountains, and pathless tracts, and incapable of being tilled or bearing crops, except in a very few places. The sea, as in the whole neighbourhood, yields fish, and the bays abound with herrings. The mountains are very well adapted for hunting and fowling. At the small loch of Stacky there is a wooded tract where all the stags are found with forked tails; and on the neck of land at the promontory of Faro-head there is agreeable and successful hunting of deer driven thither in herds, and surrounded by a circle of many men, or by the sea. The population is scanty, as these rugged and pathless localities maintain few inhabitants, and is fully supplied with herds of horses, cattle, and goats, so that neither fish nor flesh nor milk-food is wanting. In former times it acknowledged Sutherland as lord, but it is reckoned in Strathnaver, and has the chief of that district as its lord.

MORAY.

When about to describe Moray we may be allowed first to make the remark with perfect truth, that it is second to none in healthiness of climate, and far surpasses all the other northern shires in kindliness and fertility of soil and in the mildness of the air. So temperate is the air here that, when all the country round about is frozen with the rigours of winter, neither does the snow lie long nor does frost do any damage to fruits or trees. Thus we find the boast of the inhabitants to be quite true, that they experience forty sunny days every year more than all their neighbours. Nothing is produced anywhere in the whole kingdom that does not thrive here luxuriantly, or if it is lacking, this must be due to the indolence of the inhabitants, and not to the fault of the climate or the soil. If we have regard to the crops, the earth pours them forth from a wonderful and never-failing horn of plenty; if to the fruits of all kinds of trees, to herbs, flowers, and leguminous plants, one may see them all here in abundance, and all those are cut down in thoroughly ripe condition, and in due season, when the harvest has hardly begun in other places, and are conveyed to open-air threshing-floors according to the custom of the nation. If we compare it with other districts, it scarcely feels the winter. The ground is almost always open, the seas are navigable, and the roads are not blocked; but since much of the land is taken up with crops, grass is somewhat scarce, for the whole of this district is devoted to tillage and cropping, and pasture is to be sought at no great distance, since in the higher and inland places, a few miles off, it is more than sufficient; and thither, when the summer is now pretty far advanced, the oxen are sent on the completion of their rural labours. Nowhere may one see the market better supplied than here, nowhere is corn sold at a cheaper price, and that not from want of money, but from the great plenty; but the inhabitants, as often happens in a fertile soil, are in many places inactive. On the sea they work energetically at the fishing, and in it they excel all their neighbours.

In the lower grounds on the coast they suffer from scarcity of peat for fuel, which is the only inconvenience felt by this highly favoured region, but even that in few places, and they remedy it by hard drinking in company, for this also must be admitted. And those who actively exert themselves in tillage have no leisure, and neither feel it nor care for it. This thirsty land misses the frequent summer showers, but has exuberance of crops, and in these localities, contrary to the experience of neighbouring places, the land labours under no more serious evil than drought.

This district, from the river Ness and its mouth, along the shore to the river Spey, if you go from the towns to the towns as the line of the road leads you, embraces thirty-four miles. But it is unequal in breadth. This fertile land scarcely exceeds six or seven miles, and in some places it is narrower.

The land lies low, occasionally rising into pleasant hills, and is chiefly sandy, but always mixed with clay, and, with manure spread over it, is remarkably rich.

Besides the boundary rivers, it is watered by the rivers Nairn and Findhorn, and also by the Lossie, a small stream at Elgin.

The River Ness, if its source is sought, flows from Loch Coich, not far from the Vergivian Sea, whence under the name of the Coich, after a course of several miles running to the south-east, it enters Loch Garrif [Garry], and flowing through this, now with the name of Garry, entering a third loch called Eawich [Oich], then turning to the north-east, after a space of two miles it falls into Loch Ness, which is twenty-four miles long, and is a lake in a land uncultivated and rugged all round. Yet it never freezes. Issuing from the loch, and four miles lower washing the town of Inverness, it falls into the Moray Firth.

The River Nairn, rising in the mountainous ground that separates Strathern from Glentarf, and intersecting the tract of its own name (they call it Strath Nairn), flows to the north-east, and enters the sea at the small town likewise of its own name, without a harbour however.

The River Findhorn rises in those ridges which separate Badenoch and Glentarf from Strathern [Strathdearn], and with the designation of the Ern, whence the tract that it waters is called Strath-Ern, but when it is nearer the sea assuming the name of the Findhorn, passes Tarnway Castle and the town of Forres, and has its mouth at the formerly rich and celebrated Abbey of Kinloss. Where it enters the sea, at its very mouth, it bends to the west, so that though the harbour is quite safe, it is, however, difficult to find.

The Lossie, rising from the confluence of three streams a few miles above Elgin, and washing that city on the north, flows into the sea not far from thence. It is remarkable for nothing except that it does great damage to the fertile fields in its vicinity, especially when its waters overflow into the neighbouring Loch of Spynie, by reason of which a great deal of fine land is carried away, and added to the loch, nor does the evil cease at any time.

The mighty river Spey, clear and swift, and the largest of all next to the Tay, issues from a small loch of its own name among the ridges of the mountains between Badenoch and Lochaber, and rushes generally in a north-easterly direction, everywhere flanked by lofty mountains and crowned with forests, being enlarged by many rivers and innumerable burns from the mountain heights, until it comes within six miles of the sea. Then, turning its course straight to the north, and intersecting level and cultivated ground, to the great damage of the neighbouring places and fields, it enters the river-mouth. Marked by no harbour, it admits smaller craft with difficulty, being hardly affected by the tide for a mile; and it frequently swells in the heat of summer when there is no rain, but the west winds are blowing, and driving its waves. No river in Britain is equal to it in the yield of salmon, except the Dee and Don, which, however, it rivals, though with variations in the years, for there are preserved and exported from this in a year eighty and often more than a hundred lasts, as they call them, each of which consists of twelve barrels, and if its proportion to a ton be stated, is greater by a fourth part. The whole of this fishery, so lucrative to the proprietors, is begun and finished within a very few months in summer, and within the space of one mile, at the village of Germack [Garmouth]. Fishing is practised in the whole course of the river from its source; yet the catch is hardly preserved, but goes to supply daily needs; and this fishing is done at night with three-pronged leisters aimed at the fish as they swim, or with wicker-boats covered with leather. Lucan well describes these coracles: 'First, white willows, with the twig wetted, are woven into a little skiff, and being covered with neat's leather it carries its passenger and overtops the swelling river.' No man in his senses or without experience would go on board such coracles, but practised men boldly and safely trust themselves to these on the wild river swollen beyond measure, when other means of crossing fail.

The rights of this profitable fishery belonged of old to the abbey of Pluscarden. A story about this has come down to us to the effect that one of our olden kings, whose name is forgotten, while on a journey lodged at this abbey, and was entertained with a repast by no means fit for a king. On his wondering at the poor service, the abbot excused it on the ground of poverty. Then, when the king said that he would grant anything that could be conceded without injustice to others, the abbot replied that there was no land left unappropriated, it being all possessed, but that he only asked a few furlongs of the river, which would harm no one, and was in the king's right. The king readily consented to this being granted.

This province is divided into two shires or sheriffdoms: the larger one goes by the names of Elgin and Forres. The other, which is narrower, is called after the name of the small town of Nairn. From this shire are excepted the farms and lands which formerly belonged to the bishopric of Moray, for over them the Bishop had sovereign rights,

which have now passed to the Treasury. Some small portion of land near the town of Innerness belongs to that shire.

The towns are Innerness, at the mouth of the Ness, which is crossed by a wooden bridge. The harbour is insecure, and capable of admitting only smaller vessels, but is in a situation very commodious and suitable for receiving the traffic of the neighbouring districts. In ancient times it was a home of the kings. Its castle, on a pleasant hill, commands an extensive view of the town and the whole vicinity. The land near the town is fertile, and there is no deficiency, save that the peat of which I have spoken as supplying fuel is somewhat scarce, and has to be sought at a considerable distance. The drink of all these shires is ale, with, or oftener without, hops, brewed in the old fashion. In all these towns there is not wanting plenty of wine, brought from foreign parts, at a very fair price. I remember that when in my youth I was returning home from Paris, I saw wine sold in Rouen at a far dearer price than the same was sold at, a few months afterwards, in these districts. In both instances it was brought from Bordeaux, and the reason was the moderate duty in our country; and besides wines they have their own native liquor called *water of life*. When this is at hand, and it is never far away, even the most generous wines are disdained. This beverage is distilled from ale, with the addition of spices, almost everywhere, and so great is its abundance that it is supplied to all. With it they drench themselves in such copious draughts as to astonish strangers. Hardly any one of better quality abstains, nor do the ladies escape this disgrace. Men travelling in the stormiest time of winter, amid the intensest cold, fortified with a flask of this liquor, and some small cheeses, for they care little about sauce or bread, perform the longest journeys on foot without any inconvenience. And though I have noted these points at this town, it is the common custom of all these districts.

In following the coast for a little is seen the new building of the Earls of Moray called Castle Stuart, situated in a pleasant and fertile spot, and adjoining it the parish church of Pettie, where in former times were preserved the gigantic bones of John, called, by a figure implying the opposite, the Little [Petit], which are no longer visible, as the church was consumed by fire within my lifetime. Nearer the town is Culloden Castle, and not far from thence Dacus [Dalcross], a mansion of Lord Fraser of Lovat, is to be seen; and in skirting the coast, and after passing Ardirsyir, where the ferry is, there is the deserted shore on which traces of the slaughter of the Danish army preserve the memory of the event.

Next comes Nairn, situated at the mouth of the Nairn on a sandy shore, where, if I be permitted to say anything contrary to the view of all writers, I see that Ptolemy places his Winged Camp, which others have referred to Edinburgh. There is certainly no fault in his figures, since in this place he follows his regular plan of delineation with exactly

consecutive numbers. Time has changed the appearance of this locality, and the sea has partly destroyed with sandbanks, and partly washed away a good part of highly productive land. There are visible at the present day when the tide ebbs the ruins of a splendid and noble castle; but about this let others see.

Near the river are seen various castles and mansions of the lower nobility, whom they call *gentlemen* in the native speech. I will merely give the names of some of these places. Lochluy, named from a loch because the sea there forms a short inlet, is followed by Inshok, Kinudie, Penig, and Kinsterie. The village of Auld-Ern has near it a rock, of which fragments when struck burn with fire and emit a flame. As the mass of the rock meantime remains, it appears to me to be a vein of native sulphur, for it is of an ashy or grey colour. It burns in the same way, and smells slightly of brimstone.

As we ascend the river we come to Park-Caddel [Caldal or Cawdor] Castle, where there is a vein of pyrites with clear traces of copper. On the opposite bank is situated Kilraok, a castle of the Roses. In following the shore farther nothing is met except fields covered with bent and low juniper, and countless herds of seals, which by their insidious attacks do much damage to salmon, until Cowbin [Culbin] and the mouth of the Findhorn are reached. Above Cowbin appear Grangehill, Brodie, Earlesmill, Moynes, and Lethin on a stream that flows into the Findhorn. All these are pleasant dwellings, and situated on fertile soil. On the river below a wood is seen Tarnway, an ancient castle and seat of the Morays. Two miles from that, on the opposite bank, is the town of Forres, in as agreeable a situation as any other in the north, once noted for its royal dwelling and castle, which is now almost gone. But at the present day it does not maintain its former splendour. A little below this is the wealthy and splendidly built Kinloss, once very famous, but by fate's decree little of its ancient magnificence remains to-day. Near it in the river is a weir for catching fish at ebb-tide, such as we have described in writing of Ross. Midway to Forres stands a great stone column, all inscribed with pictures. This record is the evidence of a celebrated battle fought by Malcolm, son of Kenneth, against the Danish forces, which were commanded by Sweno's generals. Now it is mostly effaced through lapse of time, and no letters are visible.

Between this town and Elgin, for eight miles, there are countless castles, mansion houses, and villages which it is unnecessary to specify. I will touch on a few: Altyr, belonging to the Cummings, a family which, three hundred years ago, was the most powerful and numerous of all the Scottish nobility, but now is almost extinct. That family had held the greatest part of Buchan, the whole of Strathbogie, Balvany, Badenoch, Lochaber, Athole, and many other districts in these borders, as also many in the south of our kingdom, which do not occur to me at the present moment, and no small ecclesiastical revenues as well; but on

taking the part of Edward I., King of England, to disgrace their fatherland, against Robert I., the champion of our freedom, they were charged with treason, lost all those estates, and for the most part perished miserably or left the country.

Next come Kilbuyac, Boge, Aslyisk, Burgie, Ernesyd, Hemprigs, Pittendreich, Mayne [Mains], Quarrelwood [Quarrywood], Inchebrok, Funrassie [Findrossie], Dufhous [Duffus] at the head of the Loch of Spynie, by whose overflow it suffers great loss every day, Gordonstoun, Kirktoun-Drainie, and on the coast the Burgh [Burghead], whence there is a daily passage to Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. Nearest is Rosyl, where the sand raised from the seaside by the winds has destroyed a great portion of the best land. Lower, on the banks of the loch, is Bellormie, and adjacent to it King-Edward, a village with a church situated on most productive soil, and called by the name of that king of England, who had seized everything in his usurpation. In that village of old there was a noble palace, as charters written in the same place still testify. But of this nothing now remains. On the other side of the Lossie is Innes, the house of the Baron Innes, who holds many estates in the neighbourhood as far as the Spey, and no small share of the fishings in the river. There follow Leuchars, Urchart, Cokston, Ortoun at the crossing of the Spey, and above it Rothes Castle, to which the Earl of Rothes, as we said in describing Fife, owes his titles. A few miles above the city of Elgin, on the Lossie, is Pluscarden, an ancient and wealthy abbey which wanted nothing except an Abbot, for it was ruled by a Prior. We have touched on these places out of many, for I consider it difficult and useless to review the whole. There remains Elgin, the capital of the shire, where justice is administered, not very long ago the seat of a bishop. The Lossie, winding in various loops, surrounds it on the east and north. The ruins of a castle, placed in sandy but remarkably fertile soil on a hill to the east, overlook the river. There is a cathedral church in that city, or rather the ruins of the church, which, while it flourished, appears to have surpassed all the churches, not only of the north but of the whole kingdom, in size, in splendour, in fine architectural work, and generally in its finished magnificence. The bishop had a spacious and delightful mansion, protected by a strong castle called Spynie, on the banks of the loch of the same name, two miles from the city, in which he could lodge, and which remains at the present day. It was surrounded by charming gardens and a wood, not now in existence. The loch is frequented by all sorts of aquatic birds, and especially swans, of which there is here a great number. In the loch grows a plant with a straight stalk, and leaves not unlike those of the St. John's-wort, but larger, with seed clustering at the top of the stalk. I did not observe flowers. It never rises above the waters, nor does it see the pure air. The people living near call it swanweed, which, like countless other plants indigenous to this climate, botanists have not yet noticed. The swans seek this, and readily feed

on it, whence their frequenting of the loch. Now, if you look at the city, there are no beautiful houses, and no such culture as so favoured a region is worthy of. This clearly shows the indolence of the inhabitants, but, when you have entered, nothing will be missed on the table, everything is plentiful, everything excellent, while the community is kindly, cheery, frank, and given to feasting, and especially drinking.

The story goes that Thomas Randolph, the gallant Earl of this district, on his return from the war was met by a great band of widows from this city, whose husbands had fallen in battle, and that, taking pity on them as they bewailed their bereavement and poverty, he decided that the suburban land should be divided into pieces which, even at the present day, are called the Eighths, not because there are only eight of them, for their number is large, but that name was given to them. He determined besides, that for the future the widows of the citizens should, during their lives, have the usufruct of the parts of which their husbands were possessors when they died, which now also holds good.

Above Elgin, Forres, and Nairn, as we go inland we meet hills and more arid land, not to be compared with the lower ground; they call this the Brae of Murray, that is, Upper Moray; and when we proceed farther, wooded and pathless country, mountains, and grassy glens appear.

There remain the three small districts of Strath-Arkeg, Strath-Nairn, and Strath-Herin [Strath-ern, now Strathdearn], for we have put Strath-Spey in another place. There is no reason why we should linger over them. Strath-Arkeg or Errigeg, or, as it is pronounced, Strath Herrig, is situated on the burn of the same name, which flows into Loch Ness. The country is all rugged and cut up by lochs, rivers, and mountains. Its inhabitants live in hamlets, and it belongs to the Baron Fraser of Lovat, and his vassals.

Strath-Nairn, with better land, is situated on the course of the River Nairn, and is possessed by various proprietors.

Strath-Ern [Strathdearn] lies along the River Findhorn, and is well cultivated, and studded with country houses and villages. In it is the Loch of Moy, and on its island the mansion of the Chief of Mackintosh, a name which means *the son of the thane.* These Thanes were anciently the governors of districts, and leaders among the chief nobles. To their place, about the time of Malcolm Canmoir, succeeded the Earls, a kind of dignity previously unknown to us. This chief of whom we speak is the head of an ancient and wide-spread family. That clan is called Chattan, and is spread throughout this small district and also many places in lower Moray. Their stock also occupies Badenoch under the name of the Macphersons, and also Braemar under the name of the Farquharsons.

The jurisdiction of the shire of Elgin and Forres heritably belongs to the family of the Dunbars, which rules widely in the localities about Forres, and traces its origin to the Earls of Moray of that surname,

who became extinct long ago. Round Elgin and its neighbourhood, rivalling the Dunbars, the clan of the Inneses, whose Head is Baron Innes, have their abodes.

The title of Earl of Moray frequently passed to different families, and its history is uncertain and confused. It was held by Thomas Randolph, sister's son to Robert I., a man not to be mentioned without praise, who, on the death of his uncle, conducted the government of the kingdom, faithfully and bravely, with the title of Regent. It afterwards passed to the Dunbars. The Douglases held it about the time of James II. Some time it fell to the Treasury, and once the Earls of Huntly acquired a right to it, of which they were deprived by Mary of Guise, Dowager of the kingdom. Her daughter, Mary, presented her brother James, afterwards Regent, with this earldom. His illustrious and noble great-grandson now happily possesses the titles and revenues of this earldom.

Here I desire to let my reader know, when mention is so often made of Parliamentary Barons, what I wish to be understood by this novel term. The supreme senate of our realm, which has the right of making and unmaking [the laws], but with the consent of the sovereign, consisted of the following orders. The first order consisted of the dukes, if there were any, marquises, earls, viscounts, and the barons whom I call Parliamentary. Of these, the marquises and viscounts are very recent in our country. The rank of the counts, whom in the native speech people call earls, and of the barons, likewise in the native speech lords, is the most ancient of all, to which alone our ancestors restricted themselves. But the barons simply so styled, and the rest of the gentry whose numbers and power are great, and on whom the strength of the kingdom depends, to avoid crowding, filled the second order through persons chosen by themselves. In the same way citizens, delegated by their own towns and cities, constituted the third order. Likewise the bishops, while they existed, completed a regular senate with their order, and were reckoned to rank first on account of their sacred office. But the dignity of knighthood was considered by our ancestors, and not without good reason, to be the most honourable, and was held as the reward of military prowess. Now, in another aspect of affairs, having come down to the market-places, the cities, and the common populace it has become worthless, and, especially since the privilege was recently sent a-begging by the sovereign, it has lain open to all. Of the squires, who are numerous in our neighbour country of England, we have no experience. I also wish to warn my reader that, though our district contains so few villages, paucity of population must not be inferred; and the reason is this. Husbandmen eager for tillage appeared to themselves, even from the earliest times, to be restricted in villages, and thought that sufficient provision was not made for country occupations in such close neighbourhood. The proprietors therefore, dividing the fields, fixed for each his own bounds according to his means, so that the settlements were

continuous but not contiguous; consequently there was a migration from the villages into the fields, wherever any vein of fertile soil invited the farmers; and here their abodes were fixed, and with more house-room and without quarrelling, one was not any longer an annoyance to his neighbour, as in the villages, and there was greater freedom for agricultural pursuits.

A TRUE CHOROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of SUTHERLAND.

This whole shire is highly productive of flocks and herds, crops and fruits, and other things necessary for the uses of men. The fishing here is very lucrative. As regards its position, all who have hitherto undertaken to describe it are altogether wrong. For Sutherland, on the east and north-east, is bounded by Caithness and the German Ocean, on the west by Assint, on the north, since Strathnaver is now a part of Sutherland, it is beaten by the sea, and on the south it has partly Ross and partly an inlet of the German Ocean.

It is separated from Caithness by the burn of Altitudor, and by the Ord mountain, which extends from the southern sea as far as the Deucaledonian Ocean. Sutherland is also separated from Strathnaver by certain mountains that stretch westwards, but since the district of Strathnaver has been now annexed to Sutherland by the king's writ, we can say with truth that the boundary of Sutherland on the north is the sea. This shire is also separated from Assint by three lakes, Gormlogh, Finlogh and Loch Narkel, and by the mountains Glasvin and Binmoir, while it is parted from Ross by the rivers Portneculter and Oikel. Therefore all the lands watered by the River Calsay [Cassley] as far as Aldnegalgus [Altnacealgach] and Leadmore in Assint, and all the land that pays teinds to the parish of Creich belong to the county of Sutherland.

This shire was originally called Cattey, and its inhabitants Catiegh from the Moravian Cattaei who landed here from Germany. For so they are named in the Scoto-Irish which the inhabitants still use. But afterwards it was named Sutherland. Formerly this district embraced all that tract of land lying between the Portneculter and Dungisby, and bounded by the Ord mountain, which runs in a long range from one sea to the other. But that county which now rejoices in the title of Caithness of old had its name from a cape in the shire of Cattey, which in the native tongue they call *nes*, so that Cateynes is nothing else than *the cape of Cattey* or Sutherland, which juts out from the eastern side of the Ord mountain; and the bishopric of Caithness doubtless had this title at first from Cattey. For this diocese includes within its bounds not only Caithness but also Sutherland, Strathnaver and Assint, all of which were known at one time by the single name of Cattey. Therefore the bishopric rejoiced in the title of all Cattey, rather than of that part, and of the headland of Cattey-ness. Nay more, the cathedral church

with the canons' residence and the episcopal seat is still extant, not in Caithness, but in Dornoch, a town in Sutherland. Thus in course of time this shire of Cattey, with the old name dropped, began to be called by the title of Sutherland; nevertheless, the name of the bishopric has remained to this day. And since the diocese was first called Cattey, and this name was afterwards discarded as obsolete and unusual, the bishopric is designated by the title of Caithness, as this name comes nearer to the derivation of the word Cattey than Sutherland does. Boece in his History derives Catteyness from *Catus* a man's proper name, and *nes* a headland. The antiquity of these words Cattey and Cattyness, together with ignorance of the Scoto-Irish language, has certainly given rise to not a few errors in naming these shires.

At the present day Sutherland is divided into ten parishes, where there are as many parish churches, besides innumerable chapels: Dornoch or Durnoch, Crigh, Lairg, Rogard, Culmaly, Clyn, Loth, Kildonan, Durines, and Farr. This last is in Strathnaver. In this county there are three forests of special note, namely Diri-moir, Diri-Chat and Diri-meanigh, besides various glades and parks shady with trees, which are very well adapted for preserving and rearing wild animals, and are devoted to the chase, being replete with stags, does, wolves, foxes, wild-cats, otters, martens, and every class of woodland birds. In this shire there is a class of bird not unlike the parrot, called by the inhabitants the knag, which every year digs a nest for itself with its beak in the trunk of an oak. Here are all kinds of hawks. In these forests there is not even a streamlet that does not supply shoals of fishes of various kinds for human wants. The half of the forest of Diri-moir, which looks to the north, belongs to Donald Mackay, Lord Rae. In the same forest there is a mountain commonly called Arkil, where all the stags that are reared here have forked tails, marked with a length of three thumbs or inches, by which they are easily distinguished from the other stags of this region. In Durines, where it inclines to the south-west of Diri-moir, there is a celebrated hunting-ground, commonly called Parwe. There is also at Slattadale in the parish of Loth a great abundance of game, and these two localities are very famous throughout the whole kingdom on account of the attractions of the chase.

The chief rivers are the Uries or Floidac, the Evelick, the Brora, the Loth, Helmsdale or Ully, the Shin and the Cassley, also two border rivers, the Portneculter and the Oikel, which separate Ross and Sutherland. All these rivers of Sutherland are notable for the yield of salmon and other fish. They have also harbours that are very commodious for admitting ships, which convey from hence into various parts of the kingdom grain, salt, salmon, beef, wool, skins, hides, butter, cheese, tallow, and other products. In these rivers and on the whole sea-coast there is great plenty of seals (and sometimes of whales), shells of various kinds and sea-birds. The river-valleys, which here stretch in a long tract from the sea to the mountains, and those which are in the neigh-

bourhood of the mountains are called *straths* in the vernacular. They are all cultivated and populous, besides being not only fruitful but delightful with woods and forests, grass and corn, flocks and herds, and wild animals. The strath or valley of the Ully stretches from south to north with a length of twenty miles. Strath Brora, adjoining Diri-Chat, extends eighteen miles in length. Strath Fleit or Strath Floid from the sea to the mountains is fourteen miles long. Here there are many other straths, as Strathterry, Strath ne Seilg, Strathskinnedel, Strath-telleny, Strath-dail-narwe, Strathtolly, Strath-dail-nemeyn, Strath-ne-fin-ay, etc.

In the parish of Crigh is the land commonly called Slish-chilles, otherwise Ferrin Coskary, extending eighteen miles, and having the rivers Portnecuter (or Tain) and Oikel bounding it on the south, where are the marble mountains often mentioned by our historians. There is also another part of Sutherland commonly called Bra-Chat, that is, *the Height of Cattey* or of Sutherland, the whole productive of crops and fish, pasturage and timber. It is in the parish of Lairg. The length of Bra-Chat is twenty-two miles, and it is divided into two parts by the River Shin, which issues from a loch of the same name. The southern part of this land is commonly named the Barony of Gruids, in which is included Diri-meanigh. In the River Shin there is a huge and steep rock, from which the waters flowing and meeting with a great rush and a loud noise create a deep whirlpool. Here there is a profitable fishery of very large salmon. This river never freezes.

In Sutherland there are sixty lochs, more or less, that yield fish. Of all these Loch Shin is the largest, extending fourteen miles in length. In most of the lochs there are islands, very suitable for being inhabited in the summer time. In Loch Shin there are certain islands which produce wild swans and geese. An island in Loch Brora is set apart as a dwelling for the Earls of Sutherland, and is rendered attractive by the stalking of deer, of which here in the woods surrounding the loch on both sides there is great plenty. This island is three miles from Brora.

In the lochs and rivers already mentioned pearls of great price are sometimes found in shells. In Sutherland there are silver mines and other subterranean resources which, owing to the carelessness, or rather the ignorance of the inhabitants, have not yet been dug out of the bowels of the ground. The chief town of this shire is Dornogh, notable for a castle of the Earls of Sutherland, and a cathedral church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The founder of this church was Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, and it is therefore designated by his name. In the right or south part of this church there is the family burying-ground of the Earls of Sutherland. The parish church of this town, dedicated to St. Barr, was demolished at the beginning of the Reformation, as they call it. This town, which Sir Robert Gordon, tutor of Sutherland, caused long ago to be erected unto a royal and free burgh, is also famous for the

fairs of St. Barr, St. Gilbert, St. Bernard and St. Margaret, to which enormous numbers of people flock every year from the northern parts of Scotland. In other towns also of this shire there are well-attended fairs, the most important of which is that of St. Andrew at Golspie. Near the town of Dornogh there was lately discovered a quarry, from which slates or thin slabs of stone, suitable for roofing buildings, are dug. There also are far-stretching links, very pleasant on account of their level nature and their nearness to the sea.

On the east of Dornogh is to be seen a monument in the form of a cross, commonly called Crask-Worwair, that is *the cross of the thane* or *earl*. There is another also not far from Embo, Ri-cross, that is *the king's cross*, so named because there a king or leader of the Danes had been killed and buried.

Nine miles beyond Dornogh, to the north-east, is situated Brora at the mouth of the River Brora, for which John, Earl of Sutherland, last deceased, obtained from the King the rights and privileges of a burgh of barony, as they style it. Half a mile more or less from the mouth of this river, and west of it, excellent coals are dug. These they use in the salt-pits for obtaining salt, which not only supplies Sutherland and the neighbouring shires, but is even exported into England and other countries. Not far from the coal-pits, to the west, is a quarry from which tuffs are conveyed to other parts of the kingdom. Various mountains also of white marble are found in this shire. Not far from Golspie occur stones from which lime is made for building purposes. Here also in different localties there are iron mines, where iron of very fine quality is worked.

In the whole district no dormice are seen, and if they chance to be brought hither in ships they perish as soon as they breathe the air of this district. But, what is more incredible, in Caithness, adjacent to this shire, and not separated from it by either river or sea, there are endless swarms of dormice. Sutherland is so intersected by arms of the sea and by rivers that there is no town, village or estate in it that is not washed by the sea or running water, whence it comes that the inhabitants are supplied with an immense quantity of fish. The Ord, almost the highest mountain in this shire, and nearly impassable, separates Sutherland from Caithness. The special grain here is barley, of such excellent quality that it is sold at a higher price than the barley of Orkney, Caithness or the shires in the vicinity.

Here there are various castles, but the principal ones are Dornogh and Dunrobin, the chief seat of the Earls of Sutherland, by far the most commodious from its situation, its gardens and orchards, its varied flowers and thickly planted trees, its excellent crocus, its deep fountain constructed of dressed stone, and its park extending three miles in length and capitally stocked with conies. There are about twenty other castles here, as Skelbo, Skibo, Pronsie, Polrossy, Invershin, Cuttill, Embo, Golspitour, Golspie-Kirktoun, Aberscors, Ospidell, Clyn, Cracok,

Helmsdel, Torrish, Doun-crigh, Castell-ne-goirr, Durines, Borve, and Tongue, of which the last two are in Strathnaver. Doun-Crigh was built by a certain Paul Mactire.

The length of Sutherland from west to south-east is about fifty-five miles, and the breadth twenty-two from south to north; but if we include Strathnaver also, the breadth is thirty-three miles from the southern sea to the northern ocean. Assint was once part of Sutherland, and was possessed by the Lords of Kinnard with the barony of Skelbo.

Now [I will say] something about Strathnaver, since it also is a part of Sutherland. The country is more fruitful in grass than in grain; it is therefore highly suitable for rearing cattle. Here the herds of oxen and shoals of salmon are almost innumerable; and unless the inhabitants were too much given to sloth and idleness, this country could be rendered much more prosperous and fertile. In Strathnaver there are various headlands running out into the northern ocean, namely Eribol, Hoip, Strathy, etc.; it is also watered by various rivers noted for the yield of salmon. The chief are the Halledel, the Naver or Farr, the Strathy, the Torrisdel and the Hoip. But Durines and Edderachillis, though they belong to Mackay, Lord Reay, are yet not properly in Strathnaver. Strathnaver is fortified with two strongholds, Borve and Tongue, of which the latter is the principal seat of the Mackays. The lords of this family are buried in Kirkebol Chapel, recently restored. Here there is an immense supply of stags and does, and though the whole country rises into lofty mountains, of which the highest is Taineband [?Foinne-Cheinn], still it is adapted for grazing cattle. Strathnaver from east to west is thirty-four miles long. In some places it is twelve miles broad, but in some only six, from south to north, exclusive of Durines and Edderachillis. Here are many lochs, of which the chief is Loch Naver. In Loch Lyol there is an island set apart for summer quarters. Near the shore of the northern ocean various islands are scattered, namely Ellen Com, Ellen Zeil [Iosal], Ellen Roin, and Ellen Niwe [Neave].

Edderachilis is a stretch of country on the sea-coast looking towards the west, and impassable with wild rocks. It borders on the limits of the Earl of Sutherland at Knockanchalligh; and though it now belongs to Mackay, still it never was a part of Strathnaver, but a part of the barony of Skelbo in Sutherland, and Lord Macky still possesses Edderachillis in right of the Earls of Sutherland. There is a river in it commonly called the Laxford, from which Mackay, or Macky, has a large revenue out of salmon. The island of Handy, or Ellan Handey, in the main ocean belongs to Edderachilis, or rather to Durines.

The barony of Durines enjoys a level and agreeable soil where it looks to the north-west, and though Mackay, Lord Reay, now holds possession of it in right of the Earls of Sutherland, and as their beneficiary, yet it does not belong to Strathnaver, but the Earls of Sutherland have it by feudatory right from the Bishop of Caithness. Here in summer the days are

very long, and there is hardly any night. No land can be found by those sailing hence in a direct line towards the North Pole. Here also is the river commonly called the Durines. About Parve we have spoken above. Thus far, enough has been said of Strathnaver.

The principal surnames and families that now exist in Sutherland, apart from Strathnaver, Durines, and Edderachilis, are the Gordons, the Sutherlands, the Monros, the Grays, the Clanngunn or Gunns, the Offspring of Thomas [Thomsons], the Offspring of John [Johnsons] and the Offspring of Paul [Macphails]. The oldest family is that of the Earls of Sutherland, celebrated from its first origin down to the present day—always most dutiful to its Sovereigns and never justly condemned for treason, it continues. The Earls of Sutherland have their place in Parliament among the premier nobles of Scotland. They have always been regarded as active men and fearless in war. Now the earl has great power and authority; he is Sheriff of all Sutherland, Assint and Strathnaver, and Admiral, not only of these, but also of certain surrounding districts, and that by the gift of the Duke of Lennox. All the gentlemen who live in his shire are his vassals and beneficiaries. Within his own jurisdictions he exercises royal powers. Even Lord Mackay, Baron Reay, and the Lord of Duffus are in dependence on him, and Mackay possesses Edderachilis in his right, so that he equals his ancestors in authority and power.

ABREDONIÆ Utriusq; DESCRIPTIO TOPOGRAPHICA Autore J.G. 412.

Abredonia Scotiæ septentrionalis Urbs ad oram regionis orientalem posita, qua mari Germanico alluitur, eademq; non solum urbes reliquas Scotiæ borealis, sed et alias quaslibet ejusdem latitudinis, magnitudine negotiationis, frequentia, venustate deniq; facile superat. Poli Elevatio Abredoniæ 57 gradus: 10 min. numeratur, et quamvis Geographorum vulgus ei septentrionalem multo magis adscribant latitudinem, non alia tamen, a curatissima observatione D. Wilhelmi Mori mathematici Abredonensis frequenter comperta est. Ager urbi proximus frugum ferax, pascuis abundans, verum ultra mille passus quaquaversum urbem egredientibus regio aspera montibus confragosis, glebariis campis, lapidibus fere obruta atq; ericetis horrida occurrit. Ager interspersus, his collatus, rarus ac infrequens. Magna cœli temperies aerisq; clementia,

quibus fortassis oppidani polita et sagacia debent ingenia qualia alibi boreali plaga et crasso aeri obnoxia inventu difficilia. unde et unica Abredonia tot sapientum, literatorum et rei militaris peritia, morumq; comitate atq; urbanitate illustrium nutrix non immerito censetur. Nomine Abredoniæ duo insigniuntur oppida, vetus et nova; hæc ad Devæ amnis ostium posita est, borealem marginem propter, Abredea seu potius Aberdeva proprie dicenda. Quidam etiam antiquo nomine, poetico potius credo, Devanam dictam volunt. Urbs altera, quæ et vetus, Abredoniæ nomen jure potiore vendicat utpote quæ Donæ fluvio contermina. Abredonia nova, aut si mavis, Aberdeva civitas est regia ut vocant, ac jure municipii gaudet. Abredonia autem vetus, cum nihil tale jactitet, vicus seu pagus verius quam civitas dicenda foret.

Vocem Abredoniam idiomate Hiernico quidam decani ædificium significare asserunt, falso tamen, cum revera vox hæc composita nihil aliud nisi Devæ seu Deæ fluminis ostium lingua antiqua Britannica sonet, ipsis enim Aber ostium est fluminis. Deva seu Dee potius, fluvium Nigrum seu nigredinem aquæ propriam exprimit. unde et nomen Dee aliis fluviis Britannicis Hibernicisq; cum nostra Deva commune. hæc de nominis Etymologia satis superq; dicta sunto, nec est quod
413. insulsæ vocis etymon inter radices linguæ Hebreæ disquiramus quod et non ita pridem quidam Urbis Edinburgenæ tabulæ descriptionem subjiciens factitavit, ac nominis Edinæ rationem inter fontes Hebraicos ridicule investigando lectori imponit, chartamq; justæ descriptionis loco, nugis grammaticis replens; de quo lectoros monitos velim, quoniam descriptio ista Edinburgi tabulæ per me ante annos aliquot editæ subscripta omnium manibus hactenus teritur, meumq; opus putatur, cum interim tricis non ego solus injuria afficior, quinetiam civitas florentissima Scotiæ prima, descriptione indigna, omnium ludibrio hactenus exponitur.

Quinam antiquitus Abredoniæ incolæ, aut quo sæculo condita, non constat, eo usq; Romanorum aquilæ non advolarunt; his Mernia et Grampius mons australem Devæ fluvii ripam e regione Abredoniæ attingens meta fuerat ac Romani Imperii limes. De Abredonia primo legitur temporibus Gregorii Scotorum regis. Hic si Hectori Boetio annalium scriptori

fides adhibenda, anno Christi 876 regnum iniit. Idem Gregorius Abredoniam antiquo nomine servato, ex pago urbem fecit, ecclesiamq; ejus privilegiis atq; prædiis plurimis donavit. Ista autem ecclesia atq; privilegia quænam fuerunt, quæve latifundia, reticuit aut certe nescivit Boetius. Hæc auxit postea Wilhelmus Scot: Rex. in anno Christi 1165 regnare cœpit. Abredoniæ quoque aliquandiu commorasse dicitur, ibiq; regium palatium et quale quale condidisse, quod ipse adhuc vivus Monachis Ordinis S.S. Trinitatis in perpetuum diplomate regio donavit, ut ipsis in posterum Cœnobium fieret. Rex quoq; Scotorum Alexander ejus nominis secundus qui regnum iniit anno Chr. 1214 Abredoniam adiens cum sorore altera Isabella ab Anglia reversa, ipse quoq; multis privilegiis ornavit, quod et Malcolmus et David Scotorum reges ante hujus tempora fecisse dicuntur. Num vero alius quispiam Scotorum Rex Abredoniæ habitaverit incertum. Compertum attamen Abredoniæ privilegia deinceps omnes Scotiæ reges ordine succedentes nostra adusq; tempora vel firmasse vel auxisse, ita ut de hac merito dici possit, nullum aliud Scotiæ oppidum, Edinam unicam si exceperis, jura ampliora vendicare. Nec solum rei nauticæ peritia, quam frequenter nostro sæculo 414.
exercent, agrorumq; proventu aut salmonum captura ditescunt, sed et vicecomitatuum regiuncularumq; vicinarum oppidula, pagi ac vicus quotquot, exceptis Keantorra et Innerrurya, civium Abredonensium nutu ac bona venia terra mariq; mercaturam exercere coguntur; his negotiari aliter nefas.

Præter salmonum utriusq; fluvii piscationem, multa possidet civitas latifundia, quæ urbis libertas vocantur; eo nomine ager Abredonensis ad quartum ab urbe lapidem, occidentem versus, in Marriam provinciam, in qua provincia ipsa sita est Abredonia, procurrit. totum huic Scotiæ Reges donarunt.

Urbs varias hactenus vices experta est, anno namq; 1333 regnante Davide Brussio Scotorum rege, triginta naves Anglicæ partium Balliolanarum auxiliares noctu Abredoniam appulerunt, copiisq; emissis, urbem tam subito insciis oppidanis sunt ingressi ut maximam eorum partem trucidarent. Urbem deinde incendio cremarunt, quæ sex postea diebus integris, lugubre intuentibus spectaculum, conflagravit. Nihilominus templa atq; ædificia sacra, collocatis præsidiis servata

ruinam evaserunt. Urbs denuo instaurata Abredonia nova deinceps vocari cœpit.

Nostra ætate, flagrante in Scotia belli civilis æstu, huic supra reliquas urbes Scotiæ damna, cædes, rapinæ, clades, incendia multo frequentius ac majora illata fuere. Præsidia militum hic plerumq; diuturna, ac cuicunq; pro tempore viciniæ obtigit imperium eidem tributa persolvere ac militibus annonam ac stipendia dare pro victoris arbitrio jussa, ac dum victori statio aliquandiu, insolentiæ ac barbarorum militum licentiae non raro præda fuit; unde urbem non ita pridem opulentam tristis exercuit inopia atq; oppidani ingeniosissimi diuturnis atq; indignis rapinis affecti fere languere. Milites Montrossiani, advenæ pleriq;, non parvam urbi cladem, multis oppidanorum cæsis, direptaq; etiam urbe, intulere anno 1644. Dein Huntilæus a presidiariis Abredonensibus in ejus castra noctu irrumpentibus lacessitus, horum vestigiis inhærens
415. postridie urbem obsidione subitanea ibidemq; victores jam fugaces clausit, ac conjecto in tecta incendio post paucarum horarum urbis expugnatione moram absumptam, urbe vi potitus Huntilæus militem præsidiarium qui cædem evaserat, omnem captivum cepit. Urbs capta militi Huntilæano vix unius horæ spatio præda fuit cum receptui signum daretur, Incendium extinctum nullo oppidanorum trucidato, plerisq; etiam suppellectile integra asservata. Non tamen adeo nocuere urbi clades a Montrossio illata, vel Huntilæi incendia in urbem jacta; levia hæc si cum viginti trium annorum malis diuturnis conferantur, quibus hactenus oppressa subsedit.

Illustrem reddidit Rob. Brussius Scot. Rex, dum non procul Abredonia anno Chr. 1306 ex Anglia redux feliciter primum hostes profligavit. Sæculo superiore, anno 1571 puta, Achindunius Comarcha Huntilæi frater Baronem Forbesium cum sua clientela devicit, nullo oppidanorum sequi coacto, quod Huntilæi odio impulsus splendide mentitur Buchananus. In via qua aditur Deæ fluminis pons, cippus e lapide rudi prominens pugnæ nomen dedit. fœderatorum quoq; strage ager huic lapidi conterminus sanguine denuo imbutus anno supra memorato, dum oppidani arma capessere cogerentur, tali obsequio ac suo sanguine fœderatorum iræ litaturi, quibus anno 1639 sub vexillis Jacobi Gordoni Aboynii Comitis sponte semet primo

portum Stanhavenum prope, deinde ad pontem Devæ fluminis, quatridui spatio bis objecerant. Utraq; tamen pugna a Montrossio, sane tempore foederatarum partium legato, una cum duce primo fusi, deinde Devæ fluminis porta vi perfracta, urbem victori relinquere coacti.

Priscis quoq; temporibus oppidanorum virtus bellica celebratur ad Harlæi præcipue pugnam cruentam anno Chr. 1411. Marrio duce felicius quam hoc sæculo dimicarunt, amisso namq; Urbis præfecto Roberto Davisono milite strenuo ac forti, victoriæ participes signis erectis in urbem rediere. nostra etiam ætate vexillum istud ostentabatur, non ante infelicem cum Montrossio congressum ultimum amissum.

Nec paucos literis vel armis, artibusve aliis celebres sibi vendicat Abredonia, quorum etiam aliqui natales urbi debent. 416.
Inter hos insigniores ac magni nominis viri D. Johannes Forbesius a Corse Theol. D. ac Professor, D. Gulyelmus Forbesius Abredonensis natione, Edinburgensis Episcopus. D. Robertus Baronius S. S. Theologiæ quondam Doctor ac Abredoniæ professor publicus, D. Guilielmus Leslæus Collegii regii olim Gymnasiarcha doctissimus, D. Al. Scrogæus veteris Abredoniæ nuper ecclesiastes, D. Jacobus Sibbaldus ecclesiastes quondam Abredonensis ac postea Dublinensis, D. Robertus Hovæus theologus Andreapoli ante annos aliquot in Academia Mariana P. Professor, D. Alexander Rosseus theologus, historicus ac poeta, Abredoniæ natus vixit, ac diem suum extremum in Anglia clausit. Juriconsulti vero celebrantur D. Thomas Nicolsonus J. C. doctissimus, D. Johannes Skenus Rotulorum custos, ut vocant, regni Scotiæ quondam supremus, D. Jacobus Robertsonus non ita pridem Burdigalæ apud Gallos J. V. D. ac Professor publicus, Robertus Burnetus a Crimond in suprema regni Curia Juridicus Senator doctissimus, Jacobus Forbesius a Corsindæ J. V. D. qui in Gallia degit, Alexander Irwinus a Lenturke Juriconsultus olim eximiæ eruditionis, D. Wilhelmus Andersonus Lctus Theologus et Mathematicus.

Humaniorum literarum vel Philosophiæ aut Historiæ Matheseosve notitia insignes D. Johannes Leslæus sæculo proxime elapso Episcopus Rossensis, historicus, David Wedderburnus Grammaticus Abredonensis, Thomas Rhædus regi serenissimo

Jacobo sexto ab Epistolis Latinis, D. Gilbertus Graius Academiæ Marescallanæ Primarius Philosophiæ Professor, D. Patricius Graius mathematicus, D. Gulyelmus Graius in Academia Arausicana apud Gallos Philosophiæ quondam Professor ac M.D., D. Johannes Johnstonus quondam Andreapoli Theologiæ Professor, Alexander Andersonus mathematicus Abredonensis clarissimus, D. Robertus Gordonus a Straloch mathematicus, historicus, poeta, ac geographus.

Medici vero D. Duncanus Liddelius qui et Theologus, Philosophus, et Mathematicus celeberrimus, D. Jacobus Cargillus,
417. D. Gilbertus Jacchæus Philosophiæ in Academia Lugduno-Batava non diu abhinc Professor, D. Arcturus Johnstonus Medicus regius poetarum Scotorum sui sæculi facile princeps, D. Gulyelmus Johnstonus olim in Academia Marescallana Matheseos professor, D. Gulyelmus Gordonus Medicinæ in Collegio regio Abredonensi professor, D. D. Patricius et Robertus Dunæi medici Abredonenses, D. Alexander Rhedus qui et Londini dudum artis Chirurgicæ professor publicus, D. Tho. Burnetus apud Anglos medicus, D. Gulielmus Davisonus Regis Polon. Medicus.

Militia terra marive claros jactitat Keros, Noreos, Camerarium et Johnstonum tribunos militum, Strathquhanam navarchum egregium, equestri ordine (ob rem strenue gestam) a serenissimo Principe Carolo II. insignitum; his omnibus adjungere licebit Davidem Andersonum mechanicum egregium, ac Georgium Jamesonum Pictorem regium, qui primus mortalium, artem pictoriam Abredoniam invexit.

Habet et Abredonia tribus aliquot gentiles sibi proprias longa ævorum serie claras, qui majorum cognomina, titulos ac insignia referunt, sæpe etiam majorum munia obeunt atq; in his gens Cameraria, Menezii, etiam Culleni, Colinsoni, Lausoni, Graii, Rutherfordii et Leslæi illustres notantur: postquam oppidum negotiatione crebra ac felici pariter excrevit, accessere et alii complures familiis non obscuris oriundi, qui civitate donati posteros opulentos Abredoniæ reliquere.

Urbs antiqua primitus ad marginem æstuarii posita fuisse videtur, ac vix spatium illud totum occupasse quod hodie viridarium suburbium nominatur; sunt ejus rei testes S. S. Trinitatis Cænobium olim Wilhelmi regis ut asseritur pala-

tium in ipsa ripæ crepidine situm, ostenduntur etiam veteris prætorii ruinæ ad posticam horti ædium amplissimarum Comarchæ de Pitfodells. Tractu temporis tumulos quosdam vicinos oppidani ædificiis complevisse videntur pedetentim; nostra ætate in his collibus maxima atq; insignior urbis pars posita cernitur. Tres omnino numero, inter quos ad septentrionalem urbis plagam maxime eminet collis seu monticulus furcæ nomine dictus, nomine vero magis usitato tumulus seu mons venti molaris ob venti molam hujus summitati impositam, alter a castello seu arce illic quondam sita nomen desumit. Altissimus a S^tæ Catherinæ sacello nomen trahit. hos urbis præcipua pars seu verius ipsa urbs interjacet. Singulorum clivi plateas obambulantibus perceptu difficiles, in suburbio *418.* vero degentibus aut aliunde urbem accedentibus satis prominere reperiuntur, Angiportus vici ac platææ quotquot nulla prævia designatione aut symmetriæ ratione habita ad-invicem conjunctæ [*sic*] facile dignoscuntur; ædificia ex lapide et calce extructa tectis fastigiatis tegulis lapideis co-operta, tristega pleraq; nec pauca in quatuor vel plurium contignationum altitudinem consurgunt; plateæ silice aut saxo durissimo silicem referente stratæ; habitacula exterius interiusq; admodum venusta, et qua (contiguos plerunq; hortos aut pomaria ostentant, singulis hortis proprias habent posticas) vicos prospectant porticibus ligneis decorata. Obsita quoq; arboribus omnigenis regioni propriis, ut et tota urbs nemoris speciem appropinquantibus præ se ferat. Area inequalis, in qua posita est urbs, vallorum fossarumq; ac propugnaculorum hujus ætatis usitatorum feliciter ac magno oppidanorum commodo incapacem reddit. bis tamen omnino aggeribus belli civilis incendio æstuante claudi frustra tentata, vix absoluta, expugnantium jussu bis solo æquata.

Urbi ad occidentem, tumulus seu colliculus conterminus visendum semet offert planus idem ac gramineus, feminarum corrupte dictus sed verius lanæpolarum mons dicendus, quod olim lana venalis temporibus statutis a finitimis exponeretur; ex ipsius montis radicibus scatet fons perennis aquæ, ejusdemq; altera scaturigo in medio præterfluentis ad radices montis torrentis alveo ebullit, ipsa tamen colore ac sapore facile a torrente distinguitur, fontis Spadani seu Spaa appellativo ac

mutuato nomine celebris. ex eo dictum sic opinor quod et sapore et qualitatibus referat aquam Spadanam in Episcopatu Leodiensi, octo leucis a Tungrorum civitate dissitam. Noster tamen ab isto celebri Tungrorum fonte in quibusdam absimilis, aqua namq; tactu friget, Leodiensis vero tacta calida; cetera si Plinio credamus, habent communia, qui de isto Nat. Hist. lib. 31. cap. 2. scribens hæc habet: Tungri civitas fontem habet insignem plurimis bullis stillantem ferruginæi saporis quod ipsum non nisi in fine potus intelligitur; purgat hic corpora, febres tertianas discutit, calculorumq; vitia; D. Gulielmus Barclaius Medicus Aberdonēn. nostra ætate tractatum de aqua Spadana Abredonensi edidit; plura qui scire volet, libel-
419. lum istum consulat. Planities quadrata huic proxima theatri vices olim supplebat, in hortum suburbanum amœnum mutata sumptu pictoris ingeniossissimi Geo. Jamesoni, qui et ibidem Musæum manu propria depictum exstrui curavit.

Platea quæ et furcaria dicitur, ab occidente, solo uliginoso palustri spatioso premitur, lacum vocant, stagnum seu eluvies verius. Influit torrens aggeribus conclusus atq; ambit eluviemq; reddit. Nec alia aquæductus ratio antiquitus inventa qui aquam posticis ac tribus molis subministraret. Cur autem platea vicina a furca nomen acceperit, non satis constat, nisi fortassis ob furcæ cujusdam hactenus sublatæ viciniam, aut quia fures capite damnati hac ad patibulum deducebantur, hodie tamen latrones per portam ipsorum nomine insignem extra urbem ad supplicia trahuntur.

Sequitur platea lata, quæ ab insigni olim latitudine nomen sumpsit, cum hæc cum angiportu seu vico parallelo unam duntaxat plateam conficerent; nunc ædificiorum longo ordine interjecto distinguuntur, cur autem angiportus iste hospitum aut verius lemurum, ambiguo vocabulo, nomen acceperit, nemo hactenus rationem novit.

In platea lata templum Franciscanorum notatu dignum, quod et Academiam Mareschallanam a platea dividit, e lapide secto exstructum, opus Gavini Dumbari Episcopi Abredonēn. sumptibus absolutum circiter annum Christi 1500, ac Franciscanorum collegio contiguo donatum; Anno 1560 ægre servatum et nisi Januarii 23 ejusdem anni fratres Franciscani titulo ac jure suo cedentes, instrumento publico templum cænobium

hortosq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ suos oppidanis donassent, certo certius fatum tum temporis cænobiis ac basilicis commune subiisset, sed vetuere oppidani, atq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ ab his senatusconsulto cautum ut postea impensa ipsorum sarta tecta servaretur basilica; vastam deinceps ac vetustate pæne collapsam anno 1634 Abredonenses reparare aggressi opus longius provexerant. cui munificentia non defuit D. Wilhelmus Guild ecclesiastes Abredonensis qui multas easq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ amplas templi fenestras vitro clausit. annis vero sequentibus, dum cuncta licerent, a militibus præsidiariis occupatum. 420.
excubiis continuis statio fuit. Cœnobium ipsum Abredonenses anno 1593, Septembris 4to dono dederunt, ea tamen lege ut Academiam Philosophicam conventus loco subrogaret Georgius Kæthus Illustrissimus Mareschallanus Comes, nec abnuit Marescallus qui vel eodem anno Academiam istam ejusq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ jura diplomate Regis serenissimi Jac vi^{ti} sancita rataq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ instituit ac fratrum Carmelitarum ac Dominicanorum Abredonensium latifundiis redditis, ut ipsa in posterum Professoribus stipendia fierent, nonnihil etiam ex re sua familiari addidit, postea vero nobilium civium ac eruditorum quorundam liberalitate, Academiæ census in immensum crevit. Inter hos præcipui qui prædiis, latifundiis, pecuniave hoc Athæneum locupletarunt non silentio prætereundi. Anno 1630 D. Alexander Irvinus a Drum eques auratus ac gentis Irvinæ phylarcha, D. Thomas Cromby a Kemney eques auratus natione Abredonensis, Jac. Cargillus medicus, Jo. Johnstonus, theologus, Duncanus Liddelius medicus, Al. Rhædus medicus, G. Guild, Al. Rossæus, Patricius Coplandus, David Chamberlan. Tho. Rhædus Bibliothecam dono dedit ac Bibliothecario stipendium addidit, quæ postea ab aliis, multis voluminibus d.d. ac instrumentis mathematicis aucta.

Claruere hactenus in hac Academia Rob. Hovæus, Gulielmus Forbesius, Gilbertus Graius, Patricius Dunæus Gymnasiarchæ, Rob. Baronius magni nominis theologus, Wilhelmus Johnstonus Matheseos professor illustris, de quibus supra. Distincta hæc primitus ab Universitate Abredonensi fuerat ac Scola Philosophica verius dicenda. Clarissimus Rex Carolus I anno 1641 Universitati adjunxit, atq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ utrunq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ Collegium Universitatis Carolinæ nomine deinceps vocari jussit. Academia hæc quam Mareschallanus suo etiam nomine primitus Mareschallanam

vocavit sex omnino præter Bibliothecarium numerat Professores seu Didascalos, Theologum, Mathematicum, Philosophiæ Lec-
421. tores tres, e quorum numero Gymnasiarcha Græcæ linguæ unus, ac humaniorum literarum Professor alius.

Plateam latam excipit castelli, quæ per vicum vulgo olitorium dictum aditur. Area quadrata heteromekes 100 passuum latitudine et ducent. pass. longitudine, nec parem, quod scio, ostendit Scotia. Nundinis hebdomariis, e vicinia confluentibus spatium satis amplum præbet. plateæ hujus angulum unum occupat atq; absumit prætorium anno 1191 conditum, non ita pridem turri ac campanili pinnato decoratum publicis oppidanorum ac vicecomitatus. Comitis Curiæ habent et hic archivum atq; Senatum oppidani, ipsorum quoq; et prætoris juridicendo tribunal. hic quoq; carcer et ergastulum. Inclaruit olim dicasterium hoc Illustrissimæ Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ præsentia, quæ Huntilæo ad Corrichæam profligato, e fenestra prætorii Abredonēn. testis oculata spectabunda interfuit nec sine gemitu dum nobilissimus juvenis Joh. Gordonius Comitis Huntlæi ea tempestate ante biduum cæsi filius captivus Moravi jussu, invita Regina nec tamen prohibere ausa, capite obtruncatus plecteretur. Inter reliqua ædificia maxime eminent e regione prætorii ædes amplæ Comitis Mareschalli ac Toparchæ de Pitfoddellis. In hac quoq; platea duæ cruces, ut vocant, positæ quarum altissima prætorio proxima Crux carnaria dici solet quia est forum carnarium huic vicinum; ibi quoque edicta regia, senatus consulta promulgare, atq; omnia solennia publica festis diebus peragere solent oppidani. Crux altera minor piscaria, ubi quotidie est forum piscarium. Ad septentrionale hujus plateæ latus inter hortorum areas obscura quædam atq; eadem vepribus dumisq; obruta cernitur ædificii ruina Templariorum fratrum quondam; receptum de hoc nihil ulterius constat, hodie enim fere periere ruinæ. Mons vicinus Castello duabus aditur portis, tumulus arenaceus, cacumine plano, plateam castelli non multo altitudine superante, latere qua littori vicinus declivi admodum, ut et horti platææ
422. littori imminentes. Colliculus alter contiguus fere mons decollatorius dictus, ex eo quod in semita angusta quæ utriusq; montis clivum interjacet, homicidæ nonnunquam capite pœnas luant. Collis uterq; procul intuentibus mons continuus esse

creditur. Prisci Scotorum Reges in hoc arcem posuere, cui usui nescio, quum nullibi mons hic vel alte effossus ullam aquæ jugis spem ostendat, quod verum esse Angli nuper præsidiarii comperti sunt. Arx post aliquot sæcula ab oppidanis capta, Anglis tum præsidiariis cæsis expulsisve, ac ne in posterum presidii jugo iterum graverentur, oppidani solo æquarunt, ejusq; loco sacellum Niniano sacrum, prout istorum temporum ferebat relligio, extruxere, hoc modo montem istum sacro usui dicatum in profanos usus postea convertere nefas futurum existimantes. extat adhuc sacellum et vacuum istud, et qua mare littoraq; vicina prospectat, pharos olim additus qui noctu portum intrantibus dux ac Cynosura foret. At nocturnum istud lumen ante nostra tempora omissum atq; exstinctum. Anno 1654 Ninianus nulli suo monti præsidio fuit, quominus ipse atq; integra sacelli arca, vallo atq; aggere e lapide et calce in altum exædificato denuo ab Anglis clauderetur. Receptaculum autem istud vix integro quinquennio permansit, cum jussu viri Illustrissimi Geo: Ducis Albemarlii anno 1659 exeunte summo oppidanorum gaudio ac commodo evocatis præsidiariis Anglis dirutum.

E platea castelli digredientibus cothonem versus, transitur scacarii vicus, sic olim dictus quod Quæstores ac fisci regii Procuratores hic Cameram habuerunt multis abhinc sæculis translatam; et fidem faciunt fortasse numismata quædam argentea Abredoniæ olim excusa, quæ inscriptionem Urbs Aberdee altera facie lectori ostendunt, quod reliquum est, vici illud nomen hactenus exolevit.

Duæ restant plateæ declives quæ per portas totidem e platea lata ad templum magnum retro deducunt, harum una vicus templi superior, altera vicus templi inferior vocatur. Basilica Nicolaum olim patronum habuit, e lapide secto quadrato condita, plumbeo lamine contecta. Campanile pyramidis seu obelisci formam referens in altum elevatur. id quoq; plumbeo 425.
lamine opertum humilem templi situm compensat: nullum aliud in Scotia venustius, et quamvis quingentis retro annis condita, omnia nitida, adeo sarte tecta, ut et noviter ædificata hæc basilica credi possit. In tria templa olim dividebatur, horum maximum vetus, alterum novum, tertium fornicatum. Dominæ Misericordiæ fornix tunc et adhuc propterea nuncupatum.

Templi novi partem orientalem sustinet: pavimentum ex cœmiterii clivo effossum, ostiorum limina ipsius plano æquat, nec fornicis altitudine superioris templi pavimentum nisi orientem versus gradibus tribus attollitur usq$_{ꝫ}$, ita fabrefactis ut in majus templi cedant ornamentum. Templum utrunq$_{ꝫ}$ superius duplici columnarum lapidearum ordine suffultum, structura utrinq$_{ꝫ}$ alata conclusum asseribus querneis laquear cælatum habet. Vetus illud ab oppidanis Anno 1060 ædificari cœptum, paulatim auctum, donariisq$_{ꝫ}$ ditatum. Nolæ magni ponderis tres tribus tonis continuis sæpius repetitis semihoras dividunt; harum duæ ut et horologium automatum, donum fuere Gulielmi Leith de Barns Urbis Præfecti anno 1313. In utraq$_{ꝫ}$ Ecclesia monumenta ac sarcophagia propria habent oppidanorum familiæ illustres: nobiles quoq$_{ꝫ}$ finitimi quidam, e quorum numero Baro Forbesius gentis Forbesiæ phylarcha, Irwinus de Drum eques auratus, Menezius de Pitfoddells; hic quoque sepultus jacet Duncanus Liddelius medicus, monumento lamine æreo obducto, epitaphio tanti viri meritis non majore, æri inciso. Templum novum anno 1478 ædificari demum cœptitatum anno 1493 oppidanorum impensis absolutum; anno 1560 parum abfuit quin dirueretur; ni oppidani armis tutassent ac conatui obstitissent; nostro tempore templum fornicatum lignis, tignis, plumbo, atque hujusmodi suppellectili Ecclesiæ custodiæ inservit. Dum Hierarchia Papalis Abredonia pelleretur, suppellex utriusq$_{ꝫ}$ templi hastæ subjecta, et 142 libris Scoticis æstimata ac Quæstori Patricio Menezio nomine tradita; hic fisco inferre jussus, oppidanis quibusdam ne id fieret frustra reclamantibus ac publico instrumento anno 1562 Januarii 26 obtestantibus.

424. Postea vero Maii 8 ejusdem anni statutum ut pecunia haec in usus publicos insumeretur. Vigente Papatu, numerabantur in his tribus templis triginta altaria distinctis Divis, ut in Papatu mos est, dicata, singulis beneficia addita; nomina percurrere, cum vel hodie ne vel minima supersunt vestigia, multis offendiculo, plerisq$_{ꝫ}$ tædio futurum existimo. Utrunq$_{ꝫ}$ templum pariete integerrimo distinctum podiis, sellis, subselliis omni modo pariter ac elegantibus illignis plerunq$_{ꝫ}$ inauratis nitet. totum deniq$_{ꝫ}$ ædificium area seu cœmiterio fraxinis multis procerisq$_{ꝫ}$ obsito clauditur; cœmiterio contigua

scola musica, huic proxima grammaticalis. Didascalorum stipendia annua præter didactrum persolvit civis. P. Dunnæus Med. Academiæ Marescal: nuper gymnasiarcha, prædium suum suburbanum de Ferrihill Scolæ grammaticali donavit ut in posterum ejus proventibus annuis quatuor hypodidascali in Scola grammaticali alerentur. Ludo literario proximum Dominicanorum sequitur Collegium; hujus ambitus quicquid spatii Scolam grammaticalem et collem lanæpolarum, lacum adusq; interjacet, muro prælto sed ut plurimum semidiruto inclusus adhuc cernitur. Cœnobium illud Januarii 4. 1560 adeo operose e fundamentis erutum una cum templo, ut ne vel minimum supersit vestigium. Civium quorundam habitacula conspicua satis; nihilominus e macerie excrevere.

Vico interjecto, templi novi frontispicio orientali adstat gerontotrophium civibus Abredonensibus pauperie afflictis alendis destinatum: olim sacellum D. Thomæ sacrum, huic ad orientem vicinum aliud sumptibus propriis Tinctores Abredonenses etiam nuperrime instituere. Mons qui Catharinæ dicitur ædificiis, hortis, ac platea continua circumseptus plateas vicinas obambulantibus semet non ostendit, cujus utpote cacumen ista intra urbem monti vicina exæquent, toti tamen suburbio quod Viridarium appellatur collis hic imminet, ac basilicam Nicolai, Devæ æstuarium, Torrii vicum, oram maritimam, montes campos agrumq; Abredonēn. e regione urbis occidentali ac boreali superadstantibus aperit. Nomen dedit ei sacellum Santæ Catharinæ olim sacrum montis vertici impositum atq; anno 1242 impensis Conestabuli Abredonensis conditum. Quod vero fundatori nomen, non invenio.

Torrens Convallis nomine urbem ad occidentem præterla- 425.
bitur; hujus marginem, prope ponticulum lapideum qua torrens fluvium Devam influit, Carmelitæ fratres olim occupabant quorum templum atq; ædificia omnia uno eodemq; die quo reliqua Cœnobia Abredōn. periere, funditus deleta; fornix unicus residuus fratrum dictus Abredoniæ angulum australem terminat.

Templum S.S. Trinitatis in ipsa æstuarii ripa positum, huic contiguum opificum Aberdonensium ptochodochium a Gulielmo Rege ædificatum ac postea fratribus Ordinis S. Trinitatis donatum, qui multis antehac annis abacti; templum col-

lapsum, ac ædes vicinæ anno 1630 restaurari cœptæ Opificum Abredonensium ac D. Guil. Guild impensis qui et huic ecclesiæ salarium Catechistæ dicavit.

Nonnullis interpositis habitaculis occurrit Cothon seu pila e lapide secto quadrato condita 1526 prefecto Gilberto Menezio de Findon, aucta ac reparata postea anno 1562. pretium suppellectilis S. Nicolai Ecclesiæ erga id impendit Quæstor P. Menezius, consciis oppidanis. Anno 1634 telonium supra pilam inaedificatum. exinde versus vicum de Futtye per quingentos passus decurrit vicoq; adjungitur, plurium et fuerat annorum ac sæpius interruptum opus: e macerie arena congesta magno labore anno demum 1659 peractus agger, quo factum ut campus magnus maris æstui semper antea obnoxius atq; mari æstuanti receptaculum, hactenus, dum arcetur mare, frugum olerumq; factus sit feracissimus.

Futty vicus cothonem terminat atq; per 400 passus austrum versus Devæ fluminis ripam usq; procurrit: nautis et piscatoribus habitaculum; juxta vicum navale. Templum quoq; sibi proprium habet quod et Abredonensium jussu anno 1498 conditum Clementis sacellum vocatum. Templi hujus cœmiterium muro cinxit non ita pridem civis quidam Abredonensis. Huic vico proxima lemborum statio. Ulterius progredientibus ad promontorium arenaceum dictum,visitur munimentum quoddam cameratum anno 1513 conditum ut Devæ ostio e propinquo hostiles mari incursus prohiberentur, tormentis aeneis ibidem collocatis, aut saltem ut ex hoc tanquam ex specula piratarum conatus observarentur. opus hoc rude absolverunt Abredonenses anno 1542. eodemq; anno Devæ ostium vinculis ac
426. repagulis ferreis ligneisq; aquæ injectis ipsorum arbitrio patefactum clausumq;; E regione propugnaculi ex adversa fluvii ripa, specula loco edito (cujus etiamnum visuntur vestigia,) imposita; ibi campana; assiduusq; custos aderat, qui quoties navigia deprehenderet, signum nola daret, sed exoleta hæc, ipsumq; propugnaculum non nisi magna civium trepidatione, dum hostiles aut piratarum subitanei metuuntur incursus præsidiariis ex oppidanis dilectis, statio usurpatur. Ultra fluminis Devæ ostium ad austrum, promontorium per mille passus in mare Germanicum extenditur. Grampii montis terminus orientalis, qui hinc Glascuam urbem versus, multis ac

magnis montium, silvarum et collium vagis ac præruptis anfractibus excurrens Scotiam transversam secat.

Navigiis portum subeuntibus a pulvino arenaceo fluminis ostio objecto non leve periculum, nec nisi naucleris peritis et qui syrtes norunt, secundo etiam æstu, tuto intratur portus; alioquin multorum navigiorum capax. Naves præsidiariæ atq; onerariæ maximæ Devæ fluminis alveo ad vicum Torry in anchoris stant: minores aliæ usq; ad Futty vicum, æstuarium ingrediuntur aut vento atq; æstu secundo, cothoni ante ipsam urbem allabuntur ubi merces exponunt accipiuntve. Amnis ostium, angustum admodum, pila sibi propria e macerie trabibus intertextis magis contrahitur. æstuarium spatiosum æstu fluente, mari refuso Devæ alveo excepto, siccum apparet, æstu iterum accedente cuncta aquis operiuntur, quibusdam nullius momenti insulis exceptis in quibus mapalia habent salmonum piscatores salmonibus recipiendis. hi e regione oppidi mari refluo quotidie salmones captant, omnium optimos quos et Galli aliis præferunt atq; hoc quæstu lucrum quotannis non spernendum urbi accedit. Quod vero ad maximam æstuarii partem attinet, lembis sive linis lintribusq; solummodo pervia.

Orientale oppidi latus ac vicum de Futtye claudit ager frugum atq; olerum leguminumq; omnigenum ferax; hic planitie viridi spatiosa terminatur, quæ reginæ nomine nescio quamobrem vocatur. Campi maritimi inter duorum amnium ostia propemodum porrecti, ubi varia exercitiorum genera, pila puta pedalis, strophalis [*sic*], globorum lusus; hic quoq; sanitatis gratia quotidianæ deambulationes: hos excipit littus maris planum atq; arenosum mari refuso per duo passuum millia aream insignem equorum generosorum cursibus præbet. 427.

Qua per portam furcatam, vetus Abredonia aditur æquali fere ab utraq; urbe spatio dissitum secus viam, hierocomium elephantiasi laborantibus olim appositum, sacellum quoq; Sanctæ Annæ, hujus morbi inter Papistas patronissæ, sumptu M. Al. Galloway Abredonensium venia additum anno 1519. via nomen servat. ædificium utrunq; sublatum.

Secundo ab urbe lapide Austrum versus iter facientibus Devæ fluminis pons occurrit. hujus pilæ in universum octo, septem fornicibus devinctæ e lapide secto quadrato. Nullum

venustiorem ostentat Scotia. impensis Gul. Elphinstonii Aberdonēn. Episcopi circa annum 1518 conditus. Opus curavit Gul. exequutor Gavinus Dunbarrus qui ponte absoluto anno 1527 prædium de Ardlair Abredonēn. dono dedit, cujus reditibus annuis, pontis ruina in posterum caveretur, aut labefactus repararetur; ponti quoq; adstabat tutelaris Mariæ Sacellum quod et sæculo superiore dirutum salvo adhuc ponte.

Quod ad urbis regimen politicum attinet, diplomatibus regiis cautum est ut quotannis Præfectus Urbis e civium numero eligatur, quatuor Scabinis seu Ballivis ut vocant, Quaestore, Decano Guildi ædili ac certo senatorum numero additis; senatoribus pro tempore existentibus solis jus suffragii novos eligendi datum. sic alternis vicibus, civibus virtute egregiis publica munia obeundi spes atq; occasio. nec hactenus humili loco nati urbis præfecturam exercuere, e quorum numero Menezii de Pitfollis Comarchæ summa cum laude sæpius præfuere. Huic quoq; familiæ, oppidanorum ac civium illustrium non pauci sanguine aut affinitate se junctos decori existimant. Quinetiam anno 1545 Georgius Gordonius Huntilæus, omnium Scotiæ septentrionalis facile primus Urbis præfecturam suscepit, cujus pater etiam anno 1462 fœdere decennali cum Abredonensibus pacto arma sociaverat.

Negotiatores non paucos habet Urbs qui salmones, pannum lineum, laneum, terga boum, ovium pelles ac vulpinas etiam, et quicquid fert regio vicina, devehunt distrahuntq; ac in Norvegia, Suecia, Dania, Pomerania, Germania, Hollandia,
428. Flandria, Gallia, Hispania, Angliaq; vicina aut divendunt aut permutant cum his regionibus ipsis commercium. Singulare quinetiam Abredonensibus ac Æræ urbis civibus præter alias Scotiæ civitates, quod jure commercii ac civitatis prohibeantur opifices, unde non raro civibus ac artificibus intervenit lis ac nonnunquam dissidia civilia, opificibus frustra obnitentibus ac civibus jus municipii antiquum tutantibus. Cetera cum reliquis Scotiæ urbibus communia.

Urbis insignia sunt tria castella argentea planitie coccinea seu sanguinea descripta, eaq; duplici linea circundata; Iridis floribus seu liliis candidis multis adinvicem obversis intersecta duobus leopardis suffulta; symbolo voce Gallica Bon Accord quod idem ac pax inter concives sonat. Hæc a Davide Brussio

Scotorum rege usurpari jussa sub id tempus quo Abredonenses arcem urbi præsidiariam pulsis Anglis recuperaverant, postquam Angli abusq. sæculo Edwardi primi Anglorum regis, qui et arcis conditor, tenuissent. Dux facti Kennedus de Kearmuick Comarcha, cujus posteri titulo honorario Constabulorum de Aberdeen in perpetuam rei memoriam, quanquam hodie titulus exoleverit, insigniti.

Urbis Abredoniæ Icnographiæ Orthographiam seu prospectum occidentalem addidi, quod Edinburgum describens duabus tabellis factitavi, de qua re emptores monitos velim, Chalcographum mihi atq. emptori pariter imposuisse, qui dum utramq. tabellam prospectus Edinburgensis auget, suo commodo ac lucro potius quam rei veritati studens, meo Archetypo atq. quod adhuc pejus, Urbi Edinburgensi utranq. dissimilem penitus delineavit, vel potius de novo invenit ac finxit.

ABREDONIA VETUS

Ad septentrionem, milliaris Italici unius spatio, nova Abredonia distat, atq. inter utriusq. oppidi cruces ut vocant, unius Scotici milliaris distantiam viatores numerant. Pagus campis amœnis aut colliculis eisdemq. frugiferis, multis quoq. pascuis interjectis undiq. cinctus. Nullum jus municipale habet. Propolæ si qui, neapolitanorum venia negotiantur; vicus revera aut pagus aut burgum baroniæ censendus. fundator Evenus secundus ordine, Scotorum rex circiter annum mundi 3894 affirmatur nescio quo autore. Sedis Episcopalis istuc translatione e Murthlac vico ubi adhuc templum parochiale Balvaniam arcem prope visitur, primo inclaruit. 1329. extat diploma regium quo totum veteris Abredoniæ vicum David Scotorum rex Episcopo Abredonensi dono dedit. Alexander primus ejus nominis Scotorum rex anno Christi 1122 sedem Episcopalem Abredoniam transtulit; tunc primo et postea Academiæ accessione vicum accrevisse constat. Borealem urbis terminum Dona fluvius attingit, qui et salmonum piscatione atq. margaritarum captura nobilis. Uniones non spernendæ sic in mitulis quibusdam inveniuntur. et ab hoc fluvio nomen accepit vicus. Sinuose Donæ

flexui præterlabentis Templum magnum Macharii dictum imminet. Ecclesiam Cathedralem olim vocitabant, hodie parochialis. hoc e lapide quadrato forma atq; mole augusta conditum. fundamina prima jecit Henricus Cheyne Episcopus Abredonensis An. Ch. 1320. hujus exilio opus interruptum, causa exilii quod avunculo Cuminio rebelli se sociasset. Opus desertum promovit Alex^r Keaninmont Antistitum Abredonēn. ordine 13us an. Ch. 1333, quo anno Abredonia Nova concremata. Angli etiam hujus Episcopi et Canonicorum supellectilem diripuere. Henricus Leighton Episcopus Abredonēn. postea templum hoc ad summitatem parietum construxit, duabus quoq; turribus pinnatis ad occidentem ornavit. Anno Chr. 1440 Ingerhamus Lindesius successor Henrici contignationem addidit ac pavimentum lapide tessellato stravit. turrim maximam quadratam seu campanile exstrui jussit Wilhelmus Elphinstonus Episcopus Abredonēn. templum lamine plumbeo contexit ac campanile tribus nolis 12000 pondo ditavit. Huic successor Gavinus Dumbarius insulam ut vocant australem e lapide quadrato secto etiam addidit. Basilica olim duplici columnarum lapidearum ordine, templo alio transverso, tribus turribus, harum maxima campanili seu turri quatuor columnis opere fornicato superimposita insignis; nec supellex impar. insignia, calices, vasa ecclesiastica et id genus alia ex auro argentove fabrefacta, gemmis pretiosis multis variisq; inclusis ornata, magni ponderis numerabantur. Infulæ, cascolæ, ac quicquid vestium sacerdotalium tunc temporis usæ fuere omnia vel bombycina, luxu plusquam regio, phrigiata ac picta, gemmis nitentia aurove intertexta ostendebantur. Auri argentiq; quanta vis creditu difficile, nisi fidem faceret codex antiquus M.S. singula enumerans. hoc quoque templo Bibliotheca inerat, verum circiter
430. annum 1560 omnia pessumdata aut sublata; Bibliotheca exusta ut plurimum, nam circumcunq; volumini aderat rubrica, in illud tanquam superstitionem redolens flammis ultricibus sævitum. Maxima turris prima, plumbeo lamine detracto procellæ atrocis impulsu non multis deinceps annis corruit. Templi chorus radicitus evulsus. Hodie veteris basilicæ cadaver tegulis lapideis tectum vix oppidani a ruina tuentur; præter monumenta Episcoporum Leightoun et Dunbar hic quoq; sarcophagium habet hereditarium Marchio Huntilæus. Inclaruitq; deniq; hoc tem-

plum nuper tumulo juvenis nobilissimi atq; illustrissimi D. Georgii Gordonii Marchionis Huntilæi nati primogeniti, qui ad Alford vicum fortiter dimicans cecidit Julii 2 anni 1645.

Templum Sti. Marcarii ad occidentem Gerontodochium excipit duodecim pauperibus alendis a Gavino Dunbarro olim dicatum: horum eleemosinæ nostra ætate imminutæ, senesq; inclusi mendicorum adinstar illic vitam ægre tolerant. Cœmiterii latus orientale claudebat olim Episcopi Aberdonēn. palatium augustum; hortos ac aedificia murus prælatus distinguebat ab urbe vicina ac contigua; exstrui curavit Alex^r Keaninmond Episcopus Abredonēn. hodie vero horto excepto, tanti hospitii vix lapillus unicus superstes. Anno 1639 abacto Cl. viro D. Ad. Belladino ea tempestate Episcopo, fœderatorum militi prædæ fuit, omnia hinc parietibus exceptis avulsa, diruta, rapta; Anno 1655 Angli muros ipsos sustulere, vicinia coacta Neapolim ad castelli montem transferre lapides; quicquid e materie ac rudere relictum ad Collegium regium anno 1657 devectum. Episcopi ædibus contiguæ fuere Capellanorum cameræ sic olim vocitatæ, structuræ area quadrata, partim collapsæ; quicquid reliquum aliis cessit. minimam partem redemit D. Jo. Forbesius Cotharisius Comarcha S.S. Theologiæ Professor, ac licet anno 1640 a federatis e cathedra detrusus, nihilominus domicilium illud S.S. Theologiæ Professoribus dicavit. e regione templi Marcarii, quinetiam collegii, canonicorum Abredonensium sita fuere hospitia, nunc pleraq; collapsa; horum unicum lemuribus ac cacodemoniis per multos annos obnoxium atq; infame, ab Anglis quoq; funditus sublatum. Aliud quod et portæ a Canonicis denominatæ proximum pergula egregia addita, eaq; multa ac varia pictura ornata atq; horto totius Abredoniæ maxime amæno atq; amplo, impensis D. Al. Gordonii Clunii circa an: 1622 auctum; reliqua possident atq; in- 431.
colunt oppidani, Ordine Canonico tanquam Papismum redolente olim amoto.

Collegium regium Abredonense ad terminum pagi australem positum inter reliqua ædificia facile conspicuum. Non aliud Collegium structura augustius aut venustius jactitat Scotia. Latus unicum areæ ex consulto tegulis lapideis, cetera plumbo tecta. Templum atq; turris seu campanile e lapide secto quadrato, fenestræ vitro depicto insignes olim, et supersunt

prisci decoris reliquiæ. In templo Wilhelmi Elphinstoni monumentum cyppum e lapide Lydio insignem ostentat; statua, atq; tredecim signa aenea inaurata circumstantia olim direpta divenditaq;. Turris nolas decem numero, e quibus duas magnitudine non facile æquandas habet, fastigium duplici arcu transverso concameratum. hoc absolvit Corona Regia octogonalis totidem columnis lapideis fulta. Coronam claudit globus lapideus cruce duplici deaurata in altum consurgens, hoc quasi insigni Regium Collegium esse innuens. Anno 1631 tempestatis immensæ vi eversum, sed statim forma augustiore, auspiciis D. Patricii Forbesii Episcopi Abredonēn. procuratione D. Wil. Gordoni M.D. restitutum. Opus hoc largitionibus amplis nobiles non pauci vicinarum regionum incolæ provexere.

Templo contermina Bibliotheca multis voluminibus referta, sed pleraq; infidis custodibus suffuruta ablatave. Hodie privatorum munificentia repleta ac denuo aucta. Proximum est Tabularium ubi Academiæ diplomata reponuntur, sicut olim; præterea multa ac pretiosa inerat supellex olim a latronibus direpta; sequitur Exedra nunc auditorii vices supplens. areæ latus integrum tenent Auditorium publicum et Refectorium dicta: supr. illud atrium vocant venustum ac nitidum. Latus australe duæ turres pinnatæ terminant. post annum 1657 quadratum areæ novæ Basilicæ additamento clausum atq; absolutum; hæc symmetria et architecturæ lege servata tecto plano loricato supereminet. Academiæ Professores temporibus minime pacatis, opus hoc ausi, adhortante ad id Juvene ornatissimo D. Patricio Sandilandio Proprimario, e censu annuo ac salariis Doctorum unusquisq; dum opus absolveretur, nonnihil detraxit, ac prout tempora tributis exhausta patiebantur, nobiles multi et presbyteri fere omnes Scotiæ septentrionalis de re sua familiari sumptus contulere. Hactenus vero Rege serenissimo Carolo 2do feliciter anno 1660 reduce,
432. D. Andreæ Mori M.D. ac Professoris doctissimi in Aula procuratione impetratum ut fiscus erogaret, et ipsius regis nomine quantum operi huic absolvendo sufficeret.

Totius structuræ fundamentum, solo lubrico atq; udo innitens, trabibus querceis stratum magno sumptu ac labore; atq; ut semel in universum notet lector, quæcunq; ædificia, pontesve

habet Abredonia, lapide quadrato secto extructa; his extruendis e lapicidiis ad Forthæ æstuarium positis aut Moraviensibus saxa extrahunt, quinetiam omnes tegulas lapideas, ligna, tigna, calcem mari advehunt Abredonenses e longinquis regionibus; sed ut ad propositum revertar.

Collegio adstat Scola Grammaticalis, quinetiam e regione Academiæ Professorum circumstant domicilia, horum nonnulla diruta, alia ruinosa, reliqua sarta tecta asservantur. Gymnasium hoc anno 1500 quarto nonas Aprilis ædificari cœptum auspiciis Jacobi Quarti Scotorum Regis, quod et testatur vetus inscriptio frontispicio templi insculpta. Inchoavit Præsul Clarissimus D. Will. Elphinstonius, ejusq; sumptibus, spatio in universum duodecennali postea a Gavino Dumbarro executore opus finitum. Patronatum suscepit Rex illustrissimus ac nomen Collegii regii indidit. Alexander VI^us^ et Julius 2^dus^ P.P.R.R. jura ac privilegia Universitati Parisiensi ac Bononiensi paria, et quæ retinere scilicet non potuerant prodigi, usurpanda concessere, atq; his sed meliore titulo utpote lege sancitis in hodiernum diem gaudet. Instituit fundator Elphinstonus ut 42 omnino publica officia et beneficia haberent quorum singuli distinctis alerentur stipendiis, e quorum numero SS. Theologiæ Professores 4, Juris Civilis unus, atq; alius Juris Canonici Professor additus quoq; Medicus ac humaniorum literarum Professor et qui Musicæ elementa traderet, Cantor idem publicus. Philosophiæ Doctores tres, Græcæ linguæ Professor, Theologiæ ac Philosophiæ 12 alumni. Cancellarii dignitatem successoribus delegavit fundator, ac Academiæ Rectorem quotannis de novo eligi voluit, sed horum quidam sublati, quorundam institutio immutata. SS. Theologiæ Professor (atq; huic salarium) nuper additus.

Census Academiæ olim amplus postea imminutus nostra iterum ætate non parum exauctus; postquam fundata multorum clarorum ingeniorum excultrix nutrixq;. Celebrem inter alios reddidere Hector Boetius natione Taodunensis, Academiæ Gymnasiarcharum ordine primus, historicus, D. Gulielmus Leslæus nuper Gymnasiarcha ac dum vixerat, reconditæ eruditionis vir, ac D. Johannes Forbesius a Corse Theologiæ Professor doctissimus.

E Collegio digredientibus Neapolim versus, ruinæ Ecclesiæ 48.

parochialis, Sanctæ Mariæ ad nives olim dictæ, ægre dignoscuntur vestigia, cujus fundator atq; initia nesciuntur. Alterius paulo progredientibus, secus viam publicam olim templum Petro sacrum positum erat templum Nosocomii dictum; illud quoq; hactenus sublatum, nihil de fundatore constat.

Donæ fluminis pons dicendus restat, quadringentis aut eo circiter passibus septentrionem versus Abredonia veteri dissitus, arcu unico sed amplissimo fluvii ripas jungens, nec facile parem inveneris e lapide ut plurimum secto et quadrato substructus, pila utraq; crepidini saxeæ defixa atq; imposita deflui ac torrentis amnis violentiam flexu sinuoso frangit. Naturam situm ponti ostendisse dixeris. hinc Dona recta in mare fertur. Memoriæ tamen proditum est Donam colliculum maritimum versus, qui et mons latus dicitur, olim deflexisse atq; juxta montis istius radices Mari Germanico aquas tributarias persolvisse. fidem facit lacus angustus atq; idem oblongus, ac prælatus campus maritimus objectus ipsius alvei fluminis pars fuisse dicitur. ac antiquæ quædam Scotiæ tabulæ geographicæ quæ ostium Donæ sic describunt. Donæ fluminis pontis fundator quis mortalium fuerit, nemo novit. Asseritur Robertum Brussium Regem fortissimum ea tempestate qua Henricum Chyneum Abredoniæ Anstititem, Abredoniæ sede Episcopali ac tota deniq; Scotia expulit, annuos hujus Episcopi reditus in pios usus absumi jussisse, eorumq; partem quod et verosimile pontis hujus egregii structura absumptos. Atq; haec, quantum instituti fert ratio, de Abredonia utraq; dicta sunto.

The following is a Translation into English of the Topographical Description of both Towns of Aberdeen. By J. G.

Some remarks on this Description are given in the Preface.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF BOTH TOWNS OF ABERDEEN

BY J. G.

Aberdeen, a city in the north of Scotland, is situated on the east coast of the country, where it is washed by the German Ocean, and it also easily surpasses not only the rest of the towns in the north of Scotland, but even any others in the same latitude, in extent of trade, in population, and, lastly, in beauty. The elevation of the Pole at Aberdeen is calculated to be 57 degrees 10 minutes. Though most geographers assign to it a much higher latitude, yet no other has been found from the accurate and numerous observations of the learned William Moir, a mathematician of Aberdeen. The land close to the city is fertile in crops and abundant in pastures, but those who pass beyond a mile from the city, in any direction, come to a country rugged with uneven hills and clodded fields, almost covered with stones, and rough with heathery moors. Compared with these the land interspersed is rare, and occurs only at intervals. The geniality of the climate and the mildness of the air are great, and to these, perhaps, the townspeople owe their sharp and shrewd intellects, the like of which it is difficult to find elsewhere in a northern district exposed to a dense atmosphere. Hence also Aberdeen is singular in being deservedly reckoned the nurse of so many men of wisdom, philosophers, scholars, and men celebrated for their skill in the art of war, and their politeness and courtesy of manners. Two towns are designated by the name of Aberdeen, the old and the new; the latter is situated at the mouth of the River Dee beside its northern bank, and should properly be called Aberdee, or rather Aberdeva. Some will have it that it was called by the ancient, or rather, I believe, by the poetical name of Devana. The other town, which is also old, claims the name of Aberdeen with better right, as it borders the River Don. New Aberdeen, or, if you prefer it, Aberdeva, is a royal burgh, as they call it, and rejoices in the rights of a municipality. But Old Aberdeen, since it can boast of no such privilege, would require to be called a village or a hamlet rather than a city.

Some maintain that the expression Aberdeen in the Irish language means *the house of the dean*, but falsely, since in reality this compound expression signifies nothing else than *the mouth of the River Dee* or *Deva*

in the ancient British tongue, for among those speaking it *aber* is the mouth of a river. Deva, or rather Dee, represents *the black river*, or the peculiar blackness of the water, whence the name of Dee is common to other British and Irish rivers and our Dee. This must more than suffice about the derivation of the name; and there is no reason why we should investigate the origin of a meaningless word among the roots of the Hebrew language, as a certain writer recently did in adding a Description to the Map of the City of Edinburgh, and by absurdly tracing the explanation of Edina to Hebrew sources, imposed upon the reader, filling the paper with grammatical trifles instead of a proper description; about which I would like to warn readers, since that Description of Edinburgh, annexed to the Map published by me some years ago, has hitherto been passing through the hands of all, and is thought to be my work, whereas by the stuff not only is an injury done to me, but even the highly flourishing capital of Scotland has now, on account of an unworthy description, been exposed to the ridicule of all men.

Who the inhabitants of Aberdeen were in ancient times, or in what age it was founded is not known; the eagles of the Romans did not fly so far. Mearns and the Grampian range, which touches the south bank of the River Dee opposite Aberdeen, were their goal, and the limit of the Roman Empire. We first read about Aberdeen in the times of Gregory, King of Scots. He began his reign in the year of Christ 876, if we are to believe the historian Hector Boece. Gregory also made Aberdeen a city from being a village, with the old name preserved, and made a gift of many privileges and estates to its church. Where that church was, or what the privileges and estates were, Boece does not tell, or surely did not know. These were afterwards augmented by William, King of Scots. He began to reign in the year of Christ 1165. He is also said to have resided for some time at Aberdeen, and there to have built a palace of some kind or other, which in his own lifetime he gifted by royal charter to the monks of the Order of the Holy Trinity, to be a monastery for them in perpetuity. Also Alexander, King of Scots, the second of that name, who began his reign in the year of Christ 1214, visiting Aberdeen with one of his two sisters, Isabella, who had returned from England, himself enriched it with many privileges, as before his time, David and Malcolm, Kings of Scots, are said to have done. But it is uncertain whether any other King of Scots resided at Aberdeen. It has been ascertained, however, that all the Kings of Scotland who succeeded in consecutive order down to our times either confirmed or increased the privileges of Aberdeen, so that it may justly be said of this, that no other Scottish town, if you except Edinburgh alone, claims more extensive rights. And not only are the citizens rich from their nautical skill, which they frequently practise in our age, and from the produce of their fields or the capture of salmon, but also all the small towns, villages and hamlets of the neighbouring sheriffdoms and districts, except Kintore and Innerurie, are bound to engage in commerce by sea

and land at the pleasure and with the permission of the citizens of Aberdeen, and it is unlawful for them to trade otherwise.

Besides the salmon fishery of both rivers, the city possesses many farms, which are called the Liberty of the town, and under this name the land of Aberdeen extends four miles westward from the town into the district of Mar, in which Aberdeen itself is situated. It was presented with the whole of this by the kings of Scotland.

The town has hitherto experienced many vicissitudes, for in the year 1333, in the reign of David Bruce, King of Scots, thirty English ships, in aid of Balliol's party, anchored at Aberdeen during the night, and troops landing entered the town so suddenly, without the knowledge of the inhabitants, that they butchered most of these. They then set the city on fire, and the conflagration raged, a mournful sight to spectators, for the next six days. The churches and sacred buildings, however, being saved by the setting of guards, escaped destruction. The city was built anew, and began thereafter to be called New Aberdeen.

In our age, when the tide of civil war surged through Scotland, this town suffered damage, slaughter, sack, defeat, and burning much more frequently and severely than the other towns of Scotland. Here garrisons of soldiers usually remained long, and in whatever neighbourhood their domination prevailed, the same city was subjected to exactions, and ordered to furnish provisions and pay for the soldiers at the victor's will. And while it was the victor's headquarters for some time, it not seldom fell a prey to the insolence and wantonness of barbarous soldiers, so that a town recently wealthy was oppressed with the gloom of poverty, and the most enterprising citizens almost languished under undeserved plundering. The soldiers of Montrose, mostly strangers, in the year 1644, caused no small disaster to the town by killing many townspeople, and also sacking the place. Then Huntly, provoked by the raid of the garrison soldiers on his camp by night, closely tracking their footsteps next day, invested the city and the victors, now fugitives, with a sudden siege. Setting the houses on fire, after a few hours' delay spent in storming the place, Huntly gained possession of the town, and took prisoners all the garrison soldiers that had escaped death. The captured town was the prey of Huntly's soldiery for hardly an hour, when the signal for retreat was given, and the fire was extinguished without there having been any slaughter of citizens, most of whom had even saved their furniture entire. However, neither the disaster inflicted by Montrose nor the burning of the place by Huntly did so much injury to the town: these were light evils if they be compared with the daily misfortunes of twenty-three years, under which now borne down it has sunk.

It was made notable by Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, when, not far from Aberdeen, in the year 1306, after his return from England, he first victoriously routed his enemies. In the last century, about 1571, the laird of Auchindoun, Huntly's brother, defeated Lord Forbes with his dependants, though none of the townspeople were forced to follow him,

about which Buchanan, influenced by hatred of Huntly, lies magnificently. Beside the road by which the bridge over the river Dee is approached, a prominent object in the shape of a rude stone gave its name to the fight. The field adjoining this stone was anew stained with blood at the defeat of the Covenanters, also in the above-mentioned year [1644]. On that occasion the townspeople were forced to take up arms in order, with this subservience and with their blood, to satisfy the resentment of the Covenanters whom, of their own accord, they had, under the standard of James Gordon, Earl of Aboyne, twice opposed in the space of four days, first near the port of Stonehaven, and next at the Bridge of Dee. In the two fights, however, Montrose, who was in sooth at the time a lieutenant-general of the Covenanters, first routed them with their leader, and then, the gate of the River Dee being burst by force, they were compelled to abandon the town to the victor.

In ancient times also the valour of the inhabitants in war was renowned, especially at the bloody fight of Harlaw in the year of Christ 1411. Under the leadership of Mar they fought more successfully than in this century, for they returned to the town sharers in victory with flying colours, but they lost the provost of the city, Robert Davidson, a gallant soldier. In our age, too, that banner was displayed, and was not lost till the last engagement with Montrose.

Aberdeen claims not a few men famous in arms or in other arts, of whom some even owe their birth to the city. Among these are the following most learned men of greater note and name: John Forbes of Corse, doctor and professor of theology; William Forbes, an Aberdonian by birth, Bishop of Edinburgh; Robert Barron, formerly doctor of theology and public professor at Aberdeen; William Leslie, formerly the most learned Principal of King's College; Alexander Scrogy, lately minister of Old Aberdeen; John Sibbald, once minister at Aberdeen and afterwards at Dublin; Robert Howie, theologian, some years ago primarius professor in St. Mary's College at St. Andrews; Alexander Ross, theologian, historian, and poet, a native of Aberdeen, lived and died in England. Then [the following] lawyers are celebrated: Thomas Nicolson, a most learned lawyer; John Skene, once principal keeper of the Rolls, as they call the office; James Robertson, recently doctor of laws and public professor at Bordeaux in France; Robert Burnet of Crimond, a most learned legal senator in the Supreme Court of the kingdom; James Forbes of Corsindæ, doctor of laws, who lives in France; Alexander Irwine of Lenturke, who was a lawyer of extraordinary learning; and William Anderson, a famous theologian and mathematician. Celebrated for their knowledge of humanity, philosophy, history, or mathematics are: John Lesly, in the century last gone Bishop of Ross, historian; David Wedderburn, a grammarian of Aberdeen; Thomas Reid, Latin secretary to the Most Serene King James VI.; Gilbert Gray, primarius professor of philosophy in Marischal College; Patrick Gray, mathematician; William Gray, formerly pro-

fessor and doctor of medicine in the University of Orange in France; John Johnstone, formerly professor of theology at St. Andrews; Alexander Anderson, a very famous mathematician of Aberdeen; Robert Gordon of Straloch, mathematician, historian, geographer, and poet. Medical men are: Duncan Liddel, who was highly celebrated also as a theologian, philosopher, and poet; James Cargill; Gilbert Jack, not long ago professor of philosophy in the University of Leyden; Arthur Johnston, physician to the king, easily chief of the Scottish poets of his time; William Johnstone, formerly professor of mathematics in Marischal College; William Gordon, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen; Patrick and Robert Dun, physicians in Aberdeen; Alexander Reid, who was also lately public professor of the art of surgery in London; Thomas Burnet, physician in England; William Davidson, physician to the King of Poland. Among those famous in war by land or sea it boasts the Kers, the Norries [Urrys], Chalmers, and Johnston, military officers, and Strachan, a distinguished admiral, honoured with the order of knighthood by the Most Serene King Charles II. for gallant service. To all these we may add David Anderson, an excellent mechanician, and George Jamesone, the king's limner, who was the first man to introduce the art of painting to Aberdeen.

Aberdeen has also several families peculiar to itself, and famous through a long series of years, that bear the surnames, titles, and arms of their ancestors, and often discharge the offices of their ancestors. Among these the family of Chalmers, the Menzieses, the Cullens, the Collinsons, the Lawsons, the Grays, the Rutherfords, and the Leslies are distinctly celebrated. After the city grew, alike by extensive and successful trade, many other men, sprung from no obscure families, came thither, and being presented with the rights of citizenship left rich descendants at Aberdeen.

The ancient city appears to have been originally situated on the shore of the estuary, and to have barely occupied the whole of that space which is now called the suburb of the Green. As proof of this fact, there is the monastery of the Holy Trinity, once, as is said, King William's palace, situated on the very edge of the bank, and the ruins of the old Townhouse are shown at the back gate of the garden attached to the extensive mansion of the laird of Pitfodels. In course of time the townspeople seem to have filled some neighbouring knolls with buildings, and in our age the greater and the better part of the city is seen to have been placed step by step on these hills. They are three in number altogether, and among them the hill or small mountain that is most prominent on the north side of the city is called the Gallowhill, but by a more usual name the Windmill Knoll or Hill, from a windmill situated on its top. The second derives its name from the castle or citadel once situated there. The highest takes its name from St. Catherine's chapel. Between these the principal part of the city, or more truly the city itself, lies. The slopes of each are hardly

felt by those walking in the streets, but are found to be sufficiently pronounced by those living in the vicinity of the town, or coming to it from other places. All the lanes, rows, and streets that run into each other, with no guiding name or regard to symmetry, are [not] easily distinguished. The houses are built of stone and lime, and have sloping roofs covered with slates. Most of them are three-storied, and not a few rise to a height of four flats. The streets are laid with flint or a very hard stone resembling flint. The dwellings are very beautiful outside and inside, and where (for they usually show gardens or orchards adjoining them, and have their own back gates for particular gardens) they look out on the street, they are adorned with wooden porches. They are also planted round with trees of all kinds suitable to the district, so that the whole town presents the appearance of a grove to those approaching it. The uneven ground on which the town is built renders it incapable of having walls, ditches, and the defences usual in this age, to the delight and great convenience of the townspeople. Twice, however, in all, while the conflagration of civil war was raging, there were vain attempts to enclose it with ramparts, and twice, before the works were scarcely completed, they were levelled with the ground by order of the assailants.

To the west of the town a level-topped and grassy knoll or hillock presents itself to view, incorrectly called the Woman-hill, but more truly to be styled the Woolman-hill, because wool was formerly exposed there for sale at fixed times by persons from the neighbourhood. From the base of the hill itself a spring of never-failing water issues, and another well of the same kind bubbles up in the mid-channel of a burn that flows past the foot of the hill, but is easily distinguished by colour and taste from the burn, widely known by the specific and borrowed name of the Spa. It was so called, as I think, because it resembles in taste and qualities the well of Spa in the bishopric of Liége, situated eight leagues from the city of Tongres. Our spring, however, differs from that celebrated spring of Tongres in certain points, for it is cold to the touch, while that of Liége is hot when touched; but the other qualities are common, if we believe Pliny who, writing about the latter (*Nat. Hist.*, lib. 31, cap. 2) has these words: 'The state of the Tungri has a remarkable spring that drops in copious bubbles of an iron taste, which, however, is not felt except at the end of the draught; it purges the body, dispels tertian fevers, and troubles of the stone.' The learned William Barclay, a physician of Aberdeen, has in our age written a treatise on the Spa water at Aberdeen. He who wants to know more should consult that booklet. A square field near this of old supplied the place of a theatre. It has now been changed into a pleasant suburban garden at the expense of the talented George Jamesone, who has also caused a museum painted by his own hand to be built in the same place.

The street which is also called the Gallowgate on the west has close to it an extensive piece of damp, marshy soil called a loch, but it is more

truly a swamp or overflow. A burn confined with embankments flows into and round it, and inundates it. Nor was any other form of aqueduct devised of old to supply water to the back gates and three mills. Why the neighbouring street received its name from gallows is not quite clear, unless perhaps it was owing to the existence of some gallows near, which is now removed, or because thieves condemned to death were led to the gibbet by this way, though at the present day malefactors are dragged to punishment outside the city through a gate known by their own name [the Thieves' Port].

Next comes the Broad Street, which derived its name from its remarkable breadth, since this with the parallel lane or row formed only one street. Now they are separated by a long line of intervening houses. But why that row received the name of *guest*, or more correctly *ghaist*, the word being ambiguous, no one now knows.

In the Broad Street stands the noteworthy church of the Franciscans, which also separates Marischal College from the street. It is built of dressed stone, and is a work finished by Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen, about the year of Christ 1500, and presented to the adjacent college of the Franciscans. In the year 1560 it was saved with difficulty; and unless, on the 23rd January in the same year, the Franciscan Friars, giving up their title and rights, had gifted their church, monastery, and gardens to the townspeople by public instrument, these would most certainly have met the common fate of the monasteries and churches of that time; but the townspeople forbade it, and provision was made by a decree of the council that the church should thereafter be kept roofed and in repair at their expense. Subsequently, in the year 1634, when it was derelict and almost in ruins from age, the Aberdonians setting about its repair had made considerable progress with the work, to which the liberality of the learned William Guild, minister at Aberdeen, was not wanting, for he filled the numerous and large windows of the church with glass. But in the following years, when all outrages were allowed, it was occupied by a garrison of soldiers, and was a post for constant watches. The Aberdonians gifted the monastery itself in the year 1593, on the 4th September, but on condition that George Keith, Earl Marischal, should substitute a philosophical academy in place of the religious house. Nor did the Marischal refuse, and even in the same year he founded that university, and its privileges were sanctioned and ratified by the charter of the Most Serene King James VI. To the estates of the Carmelite and Dominican Friars of Aberdeen given up to furnish salaries to the professors for the future, he added something from his own private property; but afterwards by the generosity of certain noble and learned citizens the revenues of the university increased enormously. Among these, the principal donors who enriched this college with estates, farms, or money must not be passed over in silence. In the year 1630 they were Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, Chief of the Clan Irvine, Sir Thomas Crombie of Kemney, a native of Aberdeen, James Cargill,

physician, John Johnstone, theologian, Duncan Liddel, physician, Alexander Reid, physician, William Guild, Alexander Ross, Patrick Copland, David Chamberlan. Thomas Reid presented a library, and added a salary for the librarian. The library was afterwards enlarged by others, who presented many volumes and mathematical instruments.

There have hitherto been famous in this College Robert Howie, William Forbes, Gilbert Gray, Patrick Dun, principals; Robert Barron, a theologian of great repute, and William Johnstone, a famous professor of mathematics, about whom we have spoken above. This institution was originally distinct from the University of Aberdeen, and ought more truly to be called a philosophical school. The most illustrious King Charles I., in the year 1641, united it to the university, and ordered both colleges to be thenceforth called by the name of King Charles's University. This college, which at first the Marischal called Marischal College after his own name, besides a librarian, numbers six professors or teachers in all: theological and mathematical professors; three readers in philosophy, of whose number the Principal, teaching the Greek language, is one; and another master is the Professor of Humanity.

The Broad Street is succeeded by Castle Street, which is approached by the row commonly called the Huckster Wynd. It is a rectangular space, of a hundred paces in breadth and two hundred in length, nor, so far as I know, does Scotland show its equal. At the weekly market it affords room for those who flock together from the vicinity. One corner of the street is occupied and taken up by the Townhouse, founded in the year 1191, and not very long ago adorned with a tower and pointed steeple at the public expense of the townsmen and the sheriffdom. The Sheriff Court has its archives here, and the townspeople their council-chamber, as also their own tribunal and that of the sheriff for the administration of justice. Here, too, are the prison and the workhouse. This seat of justice was once notable for the presence of the Most Illustrious Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after the defeat of Huntly at Corrichie, was an interested eyewitness, not without a sigh, from a window of the Aberdeen Townhouse, when the young captive nobleman John Gordon, son of the Earl of Huntly, who had been slain two days before that time, was beheaded against the queen's will, though she dared not prevent the execution. Among other buildings the most prominent are the large mansions of the Earl Marischal and the laird of Pitfodels. In this street also stand two crosses, as they style them, of which the higher, close to the Townhouse, is usually called the Flesh-cross, because the fleshmarket is near it; there also the townspeople are wont to publish royal proclamations and decrees of the council, and to perform the public acts customary on court days. The other and smaller cross is the Fish-cross, where the fishmarket is held daily. On the north side of the street, in the garden grounds, is seen the indistinct ruin, covered too with brambles and brushwood, of the house of the Templar Friars of old. Nothing further that can be relied on has been recovered about this, for the ruins have now almost perished. The hill near the castle is

approached through two gates, and is a sandy knoll with a flat top, exceeding the level of Castle Street by no great height, very steep where it is next the shore, as are also the gardens of the street that overhang the shore. Another hillock almost adjoins it, called the Heading Hill from the fact that in a narrow path, which lies between the slopes of the two hills, murderers sometimes pay the penalty of their crimes by decapitation. The two heights when viewed from a distance appear to be a continuous hill. The old Kings of Scots placed a castle on this hill, to what purpose I do not know, since nowhere does it even when deeply excavated hold out any hope of perennial water, as the English recently in garrison there found to be true. After some centuries the castle was captured by the citizens, the Englishmen then guarding it being slain or expelled; and lest in future they might be again oppressed with the yoke of a garrison the townspeople levelled it with the ground. In its place they built a chapel sacred to Ninian, as the superstition of those times directed, thinking that it would be a sacrilegious sin afterwards to turn that hill to secular uses, since it had thus been dedicated to a sacred use. The chapel still exists, but it is empty; and, where it looks out on the sea and the neighbouring shores, a lighthouse was placed of old to be a guide and lodestar to those entering the harbour. But that night beacon was neglected and extinguished long before our time. In the year 1654 Ninian proved no defence to his own hill, so as not to be enclosed, himself and his chapel-cell, by the English with a high rampart and stone-and-lime wall which they again built. But that shelter hardly lasted full five years, when by order of the most illustrious George, Duke of Albemarle, in the end of the year 1659 it was demolished and the English garrison recalled, to the great delight and advantage of the townspeople.

As we go from Castle Street towards the quay we cross the Exchequer Row, so called of old because the Treasurer and Commissioners of the Royal Treasury here had their office, which was removed from hence many generations ago; and it perhaps strengthens the credibility of this that there exist some silver coins struck at Aberdeen at a remote period which show to the reader on one face the inscription *Urbs Aberdee*, but the name of the Row, which remains, is now out of date.

There are left two sloping streets that lead back from the Broad Street down to the great church; of these one is called the Upper Kirkgate and the other the Nether Kirkgate. The church had Nicolaus as its patron of old, and is built of square-cut stone and roofed with sheets of lead. A steeple bearing the form of a pyramid or an obelisk rises high. This is also covered with sheets of lead, and makes up for the low situation of the church. There is nothing else in Scotland finer, and though founded five hundred years back, it is all bright, and kept in such repair that this church could be thought to have been erected recently. It was divided of old into three churches. The largest of these is the old, another is new, and the third is vaulted. It was therefore then, and still is, called the Vault of our Lady of Pity. It supports the eastern part of the new church. The floor, dug out from the slope

of the graveyard, makes the thresholds of the doors on the same level with itself, nor is the floor of the upper church raised by the height of the arching except three steps at the east end, so wrought that they are conducive to the greater adornment of the church. Each of the upper churches is supported by two rows of stone pillars, being constructed with wings on both sides, and has a carved ceiling closed with oaken boards. The building of the old church was begun by the townspeople in the year 1060, and it was gradually enlarged and enriched with gifts. Three bells of great weight mark the half-hours with three consecutive notes several times repeated. Two of these, as also the clock, were the gift of William Leith of Barns, provost of the city in the year 1313. In the two churches the leading families of the townspeople have monuments and tombs; so also have some who reside in the neighbourhood, of whose number are Lord Forbes, chief of the Clan Forbes, Irvine of Drum, a knight, and Menzies of Pitfodels. Here also lies buried the physician Duncan Liddel, with a monument having on it a brass plate and an epitaph, not more laudatory than the merits of so great a man required, inscribed on the brass. The new church, whose building was commenced in the year 1478, was finished in the year 1493, at the expense of the citizens. It was within a little of being destroyed in the year 1560, had not the citizens defended it with arms, and resisted the attempt. In our time the vaulted church serves for the storage of logs, beams, lead, and materials of that kind for the church. When the Papal hierarchy was being expelled from Aberdeen, the furniture of both churches was sold by auction, and its value, amounting to one hundred and forty-two pounds Scots, was handed over to the treasurer, Patrick Menzies by name. He was instructed to pay it into the treasury, though some citizens objected in vain to that being done, and protested by public instrument in the year 1562.

But afterwards, on the 8th May of the same year, an act was passed that this money should be spent for public purposes. When the Papacy flourished there were numbered in these three churches thirty altars, dedicated, as the custom is in the Papacy, to separate saints, with revenues attached to each. To enumerate their names, as at the present day even the faintest traces do not survive, would, I think, be offensive to many, and annoying to most. The two churches, which are separated by a substantial wall, are beautifully and in every way similarly furnished, with elegant pews, seats, and benches, wainscotted and mostly gilded. Lastly, the whole building is surrounded by a yard or cemetery planted about with many tall ash-trees. Adjoining the cemetery is the Music School, and close to this the Grammar School. The citizens pay the annual salaries of the masters except the fees. Patrick Dun, a physician, and lately Principal of Marischal College, presented his suburban estate of Ferryhill to the Grammar School in order that for the future four undermasters might be maintained in the seminary from its annual rent. Next the school follows the college of the Dominicans. Its

bounds, embracing all the space that lies between the Grammar School and the Woolman-hill as far as the loch, are still seen, enclosed within a very high, but for the most part ruined wall. That monastery was on January 4, 1560, together with its church, so completely overthrown from its foundations that not even the slightest trace survives. The dwellings of some inhabitants are conspicuous enough. Nevertheless they rose from its stones.

With a lane lying between, near the east gable of the new church, there is an old men's almshouse meant for maintaining citizens of Aberdeen afflicted with poverty. It was once a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. Near this another was very recently erected by the dyers of Aberdeen at their own expense. The hill which is called St. Catherine's Hill, being surrounded by buildings, gardens, and a continuous street, does not show itself to people walking in the neighbouring streets, as the objects near the hill within the city are as high as its top; this eminence, however, looks down on the whole of the suburb which is called the Green, and opens to those standing on it a view of the church of St. Nicolaus, the mouth of the Dee, the village of Torry, the sea-coast, and the mountains, plains, and fields of Aberdeenshire towards the west and north. Its name was given to it from the chapel dedicated of old to St. Catherine, which stood on its summit and was built in the year 1242 at the expense of the Constable of Aberdeen; but what the founder's name was I do not find.

The Den Burn, as it is named, flows past the city on the west. Its bank, near a small stone bridge where the burn enters the Dee, was formerly occupied by the Carmelite Friars, whose church, with all their buildings, was completely demolished on the very same day when the other monasteries of Aberdeen perished. A single vault which remains, called the Friars' Kiln, marks the southern corner of Aberdeen.

The Church of the Holy Trinity is situated on the actual bank of the estuary. Adjacent to it is the almshouse of the Aberdeen Trades, built by King William, and afterwards gifted to the Friars of the Order of the Holy Trinity, who were expelled many years ago. Their ruined church and the neighbouring house began to be restored in the year 1630, at the expense of the Aberdeen Trades and the learned William Guild, who also dedicated a catechist's salary to this church.

After passing several houses we come to the quay or pier, built of square-cut stone in 1526, in the provostship of Gilbert Menzies of Findon, and subsequently, in the year 1562, enlarged and repaired. The price of the furniture of St. Nicolaus's Church was expended on that work by the treasurer, P. Menzies, with the consent of the townspeople. In the year 1634 a custom-house was built on the pier. Thence it runs down towards the village of Footdee for five hundred paces, and joins the village. It had been the work of many years, and was frequently interrupted. A dike, consisting of stone walls heaped up with sand, was finished at last with great labour in the year 1659, by which it was

brought about that a large piece of ground, ever previously exposed to the tide, and till then an inlet of the raging sea, has, as the salt water is kept back, become most productive of corn and vegetables.

The village of Footdee terminates the quay, and extends for four hundred paces southward as far as the bank of the river Dee. It is the abode of sailors and fishermen, and near the village are docks. It has also a church of its own, which was founded at the instance of the Aberdonians in the year 1498, and called Clement's Church. Recently a certain citizen of Aberdeen surrounded the graveyard of this church with a wall. Near the village is the roadstead for pinnaces. As we proceed farther to the cape named Sandness, a chambered fort is seen, built in the year 1542, to repel hostile raids by sea from the mouth of the Dee near it, with brass cannon mounted there, or at any rate that the attempts of pirates might be watched from this as from a tower. This rude work the Aberdonians finished in the year 1542, and in the same year the mouth of the Dee was closed with chains and iron and wooden barriers placed in the water, and was opened and shut at their will. Opposite the fort, on the other bank of the river, stood a watch-tower, of which traces are even yet visible, in a high position. There a bell was hung, and a man was in constant attendance, who, whenever he saw ships, had to give a signal with the bell. But this custom is obsolete, and the block-house itself is not used as an outpost, except by a picked town guard when the citizens are in a state of great alarm from the fear of enemies or of the sudden descent of pirates. Beyond the mouth of the River Dee southward, a headland juts out for a mile into the German Ocean. It is the eastern limit of the Grampian range which crosses Scotland, running out from hence towards Glasgow, and branching into many a steep and winding tract of mountain, forest, and hill.

To ships entering the harbour there arises no inconsiderable danger from a sandbank opposite the mouth of the river, nor can the port be safely entered even when the tide is favourable, unless with skilful pilots who know the shoals; in other respects it is capable of receiving many ships. War vessels and merchantmen of the largest size ride at anchor in the channel of the Dee at the village of Torry; other smaller ships can enter the estuary up to the village of Footdee, or with a favourable wind and tide may reach the quay at the city itself, where they land or receive merchandise. The mouth of the river, which is very narrow, is still more contracted by the pier belonging to itself, and consisting of a stone wall with tying beams inserted. The estuary is spacious when the tide flows, but when the sea recedes it appears as dry land with the exception of the channel of the Dee; again with the advancing tide it is all covered with water, save some unimportant islands on which the salmon-fishers have huts for storing salmon. These men catch salmon every day overagainst the town when the tide ebbs, and the fish are the best of any. Even the French prefer them to others; and from this trade no contemptible gain accrues to the city every year. But so far

as concerns the main portion of the estuary, it is accessible only for pinnaces, fishing boats, and other small craft. The eastern side of the town and the village of Footdee are bounded by fields rich in corn crops, vegetables, and leguminous plants of all kinds. This ground ends in an extensive green plain which is called by the name of the Queen's Links —why I do not know. The links by the seaside stretch almost between the mouths of the two rivers, and there various sports are practised, such as football, golf, bowls. Here also people stroll every day for the sake of their health. Beyond these links is the level and sandy beach, affording when the tide is out a grand space of two miles in length for the racing of high-mettled horses.

Where Old Aberdeen is approached by the Gallowgate, and almost midway between the two towns, near the road, stood of old the Spital, appointed for those suffering from leprosy, and the Chapel of St. Anne, the patroness of people ill of that disease, was added at the expense of Mr. Alexander Galloway, by the permission of the citizens of Aberdeen, in the year 1519. The road preserves the name. Both buildings have been removed.

Two miles from the town, travellers to the south come to the bridge over the River Dee. The piers are eight in all, united by seven arches of square-cut stone. Scotland shows none more beautiful. It was founded at the expense of William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, about the year 1518. The work was superintended by Gavin Dunbar, his executor, who on the completion of the bridge in the year 1527 gifted his estate of Ardlair to the people of Aberdeen, so that with its annual rents the fall of the bridge should be provided against for the future, or if damaged it should be repaired. Near the bridge also stood the chapel of the tutelar Mary, which too was destroyed in the last century, while the bridge is still safe.

As regards the political government of the city, it is provided in the royal charters that the provost of the city should be elected every year from the ranks of the citizens, and in addition, four judges-substitute or bailies, as they call them, a treasurer, a dean of guild to look after the buildings, and a fixed number of citizens. To the councillors existing at the time the sole right of voting and choosing their successors was given. Thus citizens eminent for their good qualities have the hope and opportunity of discharging public offices in turn; and men born in no humble position have hitherto filled the provostship of the city, of whose number the Menzies lairds of Pitfodels have frequently been at the head of affairs with the highest distinction. With this family also not a few notable townsmen and citizens count it an honour to be connected by blood or affinity. Nay more, in the year 1545 George Gordon of Huntly, indisputably the leading man in all the north of Scotland, undertook the provostship of the city. His father also, in the year 1462, by concluding an agreement lasting for ten years with the Aberdonians, had secured them as his allies in arms.

The city has not a few traders who export and distribute for sale salmon, linen and woollen cloth, ox-skins, sheepskins and even foxskins, and whatever the country round about produces. They either sell these in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Pomerania, Germany, Holland, Spain, and the neighbouring England, or exchange trade with these countries. It is also peculiar to the citizens of Aberdeen and of the town of Ayr, apart from the other towns of Scotland, that artisans are debarred from rights of trading and citizenship, so that frequently disputes and sometimes civil disturbances arise between citizens and artisans, as the workmen agitate in vain, and the citizens defend the ancient privilege of the municipality. Their other rights they hold in common with the remaining cities of Scotland.

The arms of the city are three castles argent described on a scarlet or purple field enclosed with a double tressor intersected with numerous iris flowers or white lilies mutually obverted, and supported by two leopards, the motto being the French words 'Bon Accord,' which means the same as *peace among fellow-citizens*. They were ordered to adopt this by David Bruce, King of Scots, about the time when the Aberdonians gained the garrison-castle for the city, expelling the English, after they had held it from the time of Edward I., King of England, who was also the builder of the castle. The leader of the enterprise was Kennedy, the laird of Kearmuick, whose descendants received as a distinction, in perpetual remembrance of the event, the honorary title of Constables of Aberdeen, although this title is now extinct.

To the ground-plan of the town of Aberdeen I have added a View or Western Prospect, such as, when delineating Edinburgh, I made in two pictures; about which matter I should like to warn purchasers that the engraver has imposed both on the buyer and myself, since, while he enlarged both pictures of the Prospect of Edinburgh, consulting his own advantage and profit more than the truth of the representation, he engraved both quite different from my original, and what is worse, from the city of Edinburgh; or rather he invented and fabricated them anew.

OLD ABERDEEN

is distant one Italian mile north from New Aberdeen, and, between the crosses, as they call them, of the two towns, those going by road reckon it a distance of one Scots mile. The village is surrounded on all sides by pleasant and fruitful fields or hillocks, with many pastures lying between them. It has no municipal rights. Any merchants that may be there trade by permission of the people of the New Town. It should, in reality, be considered a village or hamlet or burgh of barony. Its founder is affirmed by some author to have been Evenius II., King of Scots, about the year of the world 3894. It first came into notice by the translation thither of the Episcopal See from the village of Murthlac, where still the parish church is seen near the Castle of Balvany. The royal charter

by which David, King of Scots, gifted the whole village of Old Aberdeen to the Bishop of Aberdeen is still in existence. Alexander, the first of that name, King of Scots, in the year of Christ 1122, then first removed the Episcopal See to Aberdeen, and afterwards it is clear that the village grew by the addition of the University. The river Don touches the northern boundary of the town. This river is well known from its salmon and pearl fishing. Single pearls, not to be despised, are thus found in certain mussels. From this river also the village received its name. The great church called Machar's overhangs a bend of the Don, which winds by. Of old they called it a cathedral, but now it is a parish church. It is built of squared stone, and is of noble proportions and size. Its first foundations were laid by Henry Cheyne, Bishop of Aberdeen, in the year of Christ 1320. The work was interrupted by his banishment, the reason for which was that he had joined his rebellious uncle, Comyn. The abandoned work was forwarded by Alexander Keaninmonth, the thirteenth in order of the Bishops of Aberdeen, in 1333, the year in which New Aberdeen was burned. The English also plundered the furniture of this bishop and his canons. Henry Leighton, Bishop of Aberdeen, afterwards built this church to the full height of the walls, and adorned it with the two pointed towers. In the year of Christ 1440 Ingram Lindsay, Henry's successor, added the raftering, and laid the floor with tesselated pavement. William Elphinstone ordered the largest square tower or steeple to be built, roofed the church with sheets of lead, and enriched it with three bells, weighing 12,000 pounds. The south aisle, as they call it, also of square-cut stone, was added by his successor, Gavin Dunbar. The sacred building was in former times made notable by two rows of stone pillars, another cross church, and three towers, the largest of these resting on arched work, supported by four pillars. Nor was the furniture out of keeping with this. It included crosses, chalices, ecclesiastical vessels, and other articles of that sort, made of gold or silver, adorned with many various and costly inlaid gems, and of great weight. The chasubles, cassocks, and all the priests' vestments in use at that time were of silk, and were displayed in more than regal magnificence, embroidered in colours, and gleaming with jewels, or braided with gold. The quantity of gold and silver plate one could scarcely credit, did not an old manuscript confirm the estimate in detail. In this church also there was a library, but in the year 1560 everything was destroyed or removed. Most of the library was burned, for wherever a volume had a rubric round it the people vented their rage against it with avenging fire as savouring of superstition. The great tower was the first to suffer by being stripped of its leaden roof, and succumbed not many years afterwards to the violence of a terrible storm. The choir of the church was completely wrecked. At the present day the shell of the old building is covered with slates, and is hardly kept from becoming ruinous by the townspeople. Besides the monuments of Bishops Leighton and Dunbar, the Marquis of

Huntly has his ancestral burial vault here also. And, lastly, this church was recently honoured with the interment of the illustrious young nobleman, Lord George Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly, who fell fighting bravely at Alford village, on 2nd July 1645.

Next to the church of St. Machar, on the west side, stands the almshouse, formerly dedicated to the maintenance of twelve poor men by Gavin Dunbar: their doles are much diminished in our time, and the aged inmates barely support life there like beggars. The west side of the churchyard was bounded of old by the noble palace of the Bishop of Aberdeen: a high wall separated its gardens and buildings from the neighbouring and adjacent town. Alexander Keaninmonth, Bishop of Aberdeen, caused it to be erected, but to-day, with the exception of the garden, hardly a single stone of so great a lodging remains. In the year 1639, when the famous Adam Bellandine, at that time bishop, was expelled, it became the prey of the Covenanters' soldiery, and all was then torn down, and destroyed or plundered, except the walls. In the year 1655 the English pulled down even the walls, and forced the people in the neighbourhood to convey the stones to the Castlehill in the New Town. Any timber or rubble left was taken to the King's College in the year 1657. Adjoining the bishop's mansion were the chaplains' chambers, so called of old, structures in a square, partly ruinous. Whatever remains has passed to others. A very small portion was bought by the learned John Forbes, laird of Corse and Professor of Theology; and though in the year 1640 he was deposed from his chair by the Covenanters, he notwithstanding dedicated that house to the professors of theology. Opposite the church and also the college of St. Marcar were situated the lodgings of the canons of Aberdeen, most of them now in ruins. One of these in particular, of bad repute for many years, as tenanted by ghosts and evil spirits, was also removed by the English from the foundation. Another, which is close to the gate called after the canons, was enlarged about the year 1622 at the expense of the learned Alexander Gordon of Cluny by the addition of a new balcony, adorned with many varied panellings, and has the largest and most delightful garden in all Aberdeen. The rest of the houses are owned and occupied by the townspeople, since the order of canons has long been abolished as savouring of Popery.

The King's College of Aberdeen, situated at the south end of the village, is very conspicuous among the rest of the buildings. Scotland boasts of no other college of grander or more beautiful construction. One side of the quadrangle is designedly roofed with slates, the other sides with lead. The church and the tower, or steeple, are built of square-cut stone; the stained-glass windows were once very fine, and traces of their former beauty remain. The monument of William Elphinstone in the church shows a beautiful tomb of Lydian stone. A statue and thirteen images of gilt brass that stood round it were long ago plundered and sold. The tower has thirteen bells, two of which cannot easily be equalled in size, and its top is vaulted with two arches

that cross. This is finished with a royal crown of octagonal shape, supported by as many stone columns. Surmounting the crown and completing the structure is a stone globe with a double gilt cross rising high, this emblem as it were signifying that it is the King's College. In the year 1631 it was thrown down by the force of a great storm, but it was at once restored on a grander scale under the auspices of the learned Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, and the superintendence of the learned William Gordon, doctor of medicine. This work was forwarded by the liberal contributions of not a few noblemen living in the surrounding districts.

The library adjoins the church, and was well filled with many volumes, but most of them were stolen or taken away by dishonest keepers. It has now been replenished and added to anew by the liberality of private individuals. Next to it is the muniment-room, where the charters of the University are kept as of old. It contained in addition many valuable articles which were long ago plundered by robbers. Close to this is the assessors' house, now supplying the place of a lecture-room. The public lecture-room and the refectory, as they are called, take up one whole side of the quadrangle. Above the former is the principal hall, as they call it, beautiful and bright. Two towers with spires terminate the south side. After the year 1631 the quadrangle was closed and completed by the addition of a new building. This, preserving the laws of proportion and architecture, overtops the main building and has a level roof with a parapet. The professors of the University, in times that were by no means peaceable, ventured on this undertaking, being encouraged in the work by the highly accomplished young man Patrick Sandilands, the sub-principal. Until the work was finished each of the masters paid something out of his own income and salary; and according as the circumstances of the times, drained with exactions, permitted, many noblemen, and almost all the clergymen, in the north of Scotland contributed to the expense from their private resources. But now, since the happy restoration of the Most Serene King Charles II. in the year 1660, it has been granted, on the representations at Court of Andrew Moore, Doctor of Medicine and a most learned professor, that the Treasury should pay even on the king's own account as much as should suffice for the completion of the work.

The foundation of the whole structure, as it rests on yielding and wet soil, was laid on oaken piles at great expense and trouble. And, as the reader should here note, all the houses or bridges that Aberdeen possesses are built of square-cut stone. They procure stones for building these from quarries situated on the Firth of Forth or in Moray[;] nay even, the Aberdonians convey by sea all the slates, logs, beams and lime from distant places. But to return to my subject.

The Grammar School is situated near the College, and also, opposite the University, the professors' houses stand about. Some of these are demolished, others ruinous, and the rest are kept roofed and in repair.

The building of this college was begun on the 2nd April in the year 1500, under the auspices of James IV., King of Scots, as is also testified by the old inscription on the gable of the church. It was undertaken by the famous and learned Bishop William Elphinstone, and at his expense, and in the space of twelve years in all thereafter the work was completed by his executor, Gavin Dunbar. The Most Illustrious King undertook its patronage, and gave it the name of the King's College. The Roman Pontiffs Alexander VI. and Julius II. granted it the enjoyment of rights and privileges equal to those of the Universities of Paris and Bologna, being liberal with what it is plain they could not keep back, and it rejoices in these at the present day, but with a better title, as they are secured by law. The founder, Elphinstone, appointed that forty-two in all should hold public offices and benefits, each of whom should be maintained by separate salaries, of whose number there are four professors of theology, one of civil law, with the addition of another professor of canon law, a mediciner, a professor of Humanity, one to teach the elements of music and to be also public precentor, three teachers of philosophy, a professor of the Greek language, and twelve scholars in theology and philosophy. The founder bequeathed the office of Chancellor to his successors, and he ordained that the Rector of the University should be chosen anew every year; but some of these officials have been removed, and the appointments of some have been changed. A professor of theology (with a salary) was recently added.

The income of the University, formerly large, was afterwards diminished, and again in our age not a little increased. Since its foundation it has been the trainer and nurse of many famous intellects. It was made celebrated by, among others, Hector Boece, a native of Dundee, the first in order of its principals, an historian; William Leslie, lately principal, and, while he lived, a man of profound learning; and John Forbes of Corse, a most learned professor of theology.

As we go from the College towards the New Town the ruins of a parish church formerly called that of St. Mary at the Snows are barely recognisable, but its founder and beginnings are unknown. There are also those of a second a little farther on. It was a church sacred to Peter, situated near the road, and called the Church of the Spital. It also is now removed, and nothing is known of its founder.

The bridge over the river Don remains to be described, standing five hundred paces or thereabout north of Old Aberdeen, and joining the banks of the river with a single, but very wide arch, nor could you easily find one like it, with its substructure mostly of stone dressed and squared. Both its abutments are fixed in position on a rocky foundation, and with a curve break the force of the strong current. One might say that nature pointed out the site for the bridge. From hence the Don runs in a straight course to the sea. There is a tradition, however, that the Don in ancient times turned towards the seaside hillock, which is also called the Broad Hill, and discharged its tributary waters into the German

Ocean near the base of that hill. A narrow and elongated loch with high ground on its far side by the sea makes this credible, [and] is said to have been part of the actual river bed. And there are some old maps of Scotland that show the mouth of the Don thus. Who the builder of the bridge across the river was, no one knows. It is said that the gallant King Robert the Bruce, when he expelled Henry Cheyne, Bishop of Aberdeen, from his Episcopal see, and indeed from Scotland, ordered the annual revenues of this bishop to be devoted to pious uses, and that part of that money was spent on the building of this fine bridge, which is also probable. Now let this be what according to my purpose I have said about the two towns of Aberdeen.

NOATES and OBSERVATIONS of dyvers parts of the HIELANDS and ISLES of SCOTLAND.

ANENT the lengtht of SCOTLAND.

Dungisbie head in Catnes, the most nordern poynt in Scotland, differeth from Invernes. upon a lyne of just south and north—63 myles but there is much more ground betwix them to go the hie way.

Dungisbee head and Elgyn differ in a right lyne of north and south be—55 myles.

Peterhead lyeth be south Elgyne upon a straight lyne—10 myle.

Abirdeen lyeth be south Peterhead upon a straight lyne of north and south—18 myles.

Dundee lyeth be South Abirdeen upon a straicht lyne of North & South—32 myles.

Edinburgh lyeth be south Dundee upon a straicht lyne conforme to the former count—25 myles

South Berwick at Tweed mouth do ly upon a straicht lyne more south then Edinburgh—20 myles.

The latitude of Barwick according to Cambden and the English mens account is—55 gr. 48 M.

The length of Scotland upon the East coast from Dungisbie-head to Barwick upon a straicht lyne of North and South is 160 myles. but upon the Westsyde it is much more to

Sulway firth and Eskmouth for theis ly upon Southwestward from Barwick

Latitude of Dungisbiehead, according to Mr Timothie Pont his setting down is 58 gr. 32 M.

The nordermost poynt of all the Orkney Yles according to him is 59 gr 24 M.

The soudermost poynt of Schetland be him also is 60 gr. 3 M.

The nordermost poynt of Schetland be him is 61 gr 6 m.

Be his reconing ther run of Scottish myles—51 to a degree of Latitude and 10 Scottish myles answer to 12 English myles.

Edinburgh is set be him in his Mappe of Lothian under 55 gr 46 m. According to his reckoning in that Mappe—15 Scottish myles do answer to 20 Minutes of latitude so that therby 45 of our myles do make a degree, but it is fals, for be his count Dungisbehead sould fall to be 58 gr: 51 m. Which yit in his Mappe of Orkney he maketh to be onlie 58 gr. 32 m so that the difference is 29 min.

435. So far as I have tryed be count or experience, I do find a common myle of our countrey to hold of ellns sixteen hundreth, sumtyms they ar longer, somtyms they ar shorter, and very rudelie ar they counted but I do hold this may be a just proportion to stand for all, being measured in a right line.

Now comparing the latitude of placis in our countrey, be sum few observations of utheris, I do find a sensible difference among them, and Mr Timothie in his Mapps of Lothian and Orkney doth not agrie with himself. Wherfore casting all that asyd, in Latitude I have followed Cambden and the English as most accurat, who place Berwick under 55 gr. 48 m. and I do find that 50 of our myles agreeth best of all to 60 Italian miles or a degree, wherupon I have followed out all the latitudes of Scotland.

COWELL.

Cowell in Argyll lyeth on the Northsyd of Lochloing and upon the southwest syd of Lochfyne. therein is a toun called Dun-Oyne where there is ane old Castell, sumtyms the residence of sum of the old kings to it do pertain sum castell

lands, as to the richt of his majesties housis of that nature, the Assemblie of the kirk for the dioces not long since used to be keaped thair. but in older tymes the place of meeting wes at Kilmoune upon the northeast syd of Loch Seant in English the holy Logh, plentie of herring ar taken therin.

Mr Timothy.

The lenth of Cowel is 30 myles, betwix the poynt of Towart, and a craig in a hill upon the heid of Glenfynn called Clachan in Foyeach. Item the bread of Cowell is betwix Loch lung and Lochfyn being 12 myles.

Thair is also another Loch upon the eastsyd of Kilmoune called Loch Goill whair is abundance of herring also ther runs in Loch Seant a river named Eaghie the draught of lands through which the river runneth is called Strath Eaghie, it lyeth to the south west from Lochfyne and betwix thois two sea lochs, there is a freche water Loch called Loch-haick, rough and uneven ground about it yet useful for pasture. Hard by is another valley cald Strathgurr betwix thois two Straths lyeth that freche water Lochhaick The one end of this loch lyeth southward towards the head of Loch Seant, the uthir end therof looketh almost nordwest to Lochfyne. 436.
In this Strathgurr there is a little glen on the northeast syd therof with a small river running to the sea throch the same. There is one Church in Strathgurr, not far from the ferry of Lochfyne called Kilmaglais. It is 15 myles fra Dun-Oyne and the said ferry of Lochfyne. and it is thrie myles betwix the ferry of port Chregan, on the Northsyd of Lochfyne and Innerara, the principall dwelling of the Earls of Argyll, this town is commodiously situat, lying upon the sea, and at the mouth of the river of Reray, which falleth in Lochfyne which loch lyeth eastward of Inneray. At the head of the said Loch is a Church called Killmoirch. The river of Fine runneth throch a glen called Glenfyne. Upon the southsyd of Lochfyne is the Castle of Ardginglais perteyning to Mack-ran-Riogh of the surname of Campbell. Upon the eastsyd of this Castell is a pretty river called Ginglais, falling down throch[1] called Glenginglasse. Betwix Kean-loch-

[1] The words 'a glen,' between 'throch' and 'called,' are omitted by Macfarlane's transcriber in copying from James Gordon.—Ed.

goil and Ard-ginglas ar sum five miles of ground. LochGoil is a salt water loch and therin ar plentie of herring At the head therof a glen call'd Glengoilin and a river going throch the same called Goilline. There be also divers uthirs small glens at the east or southeast and west or north syds of this Glen and a church at the southeast syd of Lochfyne not far from this Glengoilin called Kil-Catherin.

There is one Glen on the Northsyd of Lochfyne called Glen-syro the river that runneth throch it called Syro or Phyray rather is impetuous and falling throch rogh ground, runneth swyfly vherby be the ovirflowings therof, it oftymes much endammagethe the neerest low cornlands and specially Kilblaen specially on the southsyd of the river.

There is a small freche water Loch wherin this water doth run betwix it and Lochfyne, it is not far from Inneraray.

Glenrarey is a peice of good land being of length from the town of Innerraray to the end therof sum four myles, and four uthir myles from the head of the said Glen, to the ferry of Loughow called Port-sorighan, which last four myles ar troublesom to pas ovir the hills called Monich-leac-ganich when the weather is tempestous and rough, for the montagns ar hie and steep.

487. Loch-aw is a freshe water Loch of 24 myles of length and one myl of breadth ; one end therof lyeth southwest nixt to Glasrie and Ardskeodenes the uthir end therof looketh to the nordeast and to Glenurquhy, or sumwhat nordeast, it hath sum ylands, the principal is call'd Inche-Traynich, another also with a church therein cal'd Inche-Ayle, ther is a castell on the southsyd of Loch-Aw call'd Inche Chonill, perteyning to the Earls of Argyll. Another castell ther is at the east end of the loch perteyning to the Laird of Glen-urquhy called Castell Cheilchoirne. At the east end of this loch, on the north part therof, there is a toune wherein the Mack Gregoirs sumtymes dwelt called Stroin Miallachan in Glenstrae. there is one church in Glenurquhy called Claghan Diseirt. the river Aw runneth out of the Northpart of the Loch and on the northsyd therof and running down six or 7 myles endeth in the sea, it is a broad and deap stream with plentie of salmon as all the rest have, it falleth in the salt Loch call'd Logh

Ecliff. The south west end or head of the said LochAw is at Ardskeodeness and Glasrie. There is a castell in Ardskeodenes call'd Carnasrie built be Mr John Carswell Bishop of Argyle, to the use of the Earls of Argyll. the Church town is a myl from the castell and is cal'd Kilmartyn. At the East or Nordeast, hard of Loch-Aw ther ar two glennis with a river running throw every ane of them. one of them is called Glenurquhay, plentifull in salmond and good land upon the brinks therof, it is sum twell myles of lenth, cuming from Loch toylle with a small castell at the head of the Loch, the other glen is called Glen-Strae from the name of the river which runneth through it, which latelie perteyned to Mac-Gregoir the cheif of that Clane.

In Glasrie ther is a church on the southsyd of the south-most end of Lochaw, it is cal'd Kilmichaell. Glasrie is holdin of the Constabill of Dundee, the Laird of Achinbrek possesseth the same it lyeth betwix the westsyd of Lochfyne and Gnap-daill, it is a peice of good & fertill land for cornis and pasturage. Ther is a river runneth betwix Glasrie and Ard-skeodeness. And this is betwix Gnapdaill and Ardskeodenes. Ther is a castell in Glasrie called Duntruyne, and a loch on the westsyd of Lochfyne called Loch-gurr, 15 myles from Innerraray, where many herring ar taken. Another Loch there is also 5 myles therfrom cald Lockgailbe or Lochgilb. both thir ar but bays and creeks of Lochfyne.

Knapdale or Gnaptill followeth at the east syd therof ther is a Ridge of mountayns, sum eight myles of length call'd Slew-gaill, whereof the inhabitants have opinion that ther groweth ane herb therein, which if so ony man trod upon, it bringeth hunger and fainting. these hills ar betwix Loch Gilbe and Tarbat. Tarbet castell at the Streit of Cantyre perteyneth to the Earls of Argyll. two bays meat nearhand ther, and streighten the land bearing the name of Terbart Lochs, the wholle breadth of the land being ther but a short myl. whiche joyneth Cantyre to the Mainland. Betwix Cantyr and the Glinns in Ireland the distance is sixteen myles, whair runneth a furious and dangerous tyd.

Ther is a litle countrey nixt to Ardskeodenes upon the nord-west syd therof called Craigness, divers small Ilands ar upon

the coast of that countrey and one Castell called also Craigness it hath also one church near the sea cald Kilmore in Craigness.

Melverd is a small countrey nixt unto Craigness.

After Melverd followeth Glen Enghie Looking toward the Lorne.

Lorne is twofold one part therof called nether Lorne perteyneth to the Laird of Rora. Upper Lorne perteyneth to Mack Coull wherin standeth the Castell of Dun-olich or Dunolyff a strong castell upon a rock hard be the sea.

Dunstafnes or Dunstaffage perteyning to the Earls of Argyll, it is the principall castell of Lorne, very ancient, built of old be one of the kings caled Eugenij or Ewans, it standeth upon a hie rock, not far from the sea. the distance is of 3 myles onlie betwixt it and the castell of Dunoliff and uthir 3 myles betwix the feray of Gonwell in Lorne and Dunstaffage. this ferry or passage is rough and dangerous in passing. it is sayd the Lordship of Lorne consisteth of 700 merkland devyded among sundrie possessours. the superioritie pertayneth to the Earles of Argyll.

Not far from Dunoliff ther is a fresche water Loch called Lochfaighin, and not far from the head therof a Church callud Kilmoir. In the Church town there is a spring of fresche water, which hath therein a kynd of small black fisches not found elswhair. which fishes the townsmen doe observe never to encreas in number, or in quantitie but still to remayne
439. small ones, therfor the people do call them Eish Saint, that is the holy fisches. in thir countrey ar many wild gray gees.

Loch-na-yeall is nixt to this countrey of Glenfaighin, whiche serveth itself waill, with corn buttir, milk and cheese and flesche. In this Loch ar manie Loch-leeches.

Mucarne followeth, which lyeth from Dunstaffage southeast. it hath a Church callud Kilelspic-Kerrel, and a small river going by the Church callud Neant, fruitfull of salmond, it runneth from the south to the north, and falleth in Lochædiff it is not a full myle betwix the mouth of the river Aw, and this litle river. In Lochædiff ar dyvers kynds of fische slain. Mucarne lyeth upon the south syd of Lochædiff and upon the north syd of Loch-Aw.

There is one Church upon the north syd of Loch-aw called

Kilchreanan a myle from the ferry of Lochaw. it is 5 myles betwix Kilchreanan and Kilespic Kerrill in Mucarne and one myle betwix Kilespic Kerrell and the mouth of the river Aw. it is alledged this river and the profits therof to stand for 100 merkland of the 700 merklands of Lorne. but it is not to be compared to the land althoch this river of Aw be plentifull in fisches especially salmond. the laird of Inneraw is called Mac Donachie, *alias* Campbell, who hath sum lands upon the eastsyd of this river and upon the southsyd of Lochædiff.

Nixt to Inneraw is a glen called Glen-kindglas and a small river runing throw the same called Kineglass.

Not far from thence and nixt therto is a glen called Glen-noo good for pasturings, with sum cornis also. it lyeth upon the westsyd of Glenkindglas and betwix it and the river Aw.

At the head of Lochædiff ther is a glen called Glenædiff, plentifull of fische and flesche. the river ædiff runneth throch it, and so into the Loch.

Beandirloch is upon the Northsyd of Lochædiff, ovir aganis Mucarne upon the southsyd of the Loch. it is devyded betwix two owners, it is cald Bean-ædir-da-loch that is a mountayn betwix two Lochis, and so it lyeth betwix Lochædiff and Loch Greverin

The southsyd of this countrey perteyneth to the Laird of Caldor and the Northsyd to the laird of Glenurquhy. Upon the southsyd of Bean-ædir-da-loch lyeth Ardchattan a Priorie renowned in old tyms as the habitation of relligious men. it 449
hath a small town, and the remaynis of a good Churche the teynds of many of the nixt lands perteined therto, yea many of the teynds of Lochabyr to this day. it hath a paroche Church besyd the Abbay Church upon the syd of a hill looking to the East and SouthEast, called Kil-Bedan, but the Priorie itself is more pleasantlie situated. the countrey about is good and fertill both for corn and pasturage. At the west end of this countrey, near the sea, is a small Chappell cald Gil-Challumkill, a myl from the ferry of Gonnaill in Lorne, in the village therof, ther is a hie hill round and playne about, levell above, a spring of water upon the top therof, it seemeth to have been a fort of old. the countrey people do speak of giants as builders or inhabiters therof. in this town ther ar

aboundance of pumick stonis floating upon the water if they be throwne in the same, not elwhere in thir quarters to be found but in this chappell town called in Inglish St. Colmis Chappell.

The northsyd of this Countrey perteyning to the Laird of Glenurquhy, hath a castell not far from this Chappell called Bar-chaildein it is thrie myles betwix the Gonnail forsaid and the ferry of the Sian, which is betwix Beanædirdaloch and the Appin. This north Bean ædir da loch is a good and commodious countrey, it lyeth on the southsyd of Loch Greverin and the Appin. On the uthirsyd therof being the Northsyd ther is a glen at the head of the Loch called Glen Greverin therein is a fresche water Loch upon a myl from the sea. In Loch Greverin ther is a hie mountayne upon the northsyd therof, in the midpart therof betwix the sea and the mountayn, ther is a Chappell called Craikwherreellan, ther ar springs of fresche water and the opinion of the wholsomnes of the water, draweth many people thither upon St. Patricks day yearlie in hopes of health from deseases be drinking therof, the toun or village of Ardnacloich is hard by, renouned for a well also. where they alledge if a deseased person go, if he be to dye he shall find a dead worm therin or a quick one if health be to follow.

Appin is fertill according to the clime, the Steuarts of surname ar possessors. holding the same of the Earles of Argyll. ther is a hie hill upon the southwestsyd therof hard by the sea, ovir aganis the ferry to the Isle of Lismor. Upon that
441. hill, a craig, great and big is a great palace, therin is a great hole quyt throch this they do call Cloich holl. or the stone hollowed throch. There is a pretie tour in the Appin not far fra this stone, build on a rock in the sea, very neer the land called Iland Stalker, the sea all alongst hath plentie of fisches. a quarter myl from the castell is a small Iland scarce of a myl of lenth perteyning to the Lord of the Castell, it is the most fertill of all the small Ilands scattered in abundance upon that coast.

Lismoir is ane Iland of eight myles of lenth, and scarsle one myle of breadth, most fertill in cornis, and fishes taken in the nearest sea. her wes the seat and dwelling of the old

Bishops of Argyll, who from thence had thair denomination of Lismorensis Episcopus. being neerhand equidistant from the limits for Cantyre, Argyl, Cowell and Lorne were upon the southhand, and Morverne Swynord, Ardnamurquhan and Mudeor and the Ilands of Inchegald upon the westsyd. Lochabyr Arisaick, Murrours, Knoydeor and Glen-Elg on the North. Ther wer ancient Bishops of the race and name of Clan-vick Gillemichaell. After them succeeded uthirs of uther races wherof one being about to putt of sum gentlemen from offices which they and thair predecessors had held long of the Bishops, wer killed be the said Clan-vick Gille Michaell. Whereupon the following Bishops left off all residence and dwelling in that Ile. The paroch Church of that Ile whair ye Bishops had ther residence is called Kilmaluag. Many Iles are upon the southeast syd of Lismoir wher wild fowls do hatche and nest. Manie Ilands ar also scattered round about it, all ar for the most part rough, craggie and desert. the neighbouring sea riche in fisches.

Durrour is the next countrey to the Appin, thair is one chappell therin cald Kilchallumkill, there is one Illand ovir agains it cald Iland Baillanagowne, rough and full of wood, it hath upon the southeast a good haven for shipping and another upon the west therof. This countrey of Durrour extendeth to 30 merkland it hath two small rivers in it, one called Avon Chultin, the uther Avon Durgur, thai cum from the southeast, and doo run West. Salmond ar in thois small rivers. there is one glen in the Countrey, throch which the river Chultin runneth, ther ar only 3 touns in the said 442
glen, one upon the south syd, one at the head of the glen, and the thrid upon a hill which is betwix it and the rest of the countrey.

Glencoen is the nixt countrey to Durrour eastwards, it is 20 merkland perteyning to a gentleman of the race of the Clandoneil. it hath one river running throch it called Coen falling out of a small Loch called Loch Trighittane from the east, and goeth nordwest to the sea, this river hath salmond fisching also. The sealoch wherein it runneth is called Loch-lieven, which Loch lieven goeth up 7 myles from the ferry of Bale Cheules, or therby, it devydeth Lochaber from Glen-

coen, a river called Lieven falleth in the head therof and giveth name to it, in that loch or bay is ane Iland called Iland Moune, which hath the paroch church therein. This Church hath 70 merkland perteyning therto. Lochlieven and the Countrey about it after Glencoen is a part of Lochabyr, it is inhabited be sum touns and villages up a peice of the said river.

Mamoir is a Countrey of Lochabyr, it hath Lochlieven upon one syd, the long bay of Lochyell upon another syd, then the river Nevesh and upon the last syd ar the hills, Looking the way to Rennach far of, and all betwixt vast ground taken up with hills mosses and deserts.

Innerlochy doth ly a myle from the mouth of Nevess build as is supposed be King Eugenius, certainlie it is most old and wes sumtymes the habitation of the kings, Standing in a most commodious seat both for sea and land. hard by it is the hill called Bin-Neves one of the hiest if not the very hiest of all the hills of Scotland and so much the more to be admired as it joyneth not to any hie hills. or is set in anie desert, but in a good countrey and hard by a long bay.

Glen-Neves lyeth along the river Nevess plentifull according to the countrey and little inferior, it is ten merkland (for all Lochabyr is onlie 160 merkland altho the countrey be both good and large) and is divyded in twa parochins. the southsyd of the river is of the paroch of Iland Moun, and the Northsyd
443. is of the paroch of Kilmanevag whiche is at the Loch Lochy.

LochLochy runneth the way from Lochness, twell myles long, of breadth a myle for the most pairt, it cumeth from the North and Northeast, and looketh to the south and southwest.

At the end of Lochyiell is a litle river called Keand Lochyiell. cuming from the Northward, among rough ground, there is plentie of great firwood, but difficult to transport, and on the northsyd therof great stoar of fair oaken wood, and espeally one fair wood, there ar in Loch-yiol manie small glenns fitt for pasture. Not two myles from the Church of Killmaille which is at the syd of the Loch, ovir agains the Iland cald Loch-yioll, is the Castell of Torriechastell, upon the West bank of the river Lochy. Sum suppose this to have been the place of Berigonium so

much spoken of in our old monuments, how trulie or upon what grounds I cannot judge.

The Clan-Chameron the Chieff inhabitants alledge themselves to be cum of the Danes, and thair first habitation to have been Glendarvan in Argyll, and at that tyme that were called Sleick - Allen - Wick - Oggri - Wick - Millananay - Wick-Ardan &c.

Glenluy or Glengluy is after, a draught of land upon the river Luy or Gluy which cuming doun betwix the river of Roy and Lochlochy falleth in the said loch.

Upon the uthir syd of Lochlochy to the West thereof is Loch Argaig sum twell myle of lenth and not one myle of breadth, upon the southsyd of this loch ther is a firrwood upon fourteen myles of lenth and upon the northsyd fair oaken wood. the countrey about, is fitt for pasture, but no cornis heir. the river Airkgaig coming from the loch, falleth after short running in LochLochy. At the nordwest head of Locharkaig, ar two glenns viz. Glenpean, and Glendessorie, the river pean hath pasture and salmond. thir two glenns ar devyded be a Ridge of hills, at the soudermost end of Loch-arkgaig is a church in ane Iland called Iland Columb-kill. it's ten myll betwix this Iland and the kirk of Killmaillie in Loch-yiell.

Spean or Speachan river cuming out of Lochlagan at the marches of Badenoch, falleth in the river Lochy, at the Southeast end of LochLochy, hard by is the church of Kilmanevag, the uthir best river is Roy running directly from the head of Spey river, and not a myl betwix the springs of both, it falleth in Speam about the Keppach, the draught of thir two rivers have much good ground, and manie dwellings upon them.

The Cumings were of old Lords of this countrey of Loch-abyr. After it fell out that one of them wes mislykead be the people who therupon be a devyce of a house built upon the waters and a trap in the floor therof destroyed manie of the people. wherof they relate a long storie, but it succeeded so evill, that he left the countrey and never dwelt anie more therein. the two part therof doth now perteyne to the house of Huntley, and the rest to Mackintoise, sum the Earls of

Argyl pretend to hold about Lochyell which the Chieff of the Clanchameron hold in possession.

It is two myles from Innerloquhy to the kirk of Kilmaillie, of old ther wes a church build in this town upon a hill, above the Church which now is, and standeth in the town, the people report of a battell focht in old tymes hard by thar Church, and how long after, hirds feeding ther cattell in that place, in a cold season, made a fyre of dead mens bones ther scattered, who being all removed except one mayd who took up her cloaths and uncovered hirself sum part here. a sudden whirl-wind threw sum of the ashes in her privie member. whereupon she conceaved and bore a sone called Gillie dow-mak Chravolick that is to say the black chyld sone to the bonis, who after becam learned and relligious and built this Churche whiche now standeth in Kilmaillie

Ardgaur followeth nixt upon the firth westward and nearer the sea, the first inhabitants dwelling as is reported in ane Ile
445. were chased thence be a monster. the nixt inhabitants wes a race called Clan Maister, whereof the chief man having offended his Lord Mackoneil who therupon gave it to house of Mac-lean. Cowl is the principall dwelling, hard upon the sea, there are dyvers glenns in that countrey, altho it be of small extent. the principal is Conglen sum 12 myles of lenth. Where is aboundance of good pasture and plentie of firrwood, of great and fair timmer, upon the southsyd of this glen, ther is another called Glen-Scaffadell, ther being a ledge of hills betwix the two glenns. ther is good firrwood upon the water of Scaffadill easie to be transported, the whole baronie of Ardgour is 25 Merkland. There is the uther glen called Glengour, wherein is a freshe water Loch, and salmon fishing as in the former. the river Gour runeth throch Glengour, the wholl countrey is a great deall better for pasture then for cornis.

Kean-gear-loch is nixt to Ardgour, this countrey is very roughe and mountainous; hills are on the westsyd, and the sea on the south or southeast syde therof; it is not fertill in cornis but fische and fleshe in aboundance. ther is one castell in it called Castell Nagair. The Inhabitants ar called Siell-Eachin. They are descended of MacLean of Lochbuy. The

whol Clan-Lean ar devyded into two casts or trybs This Maclean of Lochbuy is called Seill-Eachin and the Clan-Lean of Dowart in the Ile of Mull ar called Seill-Laughlan, they are both of once race, and of two brethren, the eldest named Hector and in Iris Eachin the uthir Laughlan, now the Clan-lean of Dowart ar the principall. they all were of old dependaris and followers of Mackoneill Lord of the Iles, who advanced them but the great ones of his hous decaying they rose up.

The nixt countrey is Morverne, it is profitable in cornis milk stoar and fishes. therin is one castell perteyning to Siel Laughlan alias Maclean of Dowart the castell is called Ard-Torrenish. it stands upon the south end of the countrey upon the sea.

Swyneord is nixt and ovir agains Morverne, a fertill and profitable countrey, for fische, salmond, cattell, milk &c. ther ar good pastures, having glenns and good feeding for cattell amoung mountayns, upon the nordwest syd therof, and upon 446. the uthir syd ane sea loch betwix Morverne and it, it is reckoned 30 merkland, it wes holden be the Clanean of Mackoneil, Lord of Yla and Cantyre the paroch church is yland Fynan, which standeth in a fresche water Loch called Lochsoell. Muydeord is on the nordwest syd of this Loch and Swyneord upon the south syd. Lochabyr and Ardgaur at the east head therof, out of this Loch runneth a river of the same name westward into the sea, it hath abundance of salmond when thair ar no speats nor rayn but fair weather. ther be sundrie good glenns upon the nordwest syd of this loch. One of them called Glen-Seanan, with the river Seanan running throch the same. Another Glen is ovir agains Swyneord in Mudeord called Glencalmadill with a river of that name thois glenns ar for pastur, but scarce of corn lands. this countrey wes also holdin be the Clan-lean of Mackoneill.

Ardna-Murchen is next to Swyneord on the westsyd therof or sumwhat southwest. holden as the former be the Clan-lean, this is a fertill ground for cornis, cattell, fishes, and all uthir necessaries, ther is therin a castell on the sea called Castell Megarie. The Clan Ean Murguenich wer the old inhabitants. dispossessed be the Campbells who have planted it

with other people, unless it be a few remaynder of the old, it hath one church called Kilmore and it is fourscoir merkland.

Muideort lyeth nixt upon the northwest syd of the former, plentifull of milk, fishe, dear and rae but not fertill of corne, therin ar certain rough Ilands, the countrey itself being very rough and craggy. ane castell it hath upon a rock in the sea called Iland Tirrim, ships may cum to it, upon the west and south syd of the castell is a hie mountain.

Arysaig cumeth after, nixt to Muideort, it is no corne countrey but for pasture and fishes, it hath a Church cald Kilmaroy in Arisaig.

Nixt to it ar the two Morroris perteyning to the Siell-Allan-Wick Rannald, on the southsyd or sumquhat west of
447. LochMurour a fresche water Loch of sum four myles of lenth, and a myl of breadth which loch is compassed with hie mountaynes as also at the east head therof, all the countrey is rough and montanous, with a river running from this Loch to the sea.

The uthir Morrour upon the northsyde of the Loch, pertaineth to the Laird of Glengarry, a verie litle countrey, it hath fish, bestial and pasture, but small stoar of cornis. Upon the northsyd of this Morrour ther is a sealoch cumeth in betwixt both the countreys of Morrour and Knodeart.

Knodeart is fertill of corne, abundance of pasture also, in it ar dyvers small rivers, and specially five. two whereof at the head of Loch Neves, there is a great mountayne betwix them, and the river which runneth on the nordwest of this mountayn runneth throw a glen, one of the glenns is called Glen Medill, ther is also a fresche water Loch throw which another litle river doth run, the two rivers meet. and so run by the Church of the Countrey called Kilquhoan. which is also the cheiff dwelling of the Lord of the Countrey. Upon the north of this Country ther is a glen profitable for cattell, and a river falling throch it, the river called Gasiran, and the Glen Gasiran. there is also Glenbaristill.

There is a Loch of Seawater on the northsyd of Knodeart. Loch Owrin it goeth far up to the eastward, with plentie of fishe therin ther is a glen upon the southeastsyd therof, and a smal river cald Voirne, and the sea loch is cald Loch-Voirne.

Loch Treig. this loch lying in wast ground whair is no corne, but good pasture, sendeth out a river 4 myl long to Spean. Lochgulbin sendeth another river also.

Loch Traig lyeth among hie mountayns, the one head lyeth north and somwhat to the east. the uther end south or sum more to the West:

Glen-Garry is all within the land not touching the sea, it is neighbour to Loch-arkgaik in Lochabyr. Ther is a little Strath betwixt the head of Loch-Lochy, and another small fresche water Loch called Loch-Eawich, this strath is scarce one myl of length and not the eicht part of a myl in breadth, it is call'd Achadrome supposed be the people therabout to 448. be the middle part of Scotland be the length. there is a stone in a playne in this Strath, cal'd the stone of the rigg of Scotland that runs from nordeast to southwest, the river of Garry is but two myles from this Strath, cuming out of Lochgarry, and Loch Coich and sundrie uthir Lochis. Glengarry hath cornis and bestiall in good plentie. On the southwestsyd therof ther is a great firr. wood of sum 10 or 12 myles. and upon the north syd of Lochgarry ther is a fair oaken wood. Lochgarry is 6. myl long. the river falleth in Loch Eawich, and from it into Lochness, the cheiff dwelling is at the head of LochEawich. Glengarry and Achadrome is of the Lordship of Lochaber and Sheriffdome of Innerneyss.

The names of the whole parts of the Lordship of Lochabyr, ar those. Mamoir, Loch Levin, or Lieven. Glennevish. Gargavach. Glenspean, Glen Roy. Daughnassie. Loch-Yiell Glenley, or Glenluy. Loch-Airkag. Achadrome and Glengarry. All thir parts ar devyded among the paroche Churches viz: Ardgour in the Lordship of Morvern and Sherifdome of Innerness. Lochyiell, Glenley, Loch-Arkaig, Achadrome, and Glengarry perteyne to the paroche of Kilmaillie. Loch-lieven, Mamoir and the seven merkland and half merkland of Glen Nevish perteyne to Iland Mowne. Thrie merkland and a half of Glen nevish, Gargaveth Glenspean, Glen Roy, and Daughnassie with six merkland of Glenley perteyn to the paroch of Kilmanevack.

There is a small town, whair a chappell wes built of old not two myl from Kilmanevack. wherin the oldest men declare

they did sie in this chappel which is called Achannathannait many inhabitants of that town selling wine, ail, aquavitæ the Scots quart of wine for 18 pennies Scots a quart of aill. a quart of hasill. nutts, and a quart of oat meal for thrie pennies Scots. And that this place wes a sanctuarie among the countrie people. this town now is desolat without inhabitants.

Anno 1620 in the beginning of August, the people of the countrey were building a bridge upon the river Airkaig, at
449. the end of the work they report they saw an infinit number of adders swymming upon the water, a litle above the bridge, leaping theron, wherof many landing creeped away throch the grass and hather, to the great terrour of the beholders.

Abirtarf is next to Glengarrye, at the north or nordest head of this Loch. it is devyded in two parts betwix the Lord Lovet, and the Lard of Glengarry. it hath two rivers Eawich whilk draweth his water from the Loch of his awn name, unto Lochness. the uthir is Tarf which running throch a glen cald Glentarf, from the east, and falleth in Lochness to the northward.

Lochness is 24 myles of lenth, and of breadth sumtyme a myl, sumtyme litle more, on the west and nordwest syd is Glenmorisden, with sum towns therin, it is renouned for fair tal firr wood as good, if not better than any in Britain, it hath in it dyvers glenns and straithes, good for cattel, altho it be not very spacious. the river, is cald Morisden which cumeth from sundrie fresche water small Lochis. therin is a small paroch Church called Mullergheard.

Followeth Urquhardenn upon that same syd of the Loch, and more to the North, fertill in cornis and pasture, the cornis nearest the loch, the pasture in the hie parts, cald the brae of Urquhoden, or rather Urquhattin, in the mids of the countrey is a fresh water Loch, sending a small stream in the Loch call'd there is a small church in this countrey cald Kil-saint-Ninian, whereunto dyvers used to resort for health, a spring being renouned more the said churche. from Urquhattin to Innvernes ar twell myles, whereof the Loch taketh up large eight.

Invernes wes the greatest shyr in all Scotland before of

late that Cathnes and Suderland wer made shyres, be themselves. for it conteyned Lochabyr and all north from it, upon the West sea, and upon the uthir syd, whatsoever was be west the Shyr of Narne, onlie Cromarty and a small parcell of ground about, had jurisdiction be itself.

Strath-harrigag or Errigig is next to Abirtarf. upon the east and southeast syd of Lochness. it is reconed be some the hiest countrey in Scotland, yet that tale seemeth to be more truelie applied to the brae of Badenoch betwixt it and Athol. 450.
the rivers of this countrey are unwholsum, reddish water running throw mosses, and low foul grounds, the countrey is not very fertill, and a Ledge of hills run betwixt it and Lochness so that the best part of it is upon rivers of it awne. for Churches ther ar in Abirtarf the Church of Kilwhimen, and in this countrey Bolleskie, it hath a forrest upon the southeast syd, wher are stoar of dear and roe.

Item in Badenoch the kirk of Lagankerrich, the kirk of Kenzeossich or Kenguissy commonlie Kingussie and the kirk of Eallavie commonlie Skeir-Alloway.

MEMORANDUM FOR KNODEORD.

Knodeord is very rough, full of mountaynes and glenns with divers smal rivers therin, with plentie of salmon fish. Sum of the lands therof ly south, sum parts West and sum to the north, ovir aganis Glen-Elg, the part that look to Loch Nevesh is rough, being the southsyd of the countrey. the middest therof Looketh west ovir aganis Sleit in the Skie this is the playnest and best part of the countrey, the north syd is very rough, whair plentie of salmon and herring ar taken in the Loch called Lochhuirne and in sum small rivers at the syd of the Loch, and in the river of Glen-Barristil. and another river at the head of the Loch, ther be great stoar of dear and roe in Knodeord.

Glen-Elge lyeth ovir aganis Knodeord, north from it, and looking west to the sea, and the Ile of Skie, devyded therfrom be a small arme of the sea, the bay which runneth up from the sea far eastward devyding it from Knodeord is called Lochhuirne, it doth perteyne to MacLoid of Harray. it is fertill in

Cornlands having two plesant straths of corneland, pasture, and aboundance of salmond in the two rivers of thois Straith's, There is one Church in this countrey called Kill-chuimen. a passage or ferry be sea ther is ovir to Slait in Skie, where abundance of fishe is taken, it is cald Kil-raa. this countrey marcheth with Kintail. it is of the Dioces of Argyle and
451. Sherifdom of Inverness. Upon the southsyd ovir aganis Knodeord, ther is a smal village and a small river running throw the same to the sea, wherein if a tree be cassin, al above the water will remayne as befor, what lyeth in the water therof will becume stone. the toun is called Arnistill in Glen Elge.

MEMORANDUM FOR KNAPDAIL, CANTYR & LORNE.

Upon the west syd of Knapdail is a castell cald Kilberry, it hath to it a paroch church.

From the Terbart upon the westsyd of Kyntyre, there is eight myles and as much upon the eastsyd perteyning of long tyme to the Earls of Argyl, thay were purchassed be them at the tyme of the forfaltour of McDonald Lord of the Iles. Killmayaille upon the west and the castell of Skeipnes upon the East, mak the marche the rest of Cantyr remayned to Mackoneill.

Skeipness was on old dwelling of the Lords of the Iles, the place betwixt the Terbats and Skeipnes is called Borlum that[1] a playne land betwixt two countreys. the lenth of Cantyre from the Terbarts to the Mull is estimat 40 myles. Mr. Timothie exceedeth not 36 at most. the Mull is cald be the old roman wryters Epidium promontorium. in sum parts nyn 8, 7, or 6 myles broad, the west syd generally is the better ground, the northsyd is rough and mountainous, full of hather and glens, and fittest for pasture.

Upon the eastsyd ar two glennis plesant and profitable calld Glen-Arindil, and Glen Saidill, throw thois two run streams of waters, in them salmon, and upon the syds plentie of good corneland, and woods upon the skirts. In Glensaidill

[1] Instead of the word 'that,' Gordon's MS., from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied, has the words 'it is.'—ED.

is ane antient monasterie, of the Order of St Bernard, it was founded above 300 years ago be Donald MackDonald Lord of the Isles and dedicat to the Virgin Marie, the Marquis of Hamilton is Superior therof. Eight myles from Saidill upon that same syd is the Loch called Loch-Kilkcarayne, two myle long and one of breadth of saltwater. a saif harbour for ships 452.
having in mouth the Iland called Iland Davar. Upon the south syd of this loch is a church called Kilkearair and ane castell build be King James 4, at the end of the Loch is a village and a castell build be the Earle of Argyl, in this loch ar plentie of herring and makarell. Thrie myles from the head of this loch is a fresh loch of 4 myles of length and breadth, called Loch Sanish upon the west syd of this countrey it is, low pleasant sandie ground ane myle from the Lochhead marchis the Maghairmoir, ther is a glen called Conglen, wher ar good fatt corneland, a river going throw it with plentie of salmond. Less then a myle fra Maghairmoir, is ane old castel build upon a rock called Dunawardie at the foot of Conglen.

Eastward from Dunawordie two myles is a small Iland of a myle long, and half myl broad called Avon. Upon the syd wherof to Kintyr a good harbour Upon the east end is the Sheep Iland heir the current and sea streams runs furiously. Upon the westsyd of Dunawardie 2 myles therfra is a fine glen called Glenbreagrie, thair is fyne and fertill cornlands a river it hath with salmond fishing, At the mouth of this river beginneth the great headland. called the Mull of Cantyre in old tyme it wes Epidium promontorium, mountainous was the headland, and unfitt for shipping having no havens nerhand. Dear and roes wonted to be heir, but now ther be none in all Cantyre. from the mountayne of this promontorie a man may discerne the corneland and housis in Irland. In Cantyr are ten paroch kirks more then the Abbay of Saidill. 24 myles ar betwix Ila and Cantyre and four myles our to Arrane.

KEARERA

This I'le perteynes to MacCoul of Lorne, it is near Dunolith ovir aganis the Northend of that Iland Dunolith, standeth not

far from Dunstaffage, it is fertil in fertill in corne and plentie of pasture is in it, fisches also in the neighbour sea. it is two myles and a half or therby, and not one myle in breadth, ther is a small castell on the southwest corner of it, called
453. Dundouchy, heir are many foxes dangerous for sheep, they ar greater then the ordinarie, and mor bold.

COLA

it perteyneth to sum of the race and name of Macklean, fertil it is in corne specially barly, aboundance also of fishes round about.

EIG

it is fertill of Corne and grass for pasture, fish also many, but they have no skil of fishing. A litle Church it hath cal'd Kildonain where the Lord of the countrey resideth, ther is a hie strait mountayne upon the southwestsyd of it, where the inhabitants have sure refuge in tyme of danger from enemies, upon the top therof is a small loch, and therin ane Iland. it is 30 merkland. it is 3 myle in lenth, and 2 in breadth

ILAND NA MUICK.

that is to say the Swyne Iland, south it lyeth from Eig. it hath corne, grass, and fische, it hath a strenth built upon a rock, it perteyneth to the Bishop of the Iles, it is 6 merkland.

RUM

is a big Iland upon the Westsyd of Eig, and upon the south-east of Canna, it perteyneth to the Laird of Cola, it hath two touns one upon the nordwest syd cald Kilmore, the uthir upon the southwest syd called Glenharie, it hath no corneland, but about the said two tounis. the rest is for pasture, it hath great mountayns and many dear, more it hath certaine wild fowles about the bigness of a dow, gray coloured, which ar scarce in uthir places, good meat they ar, but that to them who are not acquainted, they tast sumwhat wild.

CANNA.

it perteyneth to the Captain of the Clan-rannald, it lyeth nixt to Rum, west therfra betwixt it and Viist. it hath cornis, milk and fishes and the forsaid fowlis.

BARRAY

Barra is 5 myles long, it hath many glens fitt for pasture, it hath also cornis in reasonable plentie, the sea hath stoar of 454. fishes. ther be sum Ilands on the northsyd perteyning to the Lord of it, as Erisga, Fuda, Linga, Fera, and divers uthers. To the southwest or south of it ar also divers small Ilands fertill as the rest. none do go with boats into thois Ilands, in the summer and harvest seasons befoir the Lord therof have his dutyes paid to him, which the half of all thair cornis, buttir, cheiss, &c. and he hath an Officiar resident ther for that use. the names of thois Ilands ar Watersa, Sandera, Pappa, Mewla, Bearnera, Ther is one church in Barra, upon the north or nordeast syd calld Kilbarray. in this toun is a spring of fresche water whilk the inhabitants do believe doth prognostiq warrs. when they ar to be, be drops of blood seen therin. there is also a spring of fresche water falling from a green hillok above the Churche, falling into the sea hard by. with this water ar carried down in the sea, innumerable quantities of small cokils so small as they show no more but the rudiment of ther shellfishe and a litle from that, upon the sea sands ar digged up verie great number of great and fair cokils, whereof the people carie away to their use infinit quantities without diminution of the stoar. Near the kirk of Kilmore, the sea hath almost with continual wirking rent the Iland in two. The inhabitants ar cald Clan-Neill-Barray, for thois Ilands do all perteyn to M^c^kneill of Barray. Ane castel it hath in the south end in a litle Iland upon a rock in a fresche Loch called Kisimull, a fresche Loch ther is betwix this Kisimul and Kilbar, the toun is cald Arinstill, one small river is in this yle called Quir, the south part of Barra perteyned of old to Macdonald Lord of Cantyre and Yla

Wijst is next to the north of Barray, ther be 16 myles of

sea betwixt them full of dyvers Ilands. Vijst is fertill of corne milk and abundance of salmond and whytfishe there is also plentie of wildfoul specially wild geess In this Isle are many small towers buildt in fresche water Lochis, ar strenthis in
455. troublesum tymes. The Isle is rough and mossie, manie Lochis also there be many great and hie montaynes upon the southeast part therof, where the great plentie of fishing is. the most part of the habitable lands ar upon west or nordwest syd. the sea cometh into the fresche water Lochis, so that almost al the water of the Iland tasteth saltish, under it be fresche springs, and fountains. here doth grow much barly The oldest men report this Isle to be much empayred and destroyed be the sands ovirblowing and burieing habitable lands, and the sea hath followed and made the loss irreparable, there are destroyed the tounes and paroch churches. of Kilmarchirmoir and Kilpetil. and the church of Kilmonie is now called Kilpetil, that is the church of the muir for so it lay of old nearest the muirs, but now the sea and the sands have approched it, there be sum remaynes of the destroyed churches yit to be seen, at low tydes or Ebbing water. One castel is in this Isle called Beinwhaill, one Church also at the south end called Kilfadrik. whair is a toun with thrie Churches in it. that we have sayd, is touching the south end of the Ile, the owner therof is the Captaine of the Clan-rannald, of the race of Seil-Allein, or Clanrannald being of the Clandoneill descended of MacDonail his house.

The north end of Vijst is a pleasant and profitable countrey fertill of cornis specially barly with plentie of fisches, specially harring. milk also, and thois commodities that cum of cattel. ther is not far an Iland called Heisker, and dyvers other Ilands also, all perteyning to the Lord of this countrey, whair yearlie ar felled innumerable numbers of seals.

The Yland of Haray do perteyn to MacLoyd, who is styled after this Ile, it is plentifull of cornis, fisches, milk, buttir, chees &c great stoar of dear ar also in this countrey. this countrey maketh up but one Ile with the Lewis, being devyded be a small cutt of land, two bayis of the sea or salt Lochis coming on both syds so neer that they leave onlie a myle of

land, which joyneth Haray to the uthir. ther is a paroch church in Haray cald Rovidil and a small tour in that town, named after the Saint Cleaman, in English Clement. the lenth of the two Ilands Haray and Lewis reckonied togidder is accounted 60 myles more trulie 46 myles. fra the Harray 46. befor you cum to the cornlands of the Lewis ther ar accounted 24 myles all consisting of mountayns Glens muirs and mossis. The race of the Clan-Loyd of Harray ar called Siel-Tormoid.

SKIE OR SKIANACH.

This Iland is great and big lying northard north and south. It is 40 myle in lenth viz. betwixt Tronternes and the poynt of Slait. it is devyded in dyvers parts designed be severall names. Sleit one of them lyeth toward the south, perteyning to Donald Gorum Mackoneil. it is fertill of cornis and pasture, ther be therin two ancient castels, the one lyeth upon the east or southeast, ovir agains Knodeort called Castell Chammer. the uthir upon the nordwest syd of Slait called Dunskaigh, this Slait is 30 merkland.

After Slait is Strahuardill, ther ar mountaynes in it, whiche devyd it from Slait, and from Mackloyd of Harray his lands in that Ile, this part is fertill and playne, aboundance is therin of herring and whit fishing, it perteyneth to a Gentleman cald Mackfenine or Mackfenayne. whose predecessors were Marshals to Mackoneyl Lord of the Iles in the tym of the greatnes of that hous. the inhabitants are of that race cald Mackfenayne. besyd cornis and fishes and pasture, it hath abundance of dear and roe. it hath a small castell called Killakin, hard by is the Ile Scalpa plentifull of dear, which doth much harme among the corne landis, it hath also wild sheep, which evir keep the fields, contrair to the use of thois countreys. A church and churchtoun it hath also upon the eastsyd therof

Then followeth Brayhairport, and Troyndernes. Brayhairport perteyneth to MacLoyd of Haray. ther ar yit thrie uthir small countreys therin viz. Meiknes or Mingeness. Bragadill and Deurnes. they ar all good, and weill inhabited, and have in them sum rivers stoared with salmond one castel is in

Durenes cald Dunveggan. Mackloyd his ordinar residence in that countrey.

Nixt is the countrey of Vaternes, perteyning to Mackloyd of Harray, being of old the possession of Macloyd of Lewis, it is 32 merkland that is four daachs of land.

Drointernes lyeth nixt to Vadirnes. and Brahairport. Lying
157. north from Macluyds countrey. Two Loghis separat it from the rest, and make it almost ane Iland, one cald Loghrye, the uthir Loch-Snisort, one castel it hath cald Dun Tuylim, build upon a hie rock in the sea, not far from the promontorie which beareth the name of Trointerness, being the most norderne part of the whole Isle, ther ar dyvers paroch kirks in this countrey it is also fertil of corne, pasture and fisching. Mountaynes devyd it from divers neighbour lands, it is large having of lenth 16 or 20 myles, and sum 6 or 8 of breadth, it is reckoned fourscoir markland all perteining to Donald Gorum of Sleit.

Raasa ane Isle near the Skye upon 4 myle long perteyning to MacGillichallum. Rasa of the hous of Lewis of old, now holds this Ile of the Earl of Seafort, it hath one paroch kirk Kilmaluag one castel called Breokill, hard by is Rona, a smal Ile, perteyning to that gentilman also

LEWIS or LOD-HUIS

Lewis is devyded from Haray as was told, by a smal neck of land, and much wast ground is betwixt them, before you come to the habitable parts of Lewis, ther ar certain parochis and Churchis in the countrey, the first calld Wuig ; the ordinar place of Macloyds residence, in this countrey was Pappa ane Iland within the sea, a next paroch is called Bearnera, ther is therabout three sealochs, Loch garlua on the north of Bearnera, Lochrogan on the southwest syd, and upon the southeast syd Lochkeanhowliwaig at the head of the last ar thrie litle rivers with salmond fisching in them. Nixt to Bernera is the parish Charluy. then ar the parochis of Braiggarry, Claddigh and Ness. thois ar upon the northsyd of Lewis. but the parish of Ilayis is upon the east syd. Steornway is the principal toune whair MacLoyd used to reside, in

this place is a castell, it lyeth betwixt the parochins of Nes and Ilayis. The paroch of Loghur is upon the south syd of Steornway. and upon the eastsyd of the countrey. Upon the 453.
south, wher is the principall forest of the countrey cald Oysserfaill among mountayns and glens, which abound with great heards of dear. the names of Lochis in this Ile ar Loch Siward nixt the Haray, it hath the head eastward, the mouth southward, one smal river falleth in the head therof cald the water of Siward. A river also called Logsa cuming from the north and falleth in a loch called Loch-ærisford, the mouth of it is to the east, it is neer the forest spokin of. In the paroch of Wuicgk is a loch cald Loch Dua, with a river falling in the head therof. whair aboundance of fishe in a round water at the mouth of that river, which ar left ther destitute of water at the ebbing of the sea. At the nordwest of the Iland is a loch called Loch Berwais of fresche water, the river that cumeth from it is onlie half a myle long. in the year 1585 it wes observed that ther wer 3000 great salmond taken in that smal portion of river.

Ther is a great forest about that place on the southsyd of Lewis, consisting of a great mountayne cald Cadsoil or Cadfeild the deer of this mountaine all have two tayls, wherby they are discerned from the rest.

Ther is a place not far of called Runacabaigh wher are taken a kynd of small fishe, which hath four feet lyk a lyzard. it is thick bodied and reidish coloured. the lenth of Lewis is 40 myles the bread dyvers, in sum place 24. in uthirs half so much. it is fertil in every thing which the rest of the Iles have. It perteyned to the race of MacLeod a very ancient race of people, who besyd were masters of dyvers uthir lands. they deryved thair descent from the Danish, thair surname was Targoill. Thois of the Haray were thair friends and kinsmen but distinguished be surname being calld Clan- 453.
Tormoyd that is Clan Norman being cum of one Norman MackLoyd. Thois of Harray do yit remayne and have dyvers lands. but MackLoyd of Lewis wer supplanted by sum barons of Fyf, who not able to make use of thois lands, made ovir thir rights to the Earle of Seafort, whose son now hath the same

460. ## GLENDOCHART.

This is the draught of the river of Dochart, the springs wherof ar very small way from the springs of Shiro river, which being but a smal river, falleth in the head of Lochfyn in Cowel in Argyl not far from the fall of Avon Fyn in the said Loch, it runeth from west to east, almost but sum to the north.

Nixt Carndrum whilk is the brae of Glendochart upon the northsyd is Achantuyn. Item upon the southwest or westsyd of the fute of Binluy is Avon Cononess, whilk is the head spring of all Dochart, it is 5 myl long. Item at the syd Bindochary an hie hill, and a myl above Strafillen is Corie-chuirk with firr wood and uthir timmer and 4 or 5 sheals. Item upon the backsyd of Binluy is Glenshiro, with the forest of Binluy, lying betwix Glenshiro, and Glen Rara, nixt Cory-chuirk is Acharioch a myl distant. Heir do meet Coneness and Ederik and Corie-Chuirk at Acharioch, fornent and ovir agains Strafillen, nixt is Ewich a myl from Acharioch. Item the water of Ederik 3 myl long betwix Strafillen and Loch Dochart. Item Coryherif 2 myl from the former with all Terif a great burne 2 myl. long. 2 myl therfra, Innerarduran with Avon Arduran falling out of StrickArduran and Cory Arduran 5 myl long, the said Avon 2 myl still be east, on the southsyd falling in Loch Dochart be east the yland is Inner-monochill. Item Loch Dochart is 5 myl long having pearlis and Cardhergan in it. Item Corygewrach 3 myl be east the former with a great burne falling down from Binmeir with wood upon it, it entereth the river Dochart be east the loch. Item upon the Northsyd of Ederig is Achanaturig, a myl thence Charchio with a burn cuming throw a glen 4 myl long called Keul-glen with good shoalings in it. Item falling in Keulglen, befor it enter in Ederig is Altcoryhewnan, upon the westsyd of Binhalloin. Item 2 myl thence Strafillen, whair ar the ruynes and monuments of a fair kyrk and relicts of Fillen, the marveills of the graves therof ar known, a myl thence Balindeer with a burne, a myl thence Duynish, a myl thence Leyragan at the Lochsyd of Dochart a myl thence Ewyir at
461. the head of Loch Ewyr a myl long with ane yland and sum

ew trees in it. At the east end of Lochdosart 2 myl be east ther is Achaessen with a great burn 4 myl long cumming out of Loch Essen 2 myl long. 2 myl thence Creigewran with all Trebuyl 2 myl long, cuming the way from Glenlochay, and falling in Dochart. 2 myl be east ther Inchewyn, 2 myl thence Lyn, with 2 burns falling in Dochart 4 myl long over in one the westermost cald Æchalyn, the eastermost Alt Darnaske with Ardnaske seat upon it. 2 myl thence Kreitchoish, a myl thence Craignawhirr, 2 myl therfra still east Craigvain a myl thence the kirk of Killyn, whair Dochart falleth in the west end of Loch Tay.

Upon the southsyd of Dochart 3 myl be east Corygewrach is Suy with a small burn. 2 myl thence Eddira-weanneach with a woddie burn 4 myl long, falling from the skirts of Binmoir. A myl therfra Leadcharry with a burn 3 myl long, a myl thence Ardchaillie Ocreach and Icrach, with a burn 4 myl long, a myl thence Leyck, with a great burne cuming out of Loch Killen and falling in Dochart. A myl thence Achacharne, a myl thence Chlewich a myle thence Kinauty, hard by is Achamoir with a burn cuming out of Lochenabrecolich, the loch 2 myl long, the burn 5 myl long. A myl thence Innerokehirt with a great wood of oak. heir Dochart entereth in Loch Tay.

GLEN-LOCHAY

This river falleth in the head of Loch Tay not half a myle north from the mouth of Dochart and the kirk of Killyne is betwix ther mouths. it cumeth from the nordwest and west nordwest

The uppermost place upon Lochy, on the northsyd is Keanknok, it is only 5 myl from Achanich-galdan. Keandknok is 5 myl above the kirk of Kyllyn. Item ther is Pittoworny with a burn 4 myl long falling from BinGyroy a hie mountayn 2 myl thence Dalgyrdy. 2 myl therfra Dumchroisk with a burn 4 myl long. 2 myl thence Creig. being 2 myl be east Finlarig castell.

Upon the southsyd of Lochy water is Dalgheirach With all Gyrach 2 myl long, Item Cory Charnuch with a burne 2 myl long and wood. Item 3 myl to west Finlarig, upon the north-

syd of Lochay is Murrulagan with a burne 2 myl long. a myl east therfra is Mou-yrlonich, nixt therto is the Kirk of Kyllyne

FORRESTS in thir BOUNDS

first is Coryba in Bra-glen-crevirne Item Maim, Laerne is the kings forrest very riche in deer, lying upon Brae-Wrchay. Brae-Lyon, and BraeLochy 10 myl of lenth. Item Bin Dowran a forest in Bra-Glen-Wrchay 5 myl long. Item the head of Fallacht river which falleth in LochAw, cumeth out of the skirt of Bin-lhuy.

GLEN-WRCHAY.

The river Wrchay falleth in the nordeast end of LochAw it is composed of thrie branches, the sudermost is called Kaldaw then Kinlash and Koynlie. Urchay cometh out of Loch Toelle two myl long, at Achachalladyr, and meeteth with the former waters at InnerGawnan with Avon Gawnan, the water Kinglash falling from Bindawran is 8 myl long, the watirs forsaids 5 myl long every one. Seats in GlenWrchay or Castell—Chulcharn. 2 myl thence Stron Meulachan Mack Gregoir his hous. A myl thence Clachan Disert with a kirk. 2 myl thence Korygoil with a burne entering in Lochy river, which is 12 myl long.

In the LENNOX upon LOCH LOMUND SYD

Errochon moir and beg. a myl thence Caschill with orchards and a fyne glen and burne hard by

Hard by it is Arduylick, 2 myl therfra Sella Chory with fair wood, a myl therfra is Ross standing in upon the loch upon a poynt of land.

Half a myl thence Luirg. A myl thence Sellach-vin, Blair-lochy a myl thence, Kaille-moir with a burn 2 myl thence hard by Rowisnach with the burn of Douchory hard betwixt the Loch and Meal Ptermochan, 3 myl thence Knockeyilt. 3 myl thence Rowchoishe, a myl thence Stuk-roy a myl and a half

thence Clachwy. hard by Innersnaid. 3 myl thence and fornent Ylenow, Powilchrow. 3 myl hence Dowin.

2 myl from Dowin and ane above the mouth of the river Saill is Binglass.

3 myl above that is Chuletyr.

Noats of Distances of Places about head of LOCH-TAY LOCH ERIN, L. DOCHART, GLENURQUHAY &c

This I had from Glenurquhay himself in June 1644 at Abirdeen.

Distance betwixt L. Erin and L. Tay—9 myles. others reckon it but 7 myl at the farrest betwixt the heads of them.

Loch Erin—5 myl of lenth.

Loch Tay 10 myl the nearest way betwixt Balloch and the Kirk of Killyn.

Killyn. L. Dochar 9 myl. and the kirk of Strafillen 3 myl above the Loch, the loch itself is of lenth

Castell Cheul-Cheurn and Finlarig—26 myl. the way is up Dochart river to the kirk of Strafillen.

Wrchay river is 12 myl long, it ends at end of Lochaw, at the Nordeast part therof it cums from L. Tully 3 myl long.

Clachan Disert in Glenurquhay and Loch Rennach—24 myl.

Innerara and the neerest part of Lochaw to it—8 myl.

Skibbones in Cantyr, whair L. Fyn is counted to begin. and head of L Fyn—40 m.

Crowachan Bain the hiest hill in all Lorne or the neighboring countreyis and Binnevish in Lochabir—24 m.

Head of Loch Fyn is distant from the nearest part of L. Aw 8 m.

Loch Gher besyd Rosneth, is of lenth above the narrow ferry—3 m

Neerest distance between Arren Yle and Argyl—12.

Kirk of Clachan Disert upon Lochaw in Glenurquhy and the feinte of Kilmourich upon L. Fyn—8 m.

Innerara and Kilmourich—6 m.

Innerara and During ferry upon L. Aw.—8 m.

464. During and the end of L. Aw 14. m.

St Jhonstoun and Ballach at the foot of Loch Tay ar distant 26 m if you go be Dunkeld and follow the river, but be the nearest way throw Glen Almond, it is only 18.

ROSS and the parts thereof out of Mr Timothy Pont his papers.

LOCH KISERIN, LOCH TURRETAN

Loch Kiserin is 5 myl long, heir is a michtie hie hill call'd the Strome. Above the castel of Strome 3 m. from the said castel is the seat of Kiserin upon the southeast syd of Loch Kiserin 2 myl thence Achnatrad 2 myl Reshert, a myl thence at Keanloch. Kiserin. Reshert illie with Avon Reshert cuming out of Glen Reshert.

Item in the Chambrich, Abirskaig, 12 myle from Reshert ille Chombrich Abrich, with a kirk cald Apil-corse, a myl thence Chombrich Mulruy, then is great desert and wildernes with sundrie burnis and smal stryps, and a row of mightie steep hills, very roch, craggy and wild in this befor named space of 12 myles.

Item Row na Re is within 3 myl to Chombrich-Mulruy very strait, steep, and rockie way, cuming in agayn upon the backsyd is Turretan a sea salt Loch calld Loch Turretan of 4 myl broad, and 5 myl long. There is a litle inche at Keanloch Turretan upon the northend, called Ylen Kiback, a quarter myl long with wood. A myl from Turretan upon the northsyd of the Loch is a seat cal'd Kiback. The water of Turretan is 6 myl long cuming doun from Glen Turretan, whilk marcheth with Kean Loch-Ew, cuming down from Bra Glen Turretan and hath a fresh loch upon the head therof cald Loch Turretan.

FORRESTS IN ROSS

Chluony upon the head of Glenmorisdan. Glas Letyr 45. Afarrig, Monarr, Frie Chaillack or Nedd, Frie Rennach, Frie Water.

Upon the southsyd of Gherloch, 3 myl from Kiback is Childaig 3 myl thence upon the southsyd also of Gherloch is Achaglen, it is 3 myl from the saltwater with a burne of 3 myl long called Alt Achaglen. 3 myl thence, hard on the sea of Gherloch is Achincoul. 3 myl thence Clachan-can-Gherloch, with a kirk. Heir at this kirk, Gherloch goeth up in the land 7 myl, cuming doun out of Glen-Rorie, with dyvers seats upon it, it hath a loch at the head of a myl long called Loch Rorie with yland Loch Rorie in it. This Gherloch is 10 myl long, and 2 myl. broad. Yland Rorie hath a good hous in it and is 5 myl up from the kirk.

A myl from yland Rorie is Letery.

The length of Ros is 50 myl from Kyntail to Tervartness the breadth from the Stokfoord, or northeast syd of the river Farrar parting it from the Bishoprick of Murray, wherein the countrey of the Aird is, is 30 myl to Assyn marche, whis is in the Bishoprick of Catnes.

LOCH EW AND LETYR-EW

Achanacand is 6 myl from Letery in Gherloch, no habitation but wood betwix them. 2 myl from the former, Achaglenie with a good river caled Avon-Aton it is 4 myl long, and hath a fresh small Loch on the head cald Loch Achinnasheyn 3 myl from Achanacand is Achinachene 2 myl thence Achalusk on the northsyd of Avon Con. A myl thence Achacroy 2 myl thence Clachan-kean Lochew with a kirk situat on the mouth of Avon Con upon this Lochew, do grow plentie of very fair firr, hollyn oak, elme, ashe, birk and quaking asp, most high, even, thicke and great, all-longst this loch.

The fresch Loch of Ew, wherin AvonCon runneth, is 12 myl long and 4 myl broad with 24 fair yles in it. 10 myl from the kirk forsaid is the seat of Ew upon Avon Ew. it is

466. 3 myl from the mouth of Lochew, and the falling of Avon Ew in the sea.

It is 7 myl of hills and desert betwix the head of Avon Grunord and Loch Garavad near the head of Letyr Ew.

Ther ar great hills betwix Can Loch Ew and Loch Bruyne whereof the special is called Bin-Nedd verie plentifull and rich in deer. Item 2 myl from the seat of Ew is the seat of Inner-Ew the woods about Loch-Ew ar called generally Letyr Ew.

Loch Grunord upon the north edge of Loch Aw is 3 myl long and als much broad.

Avon Brechack 8 myl of lenth, falls in the head of the fresche Loch Ew and the head of the said river march with Strabran on the River Connan.

The salt Lochew is 7 myl long, and 3 myl vyd at sum parts and narrower at the mouth. Ships may sayl up to the Keanloch at Innerew, (al this in the salt Loch,) wher is a proper Iland called Yland Ew, this Loch is very commodiously seated for betwix the salt and the fresch Loch, the river runneth scarss a myl, and in winter is portative for boats to bring them up to the fresch loch, ther ar manie salmond in the river. this river Ew with Dochart, Menister Brochaig, Garriff fall in Lochew, by sum it is cald Loch Mulruy. this fair Loch is reported never to freze. it is compasd about with many fair and tall woods as any in all the west of Scotland, in sum parts with hollyne, in sum places with fair and beautifull fyrrs of 60, 70, 80 foot of good and serviceable timmer for masts and raes, in other places ar great plentie of excellent great oakes, whair may be sawin out planks of 4 sumtyms 5 foot broad. All thir bounds is compas'd and hemd in with many hills but thois beautifull to look on, thair skirts being all adorned with wood even to the brink of the loch for the most part.

467. ## LOCH BRUYN or WRUYIN

It is counted but 12 myl betwix the kirk of Keanloch Breyin and the kirk of Keanloch Ew but it is indeed 15 myle.

It is betwix the kirk of Loch Carrown and the kirk of Kean-

lochew 12 myle. 24 myle betwix it and the kirk of Contan. 24 myl betwix Kean Lochew and Contan 24 myl twix Keanloch breyn an Contan

Four myl from Innerew is Grunyeord seat. Ylen Grunyeord in the sea, 2 myl thence Drumna-chork 3 myl thence Brecklach this quarter is full of wood and steip hills. Hard on the sea bank at Brecklach, falleth in the sea the water of Strabeg. upon it is the seat of Achglownachan, the water is 4 myl long. 2 myl from Brecklach is Larg upon the seasyd, 3 myl thence is Clachan Loch Bruyne with a kirk upon Can Loch Bruyne, it hath Avon Auchadren running in the said Canloch, of the lenth 7 myl, a myl from the kirk upon the watersyd is Achalunachan 2 myl thence is Achadreynie. Item upon the watersyd of Avon Achadren a myl from the former Achatiskaillie. A myle thence Ballewlair standing upon the mouth of the said water, hard upon Keanloch Bruyne half a myl thence Innerlaenbeg, with a burn cald Alt-Laen, half a myl thence Innerlaen-Moir, hard on the salt water of Loch Bruyne Loch Bruyn is 10 myl long.

GLEN-ELCHEG.

Killewlan is upon the southeastsyd of the salt loch of Lochlong a myl thence is Achacharn, a myl from thence Achacharne Meanach. a myl thence Achacharn-ocrach from thence 2 myl Achacharn Rogan with Loch Achachowrin

Duilik is a seat in Bra-Glen Elcheg 2 myl from Achachowrin is Maimmaig

Item the countrey of Kantell is devyded in twa parts viz Lettyr Airn nearest Loch Duich and Letyr Choylle nearest *ys.* Glen Elcheg.

Avon loing falleth in Loch loing, a salt loch, out of Glenloing and is 10 myl long. Ther are two Loches upon Avon loing. Loch Awich nearest the brae or head of Glen Elcheg, within 4 myl to the brae of Glen Elcheg, the said Loch Awich is a fresh water loch of 3 myl long and moir with certain yles in it, and sum shaels in the glen about it, with hills and woods the other loch is cald Loch Monery, the moss hils and wildernes of Monie Rioch, marchis hard on the southeastsyd of Loch Monery.

Loch Monery is be north Loch-Awich and is 3 myl long (but I do suppon rather that this Loch Monery falleth in the head of Ferrar or rather of Connel as wil be specified afterward. The said Loch Monery hath an yland or two, with wood and high hills about it.

Upon Awich is Cory Awich, 3 myl thence down is the seat of Cory-Gowen, 3 myl thence Nonach upon the mouth of Loyng. 2 myl thence Con-ocra. Item the town ovir agains the castell of Ylon-donan

About the kirk of Combrich al alongs is a very rough countrey being as it wer a cory of hills hard to travail in it even upon foot. it hath a fair hieland kirk, wher hath bene a girth or asylum, as the name importeth its cald Apil-cors kirk

LOCH AELSH.

Tua myle from Con-Ocra above said is Ardelu, tua myl thence Achinnacloick with a water and great wood. 2 myl thence the kirk of Kilchoen in Loch-Aelsh. 2 myl from Kilchoen is Balmac cairen with a burn betwix them, and also the
469. burn of Alt-Maccairen. 3 myl thence is Achinnadarroch 2 myl thence Duremness. 2 myl thence Derbissaig fornent castell Chewlis Akir. Item 2 myl from Derbissaig is Creig, from that a myl is Barnesaeg, upon the mouth of Avon Hasgeg, which runneth thro StrathHasgeg, a myl thence Achaglen, 2 myl thence Mameg the the Uppermost in Strath Hasgeg. Tua myl above Mameg is Loch Nonach besyd Nonach above specified. Item from Barnseg Moir and Beg in Strathasgeg a myl betwix them. this meikle of the salt Loch Aelsh, the countrey perteining to it is almost all fyn green ground with rued soyl, hillish, and banks weel stored with water and wood.

GLEN-ELG

From Canloch-Owrin and Barisdaill, the first town in Glen Elg, called Auchacharne is distant 3 myl. from thence four myl Glenbeg with a water falling in Loch Owrin thrie myl from Achacharne. the said Glenbeg is 3 myl long environed with hils and woods. Item from Glenbeg is Childeg, a myl

upon the mouth of the water of Glenbeg, ther ar but twa touns moir in Glenbeg.

Item from Kilchonen is Achmacre in the mids of Glen Elg. Item from Childag a myl is Glenmoir 5 myl long, a myl from Childag is Kilchonan with a kirk, half a myl thence Barnsaig-moir, half a myl thence Barnsaig Beg, twa myl thence on the uther syd of the water of Glenmoir is Achintoul. 3 myl thence Achacharn with a loch twa myl long cald Loch Sell falling in Glenmoir burn, environed with hils and woods, in Glenshell 3 or 4 touns.

Upon the southsyd of Glenbeg water falleth in the burn Achaglein, ther ar twa Achagleins upon this syd and the younder syd of the burn.

Item north from Kilwhonan 2 myl is Leadgachulle.

Item ther lacketh here about 10 seats in Glenelg. A myl *470.* from the former Achacharn lyeth another Achacharne under Bin Achacharn upon the northsyd of Bra glen moir.

Item 3 myl from Chewlis Re at the mouth of Loch Dowich is the seat of Toldowy.

Item the march betwix Glenelg and Kantell is the seat Rosaig a myl from Toldowy Dowi upon the southsyd of Loch Dowich.

KEANTAILL.

The lenth of the countrey of Keantell from the west at the Castel Ylen Donen to the hils of Avarig (from which on the east syd therof, run down the rivers of
to the east sea and to Beaulie) is twell myles, the breadth betwix Glenelcheg of Keantel at the north and Glenelg perteyning to Mackloyd at the south, towit betwix the seat of Achacharn in Glenelg and the seat of Killewnan in Glenelcheg or Glenelicht.

Item from Cosaig a myl is Toldowy in Keantell upon the southsyd of Loch Dowich. a myl thence Rinaeg Beg, a myl thence Rinaegmoir upon Avon Rinaeg falling out of Glen Rinaeg 8 myl long in Loch Dowich. Upon the southsyd 2 myl thence Achacharn upon Canloch Dowich. Item upon the southsyd of Achacharn falleth in Canloch Dowich, Avon Sell with a town called Innersell twa myl from Achacharn. Item

a myl neerer castell Ilen Donen is Kildowich Item Inner Rinaeg is twa myl up in the glen abow Kildowich upon the water of Rinaeg. Item a myl thence Kilrinaeg a myl above Kildowich in the Glen. Item Morroch a myl from Kildowich upon Canloch Dowich, a myl thence down upon Lochdowich another Kilrinaeg a myl thence Auchaquhill, a myl thence Coulchoullie a myl thence Castel Ilen Donen.

Memorandum The coast of Scotland boweth ever inward
471. to the south southeast fra Row na Ra at the north cheek of Gherloch, whill we cum to Chewles Rae in the narrow firth betwix the Yle of Sky and the Mayn be south West Ylen Donen

Kintuil a fair and sweet countrey watered with divers rivers covered with strait glenish woods, it is 18 myl long and more. it hath these rivers, Avon luong 8 myl long and fals in Keanlochluong, which salt Loch is thrie myl long, seated upon the northsyd of that goodlie strait of sea wher Castel Ilen Donnen standeth near Avon Elcheg falls in the head of this Lochluong being nine myl long, having sum fresche lochs, prettie wood and sheiling marching with the hycht of the forest of Glasletyr. Loch Dowich a salt Loch, over agains Castle Ilen Donnen, is four myl and strait at the entrie in the sea. Upon it is the kirk of Kil-Dowich in it fall the small rivers Connueg and Lyeck who joyned in one are called Avon Chro. About a myl from that, fals in the said Loch Avon Sheill, 13 myl long, out of the freshe Loch Sheil, marching with the head of the forest of Chluony cald Maim Chluony, heir on the east nordeastsyd of Avon Sheill ar divers hie mountaynes, but Skor na Morroch and above al and ovirtopping all is SkorRoura. Upon this river of Shiel also is a fair hollyn wood cald Letyr Choulynn, the Castel of Ylen Donen is composed of a strong and fair dungeon upon a rock with another tower compasd with a fair Barnkin wall with orchards and trees all within ane yland of the lenth of twa pair of butts almost round it is sayd that of old that castel consisted of seaven tours.

ASSYN.

Assyn is twell myl long and 18 myl broad, upon the north a salt Loch, is march betwix it and Edera-Chewlis, upon the north east is Stranavern, and Brachat, upon the west, the sea, and upon the south Coygach.

The countrey of Assyn is devyded in four portions to wit *472.* Slesse Chewles upon Chewles gung. Etyr a vyisk reaching from the river of Trulligyr to the river Chircag. partyng Assyn from Coygach. the third is Row Stoir, running in the sea ovir agains the Lewes. the fourt is Bra Assyn.

Loch Assyn is 15 myl long. Coygach is 10 myl long and 7 myl broad. 12 myl from Langel in Coygach to Amad na Gouillyin in Stra Okell.

Avon Glenduy is 5 myll long, and falleth in Loch Assyn at Achanahoglis.

Avon Stronchrowbie of 4 or 5 myl lenth, cumeth out of Loch Letyra, which hath a smal yle in it. it falleth in Trallygyr river, midway betwix Loch Burrowlan, and Loch Assyn at the northsyd of the said river, and at the seat cald Stronchrowby.

STRA-OKELL.

Beginning at Dornoch in Sutherland, a myl thence up to the ferry Dilleg, a myl thence is Shyra, a myl thence Skibo, with a water betwix, half a myl thence Pulrossie, with a salt water loch, and a burn falling in the head therof, a myl from that Achacharrich with a good house and a burne. twa myl thence Spanyedall with Avon Spanyedal. thrie myl long, with Loch Migedal a myl long, with Ylen Loch Migedall with a house in it, a myle up the water of Spanydal Cruiks with a kirk, a myl thence Sowerdil. a myl thence Makel, a myl thence Innersinn.

The water of Stra Okell runneth straicht east, it is 30 myl betwix Bra stra okell and the toun of Tayne it is 4 myl betwix Bra Stra Okell and Bra-Charroun, that bounds is called Bin Achnagowen. Item the head of the water of alt Gellagach cumeth out of Assyn, and is march betwix Assyn and Bra-Stra-Okell. Item the burn of Alt Leachmoir

runneth out of Loch na laid moir the said Loch 4 myl. long. and falleth in Okell.

473. Monie-Helaeg is the wilderness upon Bra Stra Okell. Six myl from Lochnalaydmoir is Turnaeg-ocrach upon the northsyd of Okel, hard by is Turnaeg Ierach, a myl beneth that on the southsyd of Okel is Langol, half a myl thence is Bra stra okel down a quarter myl thence is from it twa myl is Tenuck. Tenuck is above the river mouth of Okel 2 myl.

Following up the river Okel fra the mouth, nearest Ochtow is Brae on the southsyd 1 myl. then a myl above it on that same syd Amad. 2 myl above it Keurny. and ½ myl above that Cragy. on the northsyd is six myl above the mouth therof is Kean-loch-ailsh. Turnaeg cra is beneth it on that same syde 1 myl ½ myl. Turnaeg ocra above it on that same syd Turnaeg ocra half a myl beneath the lowest Ocra on that same syd is Tuytintervah 2 myl. beneath that on the northsyd still is Knoken with a kirk ¼ myl. then is Innerchassill. a myl and half. heir the water of Chafla divydes Stra Okel fra Sutherland.

ther is up Chassil on Stra Okel syd Glenchassil a seat up the water 2 myl and a litle above it on that same syd ¼ myl is a seat cald Glenmuick.

STRA CHARROUN

The head of Strath Carroun is 30 myl fra Tayne south south west * The uppermost town on it is Achanagowen, twa myl bennoth the head of Glenmoir, whilk is the uppermost branche of the water of Carrown, a myl thence Esbulg Avon Esbulg 6 myl long, the said river cumeth out of Cory-Voynlie and runneth in upon the north syde of Carroun. 2 myl thence Amad. a myl thence Amad na heglisse with gryt firr woods, these twa Amads upon the north syd of Carroun a myl thence on the southsyd Crunnord-ocrach and half a myl thence Alt Crunnord, half a myl thence Crunnord-icrach. 3 myl thence Downie loerne, with a burne betwix them. a myl
474. thence Layd-Clamag, Ovir on the mouth of Carroun as it

* It is rather W.N.W. [This is a marginal note on MS.—Ed.]

falleth in the sea is InnerCarroun. hard on the north syd of it. A myle thence on the northsyd of Carroun is Knokinarrow, hard by it, is Langel-icrach, ane myl from it is Langel-Ocrach 2 myl thence Scudechaell and then there ar no more seats upon Charroun.

Hils in Stracharroun. Frie water, Iskinavar Coryvoynlie with the hills of Glenmoir.

The Firth of Tayne from Tervartness runneth up 24 myl, opening to the southward as al the draught of it looketh

There ar in Stracharroun, upon the ferry that goeth up to Okel river, Kilmachalmag with a chappell, and a burn of yt name twa myl long, cuming down from Bra-Stra Charroun. 2 myl from Kilmachalmag downward is Auchinnagat. 2 myl thence Teneneur. 2 myl therfra Carbisdaill. with a burn be east and a Chewlis. myl and half myl therfra the seat of Innercharroun 2 myl from Inner-Charroun eastward Kincarn kirk with a toun and a burn 2 myl therfra Faern-Ocrach a myl therfra FaernIcrach with alt Faern 5 myl long. half a myl thence Dun-Alliskaeg with great ruynes of a Pictish fort or sum ancient building.

Betwix Tayn and Kincardyn ar 8 myl, the sea filleth up above Kincarne 14 myl.

2 myl from Faern Icrach is Dunivastray, half a myl therfra is Ardmoir, a myl thence Dallashbeg, with Avon Dallash, hard by Dallashmoir upon the uther syd of this Avon, hard by it is Balinlich, and hard by it Edir Din, with a kirk a myl therfra is Caimscurry. hard by Tarlagy. a myl thence to Balegowich or Tayne. Item Timort a myl fra Tayne. heir was the Laird of Balnagown killed upon the bank of Alt-Row.

Lochsynn in Sutherland is 12 myl long, and the river, after 475.
it cum from the loch, to the fall in the firth of Charrown is 6 myll. It is 24 or 25 myl betwix Kincarne kirk beneth Innercharroun and Loch Bruyn the string way is up the water Okell upon 2 myl and ther throw the month.

Betwix Ardbrak in Assyn and Innercharroun is about 30 myl the way is up Okel river 7 myl and then north throw the months.

Betwix Skormyvarr, whair Charroun springeth and Tayn 30 myl. Coygach is at the west of Skormyvarr.

LOCH CARROUN upon the West Sea.

Imprimis upon Loch-Ailch on the chuck of the mouth of Loch Carroun is Loch Waren. 3 myl thence upon the southeast syd of Loch Carroun Achawanie. 3 myl thence upon the syde of Loch Carrown is Atadill-moir. Half a myl thence Atadilbeg a myl from that is Achanty. the sea floweth no fardir up in Loch Carrown, and heir is the mouth of Avon Carroun. this river is ten myl long, it hath Lochinbary, in Glengeisacham a myl uppermoir upon the south and Lochscamen falling down from Auchinashilach, Lochscamen a myl long, with an yle and a hous in the midst of it. from Achanty 3 myl up on the southsyd of Carrown is Cory-nachtie. 3 myl thence Balnlair. 2 myl thence Auchinashillach. Upon the northsyd of Loch Carroun. 3 myl thence Dalmartyne. A myl thence Loch Dowill, 2 myl long streaching betwix Achanashillach and Dalmartyne, and twa myl broad with ane Inche

From Dalmartine 3 myl upon the sea of Loch Carroun agayn Edira Charrin. a myl thence Rivowchan upon the northsyd of Loch Carroun heir is Avon Rivowachan 2 myl long cuming out of Glenowchan. Half a myl thence Achachuil. Half a myl thence Bracklach. A myl thence Clachan Mulruy with a kirk and a toun, nix Mulruy half a myl from it is Down
476. a myl thence Lundy, a myl thence Stanoim a myl thence the castell Stronie. Loch Carroun is 2 myl broad fornents Achavanie, but uppermore in the land it is 4, 5, 6, or 7 myl broad. The countrey of Loch Carroun is 18 myl of lenth from Achinashelach at the nordeast to Strome Castell, at the south west it is 8 myl broad. It is 4 myl betwix Kean Loch Carroun and Rossoll and 3 myl more to the kirk of Combaich.

Ther ar two great mountains within 4 myl to Achinashelach the on calld Barranis, the uthir called the hills of Binlaid Gour and Binglen-laid Gour.

GLEN MORISDEN and the Marchis of the Bordering Lands

The burn called Alt Beatadrum 4 myl long, cuming down from Glenconnel in Bra Urchadyn. the seats on it specified in

Aird also. The Burne of Bomag 4 myl long, coming out of the month called the Caplosh at Bra Urchadin, the seats therof specified in the Aird.

Two myl from the said burn is the burn of Balnakeglise, 3 myl long, ther ar 5 seats on it it cumeth out of the month of Caploch. Nixt it a short burn cald Bunchrew 3 seats upon it mentioned in the Aird.

The Bra of Glenmorisden besyd Corygaen is the march betwix Glengarif and Glenmorisden It is 6 myl betwix the head of Glenmorisden and Moni riach

Glenloyne is march betwix Glengariff and Can-loch-owrin in Glenelg. It is 15 myl from Canloch-Owrin to Monie riach all montaynes and wood in Glenloyne and steap hills. Upon the Northsyd of Glenloyne a row of hills called Moulchentirach

North betwix Kentail and Bra Glen Morisden the Loch of Clunie 3 myl long and fals in the head of Glemorisden water, 477. the said Loch Clunie, and Strath Chluynie is march betwix Kintail and Glen morisden. Item the hills of Chluynie. ther is never a hous upon Chluynie but sheils and wood.

The march betwix Knodeort and Glen-eglis, or Glenelg is the salt water loch called Loch Owrin, whilk is environed with black mountayns and uglie rugged steep rocks with plentie of wood on both syds.

Upon the height of Glenmorisden water, upon the southwest syd therof is Doun-no-whurr 2 myl thence beneth, on the south west syde is Koynachan, upon the southwest syd also 2 myl beneth the former, and hard upon the water is Cresky. 2 myl thence Blaerrie upon the southwest. Inner Buick a myl from the former with Avon Buick, a myl thence Dundreggan Moir, and Beg, 2 myl thence Achanagonnyr. Item Innermorisden.

AIRD.

Seats in Aird. Familan upon the water of Downy. 2 myl thence Downy or Beaufort Castell. a myl thence Doun Ballach, a myl thence Lowed, a myl from Loved is Knokinomori, half a myl Fumesk, haf a myl thence Greame on the sea coast, a myl thence Achinnagarin, a myl from Achinagarin Bonieg-

ocrach half a myl thence Bonieg Icrach, a myl thence on the sea Drumchardeny 2 myl thence Balnaheglish a myl thence Bun Chrew, thir ar the special seats in the Aird, except on the hight of Glenconigh Heglischoen, a myl thence Chulachie, a myl. thence upward Cloubakky.

The burne of Downie or Bewfort is 3 myl long, the burne of Bruyok fals in the forsaid burn, this last burn 2 myl and runeth from Loch Bruyok 2 myl long, this loch hath ane Yle in it at the upper end, wher the ground of ane hous in it, towards the west the seats of Alt Downie ar reckoned before

478. URWHODIN.

In Bra-Urwhodin, 3 myl from Geusachan in Strathglassie is Corymony. A myl thence Agely, a myl from that Scoggely, a myl therfra Lodety. 4 myl from thence Pitchorrell. 2 myl therfra Bale-Mackaen, a myl thence Diveak. Upon the south-syd of the water of Kayiltie, a myl besouth the former is Borlan, a myl thence Kilmore with the kirk. A myl fra that Stron Chastell, with the Castal of Urquhart very fair, sumtyms perteyning to the Lords of the Yles, and build be them as is alledged very fair in situation. Item upon the north syd of the water of Urwhodin ar these following, the Chappell upon Lochness syd, a myl thence Drumbuy 2 myl thence Ach-achourny. half a myl therfra Achachourny. half a myl thence Koul na kirk, half a myl therfra Gartale a myl therfra Achin-taembrack or Fold of clavers a myle therfra Dowleshy a myl fra that is Micklie Icrach a myl from it is Micklie Ocrach with a fresh water Loch two myl of lenth cald Loch Micklie. Item LochenRuddich the litle as we pass from Urquhodin to Invernes the hie way

CONNEL or CONNEN RIVER

This river rysing out of the hills of the inlands of Ros, falleth in the firth of Cromartie some myl of ground be south Dingwell. The uppermost Glen upon the head of it is called GlenWiaig, there the river springeth out of the hie hill of Barnis. Avon GlenWiaig runneth in Loch Branchar, the Loch

is 3 myl long with ane yle in it. Nixt that is Glen Stra Bran down beneth the former cuming out of Loch Chert, whilk is 3 myl long. Item 7 myl above that Loch Krowye Item a myl above that Loch Achrosk Item the high hill hard by cald Beanshyr Layd. The high hill of Bhearnish with the haughis and stank therof is 20 vulgar myles from Dingwell. Glenstra-bran is 7 myl long, betwix Kean Loch Luychart and Kean Loch Chrosk. Ther ar upon the northsyd of Loch Luychart 479. twa small Inches of fresh water betwix, or the said Loch Fannich being six myl long falleth in the river of Connel.

Loch Monery is midway betwix the great hill of Avarry & Browlyn. Item Skurnagonery in Kintail, half a myl thence Skeal-na-mownan (or gushing and pissing hills) Beneth that a myl Whoying in English the Yoak, a high hill, and Cory-Whoyng. Item the hils of Tol na Mewlich. Besyd is Avon Riochar cuming out of Mony Riochar. Item the hie hills upon Loch Fannich or Beanderawen upon the south. Upon the north therof is Mealanchoich, ther is also upon the north therof Bellach Kresky. Item Karrockinn. Thrie myl thence upon the head of Fannich is Schron-Duf-Glash. Item 3 myl north from this is Bindearg-garorain with Loch Gorarain. Item Strahendyrry with Avon Dyrry which river cumeth out of BinDearg. Item the water of Strahendyrry is called Dow Whillaig (or the water of flies) it is commonly called Avon Garera, it entreth in Connel 3 myl above Kildun. Item Loch Kildun 3 myl long, whilk runneth also into Connel. Muybeg. Muig is the greatest Glen and branch of Connel, the water therof cumeth out of Loch Bannachar so that Connel is called the water of Muig unto Strabran, whilk is Connel. Item ther is Loch Bran upon the head of Strathbran. Item Stravaich with Avon Vaich and Loch Tolmuck cuming out of Mealdna-choich. This Stravaich is 5 myl long it entreth upon the northsyd of Connel, twa myl beneth the water of Strabran.

Item a myl beneth that on the northsyd of Connel is Stra-Rennach, Avon Rennach is 3 myl long falling out of Loch Rennach. Item Glenavaryn with Avon Ferbaryn 10 myl long with Loch na Whoying 3 myl long cuming out of Ban Whoyng it entereth on the south syd of Connel, a myl above the cobil whair we cum ovir.

Item Lochowsie with ane yle and a house in it, is a myl long and 2 myl distant from Dingwell. Item Knock Fermoil a
480. great work and ruynes of Fin-Mack-Coul, upon a shoyrhil top, having a gallant prospect, into the rich and fertill valley of Strafeor, it is a myl distant from Dingwell. Item Avon Feor is 3 myl long, and cumeth out of the edge of the Mountayne Binwevesh. Item Dingwell toun and castell upon the south cheek therof.

STRA FARROR

This is the draught of the river above Lovat & Beaulieu Upon the bra of Glen StraFarror is Inche Muylt, 2 myl thence Inche Loichart, these ar upon the syd of Mony-rioch.

As you cum out of the south part of Kintail is Loch Monery 4 myl long. it hath 3 or 4 smal lochis falling in it called Ged Lochis. Betwix Kean-loch-Monery, and Stru-i at the mouth of Ferrar. ar 10 myl, it is betwix Glashletyr, and the said Keanloch thrie myl of hils called Tokkok running in drum betwix them. Item Lonquhart moir is the seat upon Kean Loch Monery Item BinShyres upon the south syd of Glasletyr. Item hard by is the hill of Karnet. these ar the hills of Glas Letyr.

Item upon the northsyd of Loch Monery half a myl from the same is Luirg Moir, twa myl be west towards Loch-Ailsh is Bin Dronnaig. Item Skur na Gonnery. Item the hie hill of Bhearnish within twa myl of Luir-moir. Item Maul-Chaillemish a myl from Sturnaig.

Item Kory Finnarach coming from the said hill in Loch Monery. Item 3 myl from Inner Locherd is Ochirro, 3 myl thence is Struy. four myl above Struy is Loch Glen Strafarrar with ane yle and a hous in it.

Item Avon Browlyn cometh out of Loch Browlyn, a myl long standing hard be the fut of Browlyn hills, this water of Browlyn falleth in Farrar or Inche Mult. the said hills of Browlyn ar 8 myl above Struy.

481. The river Afarig cumeth out of the great and high hill Skor na Kerrin which mountayne is a common marche to Glenelg, Kintail, Afarig, and Glashletyr. Sum 4 or 5 myles northward

from that river ryseth the river Cannay out of the litle loch Drommy. Avon Afarig goeth throch Finglen and Glengrivy in two small branches, and being joyned goeth down to Loch Afarig, sum 4 myl long, the hills of Afarig and the forrest of Afarig on the south hand, which lands pertayn to Chesholme of Straglass, cuming furth of the Loch, it goeth down sum 8 myles and taketh in the river of Cannay, at the kyrk of Combyr and Innercanney, then going furdir sum 3 myles, it taketh in the river Monar, both thir rivers on the northsyd, and it looseth his name and is called Avon Glash, and the countrey adjoyning Straglass. this name lasteth to it from the fall of Cannay in it to the fall of Monar at Strowy. fra that becuming a great river it runeth 7 myl furdir to Beaulie whair it goeth into the head of Murray firth and is called the last 7 myles Avon Farrar and the countrey Stra Farrar. Mr. Timothie Pont judgeth the name of all Murray firth to cum from the name of this fair river, being called be the Romans and Ptolomie Varar æstus. for this river shutteth up the whole firth from Buquhannes, no less then fourscoir myles long. he judgeth also the name of Murray itself to cum heirfrom, and neither is the one or the uthir any unlicklie conjecture.

ARD MEANACH.

Logywreid a toune and a kirk upon the river of Connel. Achachrok a myle above it, and nearer to Beauliew. 3 myl thence Ferberin tour. from Achachraisk a myl Bewlie. above Bewlie a myl Ruyendown. a myl above Bewlie upon the water of Ferror, Kilteglon hard by Altir. Item Logywreid the first seat in Ard Meanach. Item the ferry ovir Connel 482. river. Item Kinkel Icrach. Kinkel Meanach a tour, and Kinkell Ocreach every one of theis thrie a myl distant from uthir. Item 4 or 5 half salt water, half fresh water inshis in the river Connel with great cruifs called cory na gold, and a Corfhous in one of the said inchis. 2 myl eastward from Kinkel Icrach is AltKaig with a burne. Half a myl eastward Kulbeky. half a myl thence Urquhart with a kirk. Half a myl thence Kulbeachy. Half a myl thence Mulchaich with a wood. half a myl therfra Findounbeg. ½ myl thence

Findown moir. ½ moir thence Langreid. 2 myl thence Kilmartyn with a kirk. half myl thence Drumwhiddin. ½ myl therfra Cullecuddin with a kirk. ½ myl thence Craighous with a tour of 4 hous height. 2 myl from Kilmartyn southward Brabeg. hard by Bramoir with a fair wood of thrie myl long. A myl be east Brabeg is Ruysoles beneth that upon the litle loch Portset, here is a litle burne falling in this Gherloch coming from the wood of Bramoir it is 2 myl long and a half with dear in it. a myl be east Poirt is Langol, item Bralongol a myl above the uthir, the muir betwix this and the Chanrie is called Mulbuy. be east Langol. 2 myl Balinach, a myl from the sea. from Langol to Bannan Ocrach it is 3 myl. a myl thence Bannan Ocrach a myl thence Bannan Icrach. heir is the Den mil upon a burn at Bannan Icrach. Half a myl thence Cromarty with a toun and a castell. 3 myl thence towards Chanrie is Craig upon the sea. a myl thence Navetie, a myl thence with a good burn a myl thence Chanrie. Item the Chanrieness. Item Easter Reder a myl fra Rosmarky. Wester Redery a myl. Item the Former. twa
485. myl be south that Killandry. Half a myle above the Chanrie, Plotcok. 2 myl thence Auach with a burne. a myle above on the burne Haddoch. Half a myl Arcanbuff upon the head of the burne. A myl thence Suddie moir with a kirk on the burn head, a myl therfra Suddie Reg. Half a myl Pitfeur with a denn mill. Item a myl from Aach on the seasyd Muir ail hous, a myl thence Casteltoun with the ruynes of a castell called the castell of Ormond, which hath gevin styles to sundrie Earls and last to the Princes of Scotland. Upon the westsyd therof cumeth in the salt Loch of Munlochy together with a great coave fornent Bennetsfeild. it goeth up twa myl, with the breadth of half a myle at the mouth and a good haven for shipps. Half a myl up Munlochy is Bennets or Binnage field. upon the head of the bay is Munlochy (which geveth the name to it,) with a great burne a myl therfra upon the west southwestsyd is Sligach, a myl thence on the sea is Kilmorie with a kirk. Half a myl above Pitlundie Hard by Dreynie. 1 myl thence Easter Kessak a myl thence Wester Kessak. Half a myl thence Artasolie. ¼ myl thence Pulgormak, 1 myl thence Coul Icrach ½ myl

thence Coul-ocrach ½ myl thence Balle Knok. ½ myl thence Castel Riwy. Item St. Andrews Chappel wher ther is a fair about Lammes. Half a myl from the castell is Kirewran with a paroch kirk 2 myl thence Tarradill, with the old castell of Tarradill, a myl thence is Kil Christ with a kirk. 2 myl thence Achachroisk with manie ancient monuments betwix. A myl thence is Beawlie. A myl from Castell-Ruy is Culcowye Castle. ½ myl thence is Balnew. 2 myl be east Balnew is Alloinrence or of the hather. ¼ myl therfra Alloin na clach, half a myl thence Allon-aspick. 2 myl be east that Moritoun a myl east therfra is Drum na marg. a myl eastward Auchter-Anchle.

In Strafeor is Knok Formal Fin-Maccoul his seat.

Nixt Strafeor is Fern Donel upon the edge of the firth. *484.* Glenskiach in Ferndonel. AltGran cumeth out of Loch Glash at Binweves, it is most deep, and obscur as any in al Scotland. Baknay castel sumtym Mac Conels, betwix Avon-Skiach and AltGran. Item Knokwievess. Meal-Greish upon AltGran. Aen river cumeth out of Loch Moren 3 myl long.

SEATS betwix STRA-ARKEG and INNERNESS.

Nixt Irchet in Stra-Arkeg, is Druymmyn, a myl be east that is Durris hard on Loch Ness with a paroch, half a myl therfra Balin chappell, a quarter myl thence Balewlax, 4 myl thence Achinterga quarter myl thence Kuchaille. quarter myl thence Shenwall. ¼ thence Coulyard Ocrah ¼ thence Knakfranga. ¼ thence Coulyard Icrach ½ myl therfra the castell of Borland 2 myl thence Torbrek. ½ myl thence Howm upon the water of Ness with a burn cald the burn of Howm. 2 myl almost and be south that Essich. Hard by it Bale-Robert upon the burn of Essich. Item a[1] above Howm is Knoknagiall. 1 myl thence Coul Dowell within 2 myl to Inverness and marcheth with Petty.

[1] The word 'myl,' which occurs in the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied, is omitted.—Ed.

Seats in ABIRTARFF

Upon the water of Tarf is Borlam with the old Castell, therfra on the southsyd of Tarf, a quarter myl is Airdoch ¼ thence Glendo moir. ½ thence Glendo Beg with AltDo, ane uglie burne falling in Loch Ness 2 myl be east Terrif half a myl from Glendo Beg is Mourvalgan upon the said burn of Do

Seats in STRA-ARKEG.

The marche betwix Abirtarf and Stra Arkeg ar the hill of Suy-Chumman twa myll from Glendo. running from east to west. from Glendo a myl is Lochen Terif with ane yle at the west end of it. 3 myl be east Glendo is Knocki with a
485. Loch of twa myl long having a stryp passing to Lochness. Hard upon the west of Knocki is the hill of Bin-vacky with sum ew tries growing among uthir tries upon it as some alledge. A myl and a half be east Knocki is Dalnagappull upon the east syd of the water of Brenaig, five myl from Lochness, this Brenaig enters in Faechloyn upon the west syd therof, a myl be east Dalnakappul is Dun-Turket upon the east bank of Faechloyn, 2 myl therfra is Drumnymnoir. Item Noerbeg 2 myl north from it, upon Lochness. 3 myl be east it Faechloyn river entreth in Lochness. 3 myl be east Noerbeg is Kinwonnowy. 3 myl south therfra is Gairtmoir upon the wester end of Lochgairt. 2 myl long, one myl broad, the burn cuming from it, falleth in Avon Arkeg. 2 myl be east Gairtmoir is Megevy upon the northsyd of Lochgairt. 2 myl be east that Aubir-Challadyr-moir. half a myl thence Aubir-Challadyr-beg, upon the burn falleth in Loch Gairt. 1 myl Garteleck upon the northsyd of the said Loch. 2 myl thence upon the east end of Loch Gart is Farelin with Loch Farelin. Item upon the mouth of Faochloyn, upon the west syd therof is Fayir. 6 myl be west Farelin. Item a myl be east is Bowleskyn with a kirk Item a myl be east that Balechernoch Beg and Moir hard upon Lochness. Item Layd Chroin is 2 myl be east the former. these thrie ar upon the westsyd of Avon-Arkeg. 1 myl thence Bin Chrowbin upon the eastsyd of Arkeg. half a myl thence nearer Arkeg is Dunicha. half

a myl thence upon Arkeg is Abir Esky. 1 myl thence Yrwy. 3 myl thence Achinnabat upon the west end of Lochnashy. this loch is 2 myl long and one of breadth with ane yle in it. A long myl be east Dunicha is Rowyn with Loch Rowyn 2 myl long and one broad, with ane yle and a house in it. this Loch falleth in Avon Arkeg and Farelin also. Item north from Achnabat a myl upon Lochness is Yrchet. Rowyn seat is upon the west end of Loch Rowyn.

Seats in STRA NAIRN in MURRAY. 486.

Drumming glash the first seat in Stra Narne within a myl Faerlin in Strath Arkeg, 2 myl thence is Abir-ardour-moir. half myl therfra Abirardour-beg. 2 myl thence on the south-syd of the moir of Nairn is Tom-aken or Melmet moat Melmet is Juniper. A myl thence Bruymoir 1 myl thence Lechakely 2 myl. thence Far. a myl thence InnerErny with the water of Erny. 1 myl thence Tordarrach 2 myl thence Lairg Ocrah. half a myl thence Lairg Icrach 1 myl thence Cragy beg ½ myl thence Cragy moir. 2 myl thence Coul Dawich 1 myl thence Klawalg hard by is Kantra-doun. ¼ thence Kantra Prish. 2 myl thence Budded. 2 myl thence Caddel Castell. hard by Auld Caddel, a quarter therfra Geddes. a myl thence Geddes Chapes.[1] a myl thence Kildrummy. 2 myl thence Ald Kilraog thence 2 myl Kilraog Castell A myl thence Home, a myl thence Kantra. a myl thence Kantra nager 1 myl thence Honach. 1 myl thence Coul Whinnaig. 2 myl thence Coul-clachy a myl thence Devy moir. half myl thence Devy-beg. half myl Fadaelly, half a myl thence Gask a myl thence Drumbuy. a myl thence Bonacken. 3 myl thence Brumbeg. a myl thence Tullich and so endeth Stra Narn.

Seats in PETTYE in MURRAYE

Twa myl be east Innerness is Draky-beg. half a myl thence Draky-moir, with the burn of Draky betwix. 2 myl south-east from Innernes is Collodin a myl therfra Alt Terly, a

[1] The word 'chapes' is 'chapel' in the original from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied.—Ed.

myl thence Bony a myl thence Heglish-Colmekill. a myl thence Balinascarr. 1 myl thence Daligill of thrie house hight. 2 myl thence Koninch. 2 myl thence Ard-na-Scya with a kirk. 2 myl eastward Delny-Wester half a myl thence Delny easter. 2 myl upward to the South Bracklich with the paroch kirk. 2 myl thence Croy with a kirk a myl therfra westward Dacus, with a kirk. 2 myl be east that, Cor na-goen or hill of bones a myl thence Urlarust. a myl thence Coul with a kirk
487. 2 myl west fra that Dermet twa hous high, twa myl fra Dacus. a myl thence BaleChoweltich. westward half a myl Balecroy half a myl west Cowlerny. it is a myl from it to Cowlodin a myl be east Coulorny is Skattag. a myl be east that is Coul Blair. a myl be east, Flemingtoun. a myl thence Loch na Claans where strangers have made monie trenches and forts.

These are the 24 special seats in Petty.

Lochnaglamen or Clachan is 2 myl long.

Petty is 10 myl long betwix Coullodin and Delny easter.

Seats in STRA-ERIN in MURRAY.

Imprimis is Cognashy or the Elfs fyft part. Cogy-lewrach is from it half a myl. from that half[1] is Cogy Scallan. half a myl thence Cogywarn. half a myl therfra Dalmegawy. half a myl from that Dalomy. therfrom half a myl is Inner Mastrachan. with Avon Mastrachan cuming from Glen Mastrachan 2 myl long. that burne entereth upon the northsyd of Erin. half a myl from it is Cowlachy. a myl thence Bewnachar Mackay. a myl therfra Bewnachar Mack Huchion. a myl thence Stron-eyin a myl therfra Cory-vory. 2 myl thence upon the north syd of the water, Moril-Beg. 2 myl thence Raeg-moir, a myl thence Raeg-Beg. Upon the north Morilmoir. a myl from Moril Beg. 2 myl thence on the southsyd of the river Corybroichmoir. half a myl thence Corybroichbeg. a myl thence Pulocheg. upon the northsyd Rowin a myl from the former. a myl therfra Sleach; a myl from that Inner Inn. upon the water of Aldnakilie running

[1] After the word 'half' the words 'a myl' are in the original.—Ed.

out of Glen na moy. a myl thence Innerbruachag with Alt Bruachag. 2 myl thence Frei up fra the water northward, up in the month Muybeg Ilan na Muymoir in Loch Muy twa myl long. a myl thence Tulloch Mackerry. 2 myl above it towards the mouth is Ardnaslanach Item Lochin 488.
na Clach Skuilt a litle Loch on the head of Stra Erin 3 myles above Cogy Shy, and 5 myl from Abirchalladyr in Stra Arkeg.

STRATH NAVERN

This countrey conteyneth in lenth 50 myles encluding Etir a Chewles as a part of it. the breadth of it is 22 myles.

It toucheth at the East Catnes all alongst, upon the west is Assyn at the south is Suthirland, and the great green sea upon the north.

It taketh the name from the river Naverne, otherways called the water of Farr, which is the principall river, of lentht 14 myles cuming from a loch cald also Loch Navern, abundant in fishing beyond all the rest of the countrey, this river as all the rest also hath his cours alongst from the south to the north.

The Loch of Navern is of lenth 5 myles, and of breadth sum times half a myl sumtyms a quarter

All the laboured ground lyeth either upon the seasyd or upon the draught of sum river or other wherby they ar excellentlie served both of fresche water and sea fishes.

This Province is devyded as followeth first Etyr a Chewlis separat westward from Assyn, nixt to the east therof is Durenish. more to the east followeth West Moan then Kuntail, wherein is the Lord Chief dwelling called Tung. Eastward from it is that part which is cald Strath Naver therby understanding a part of the countrey not the whole the last is Hallowdail marching with Catnes.

This countrey is exceedinglie weelstored with fishes both from the sea and its own rivers. as also of dear, roe, and dyvers kynds of wild beasts, specially heir never lack wolves, more then ar expedient. it is weel stoored with wood also, by transporting whereof, manie are served of victuall and cornis from 489.
Catnes. wherin grow aboundance of cornis, but indigent of wood.

In Durenish, at the eastsyd therof upon the sea coast, is a great rock, and therein a great hollow cave. In the said cave a freshe pond of great deep, wherein are taken manie trouts and another fische calld a Cudding, in summer it is stored with grass and cattell ar fed theron, but in winter at high tydes it is filled with salt water, above it are thrie openings throw one wherof runs a spring of water, whilk mantayn still the said fresh pond and fishes therin.

In the part called Strath Navern is the river of Strathie, it runneth shallow, so that men ar able to wade therin, following the salmond cobills and helping the killing of the fishe. but how soon the water is troubled be men or beasts, the whole fishing is spoyld and the fishes go away for that tyme

Strath Naverne at the west is devyded from Assyne be ane inlet of the sea, and a small river at the head therof. this bay is called Chewlis-cung, having divers wodis Ilands in it, the strangers and utheris who cum often to fish for herring, do call it Glendow.

Ther are manie small ylands alongst the coast, and in thois bayis which the sea maketh, which are inhabited partlie be the countrie people, partlie be strangers who ar drawn thither be the commoditie of fishing wherof great quantitie is taken and transported.

Betwix Farr and Mowadill which marcheth with the bounds of BraChatt and Loch Synn it is 24 long myles.

Item betwix William Mackyes hous of Balnakile and Sandwait seat at Keanloch-gareron in Edera Chewlis it is 8 myl.

Item betwix Lochgareron and Lufford 7 myl.

Item betwix Lufford and Skaury moir 4 myl.

Loch Meady is 4 myl. long. 4 myl betwixt Strathy and Strathy head called Row Racha.

490. Betwix Armidale and Strathy is 3 myl. betwix Strathy and Hallowdaill ar 3 myl.

Strathy river is 16 myl. long. Hallowdaill river is 17 myl long

Armidale river is 7 myl long.

It is 3 myl from Mowadyl to the head of Navern, flowing from Dyrry-Chatt.

Loch Navern 5 myl long. Loch Kuntail 5 myl long. Loch Howp 7 myl long.

Strathy. Port Skerry—3 myl. Far. Strathy—8 m. Far. Tung 8 m

Port Skerry. Rae. 4 m. Ferso. Tung—32 m:

All thois rivers wherewith the countrey is watered, ar exceedinglie stored with fishes both of the sea and fresch water so that is the greatest and most marchantable commoditie of the whole countrey. great plentie of hyds ar carried from it also, both of cattell and of wild beasts specially deer

The Bey and river of Lasfoord in Ederachewlis is of lenth —4 myl. the river of Durenish is 8 myl long, cuming out of Loch Dinart, the said loch is of a myl of lenth, and a quarter myl broad. The river of Hop in west Moan, of lenth thrie quarters of a myl, cums from Loch Hop four myl long, and a quarter broad. The river of Kintall or Kuntal, of thrie myl of lenth coming from Loch Wlladoil of a myl long. The river of Torisdail six myles of lenth.

At the eastsyd of Edera chewlis, and at the westsyd of Durenish, betwix them is a small narrow headland shooting far out in the sea. dangerous for seamen called Pharo head and heir the maynland of Scotland beginneth to fall to the westward and south befor that, still tending and looking to the north

Mem. From Faro head to Chewles cung and Assyn, the coast of the maynland of Scotland crooks and bendeth south southwest.

South from Stra Naverne, in the hight of the Brae of *491.* Suthirland called Bra Chatt is a loch called Loch Shyn, sixteen myles of lenth and of a small breadth, the river coming therfra is onlie thrie myles of lenth, and falleth in Charroun on the northsyd therof. a litle above Inner Charron, the salmon killed in this Loch ar the greatest and fayrest of all Scotland and none may compair with them for quantitie.

The lenth of all Strath Naverne, is from Chewlis Hung, (so named from Hung a Noble Dane,) at Assyne to Drum na Hallowdale in the parochin of Rae in Cathnes 50 myles. (sayth Th. Paip [*sic*]) which is not far by. and 22 myl the greatest

breadth from Farr to Mowadill, Avon na Heglise and Loch Meaty and Loch Glastiloch, which is the headspring of the river, marching with Bra Chatt, at Avon Teriff falling in LochSynn in Sutherland, but groweth ay narrower as it approacheth to Chewles-cung at Assyne.

GLENLYON.

first the northsyd of the northsyd of the river Lyon.

The burn of Innermuick 2 myl long cum out of Glenmuick.

Kean-na-knock is the uppermost of the eastsyd of Glen-Lyon.

4 myle thence Ghealdey

Megerny is a myl thence, a tour with a small burn, it is Glenlyons dwelling.

3 myl thence Inner Muick.

3 myl thence Brakky with alt Brakky 2 myl long.

half myl thence Kreigeemy, hard by Slatich, then 1 myl to Ruskick.

half myl thence InnerVar with a burn 3 myl long.

Hard by is CairnBain somtime the principal dwelling of Glenlyon

A myl thence Sestel with a small burn.

On the southsyd.

first is Aldagob. 3 myl long. just agains Sestell. it falleth out of Bennen, and Bhellach-nacht a Cory upon the north syd of Bin Lawers.

492. 2 myl thence is Dirigams.

a myl thence Inneringneon with a burn 4 myl long falling from Corybuy out of Binlawers.

A myl thence Rorow with a burn, whilk fals from Larig Lochen at the head of Loch Tay and is 4 myl long.

Hard by Rorow is Balemouling.

Hard upon the west of the former burn is Balnahannord.

Hard by Balemeanach with a burn 4 myl long cumming out of ssual and Corynaherroshet, falling as the former from the month betwix that and Killyn.

A myl thence Creig Elich.

A myl thence Balna-heglis with the kirk of Brennow

Hard by is Kendrochart, hard upon Balemoulin with a burn 4 myl long falling out of Kaillach Rannach, betwix Glenlyon and Glenlochy in Braid Albane.

Half a myl thence Dalrioch moir. 2 myl from the former with a small burn.

Glenlyon is about 7 myl broad, the broadest part is betwix the kirk of Brennow on the north and the kirk of Killyn on the south.

Item a firr wood betwix Dalmoir and Balemoulyn called Leakgaur. it is 3 myl long and a myl broad.

Item Kreach na Keir, a wood of firr, 2 myl long, and as much broad with a great glen, and a burn 4 myl long called Connait cuming out of Loch Daw 2 myl long and Lochghyr 1 myl long, the burn betwix thir 2 lochs being 2 myl long Tonaig-Etera-loch.

Item Glendaw 2 myl long with a burn falling in Lochdaw.

Avon Daw cumis out of Mealbuy betwix Rennach and Bra glen lyon.

Item upon the northsyd of Glenlyon, Grinen-dair-dyr, a hie steep hill.

CORYES and SHEELS in GLEN-LYON.

The westmost part of all Glenlyon 3 m. be west Carnedruym is the marche betwix Glenlyon, and the countrey of Glen-Urquhay first thair is Lhon na choill, a myl be est that Tom-Chewrin a sheel. A myl be west Lochlyon is Lowbin a sheel. 495.

Item Lochlyon 3 myl long, the water of Lochlyon is cald Finnalairbeg. upon the north of Cory-cheech. Nixt within a myl is Binteaskernich upon the eastsyd of Corysheech.

It is but a myl betwix the Carne-Druym and the head of Loch Lyon.

Item upon the northsyd of Bra-Lyon, betwix it and Loch Rennach the first is Glencaillich 3 m long falling in Lyon, the water falling throw this Glen is called Mearan.

2 myl more east is Cory-hewnan with a burn 2 myl long running throch it called Quollow-eeran.

A myl thence is Estinanoion, a glen and a sheel cuming out of Cory na naion upon the north syd of Loch lyon.

Leac-vannah a sheel, a very fair pruce of 2 myl long, the sheel therof is called Bat cherk. 3 m thence Innermearan a sheel.

A myl more eastward Cory-Chrevy and hard by Pubblefern.

A myl thence Coulsowble with a burn 2 myl long, falling out of a small Loch called Lochen Loisken. all thir on the north of Glenlyon.

Upon the southsyd of Lyon within 2 myl of Finnalan beg is Druymbe with a burn 2 myl long, cumming out of Bhellach na ketaig marching with Glen Lochay.

A myl thence Cashill na clack moir. 1 myl therfra Dalchierklick and a myl therfra is Coryloinshick with Birk wood, with Craigvaddy a stay craig hard by it upon the east therof.

Be east that, hard by Chreigen, Tullivern verie high hills.

Item Bhellach na hetaig with Lairg na Lhowin hard on the south syd therof marchis with Glendochart.

Glenwyir upon the north of Bin Lawer

Finglen marchis with the east syd of BinLawer

Cory-reochy marchis with the east syd of Finnalan

Item upon the north of Binlawer is Cory-Cloich, with a small round Loch on the top of Lawer.

Item upon the southwestsyd of Binlawer in Broad-Albane-syd is Cory-muckie Half a myl more is More-inch.

494. Cory-verawalt is be east the former hard by Cory-chary.

Be east that, 3 myl. above the place of Lawers is Lochnagatt most difficill for hie and steep rocks.

the burn of Lawers cums out of L. nagat falling be the east syd of the place of Lawers.

Of BRAID ALLABAN

From Stron Combre to the head of Loch Tay 14 myl.

From the Lochhead just east and west to Strafillan 12 myl, but in June 1644 the Laird of Glenurquha counted it me but 9 viz. 6 to Loch Dochar and 3 to Strafillan

From Strafillan just west 4 myl to Aryween, a seat in Bra Glenurquha, and the marche betwix Glenurchay and Braid Albin. Braid Albyn is 30 myl long from east to west, and

the breadth betwix Dalrioch in Glenlyon and Larig-kylle in Bawhidder is 10 myl from south to north.

Baquhidder upon all parts lyeth betwix Braid Albyn and the Lennox.

Item Trow-gartnay betwix Baquhidder and Kilmahug in Monteith.

Item Stra-gartnay.

Betwix Carne Druyme and Badenoch is the month called Drum-Allabyn.

Item the water falling in Loch Dochart is 10 myl long 10 to the brae of Glen-urquhay. this waters is at the bra of Glen-Urquhay, it is 4 myl southwestward therfra to the brae of Glenfallach, 5 myl long or it fall in Lochrim

Item Glenstree 5 myl long with a seat called Chasell in it. ther is also in it Stron-Miallachan.

Item Glenno 3 myl betwix it and Glenstree. Glenno burn falls in Loch Glen-etif.

Glen Kendglass 4 myl long.

PLACES about the head of LOCH ERIN 495.

Na Keandmoir with a house on it.

It is 3 myl betwix Kean Locherin and Kean Loch Tay, but Glenurchy reconed it to me to be 9. others call it 7. that ground is called Lairg-Kille.

Ther is also Glen Ogle with Ogle burne a myl from it is Glen Keandrum, with the water of Glenkeandrum 3 myl long falling in Loch Erin.

3 myl hence Larig Eyrenach 3 myl long.

Distance betwix Loch Erin and Glendochart is 5 myl of month 2 myl thence is Glencrow, with a water 3 myl long. 2 myl thence Glen Monochill and 4 myl thence is Loch Seul 2 myl long with ane Yle in it. Item a quarter myl thence is Loch Leyn. Item Glen Loch Larig 4 myl long marching almost to Ylen Loch Dochart, at the head of thir is the hill Cory-Arban. hard by Cory Owley with many deer and rae. Nixt that is Bin-moirs whose mouth and skirts distinguisheth Glendochart from the head of Forth and Brae-Glen-Falacht.

STRA GARTNAY.

The seat of Bochassill is upon the southsyd of the brigend of the kirk of Kilmahugg. a myle thence is Coulin-teugle.

Ylen Bennachar in the east end of L. Bennachar.

Teth river cums out of L. Bennachar at the east end, a myl thence still upon the northsyd of Loch Bennachar is BlairGarry, a myl thence Drippans, at the skirt of Binlydy.

2 myl thence Affrance, a myl thence Keandrochart, or brig head upon the water of Finglass.

Glenfinglas is 6 myl long with a water cald Mony-nach. It hath a wood on the southsyd of Glenfinglas called Kaille Newyrr.

Item upon the southsyd of the glen is Groddich.

496. This Glenfinglas perteyneth to the Lordschip of Doun, and is good forrest and wood for hunting.

3 myl from the head of L Bennachar, is Loch Ardkeanknoken twa myl long, perteyning to the Lard Glenurquhay.

Troislichen 3 m. thence upon the water of Dowgaray, at the head of Loch Ketterny.

This water Dowgarry is a myl long betwix L. Ardkeanknoken and L. Ketterny.

Item Port Ylen Moloch is 3 myl from L. Ardkeanknoken Yland Moloch in the east end of L. Ketterlin, and a myl from it Brennachaylly, a myl therfra Lettyr. Hard by is Edderalaekach with a good burn, this burn fals in the mids of L Ketterin, 2 myl thence Ard mak moynen. 2 myl thence Kayllychrie, a myl thence Glengyle seat with the water of Glengyle.

The uppermost of Strath Gartnay is Clachan Wraid. Loch Ketterin reacheth above it 2 myl and moir, the uppermost yle in it, on the northsyd and west end is Yland Vernaik or Mernock and a myl from the former on the southsyd is Yland Verraik.

Nixt to Glengyl upon the southsyd in Monteeth is Stron Lochen 3 myl thence Caldnairt 3 myl thence Glash Chailly with the great wood of Kaillymore betwix them.

Half a myl from Glash-chailly and be east is Krantullich

hard be east it is Corynanourisken and a myl thence Cory Kailden or hasil Cory.

Twa myl therfra is Caillach na ba a myl upon the southeast of Loch Ketterin.

Item the great hill and month upon the west southwest is cald Bin-Manniff.

Half a myl from Murlagan is Achrai, and 3 myl therfra Keandrochart upon the southeast end of Ardkeanknoken Loch

Half a myl be south that, from the watersyd is Aldanabreik 497.
a trout burn, hard by is Cachray. ane myl therfra Doun Bin
Item Trombuy is upon the southsyd of L. Dronky being a myl long.

This loch Dronky hath a burn cald Essgrowach or ugly Lynn falling in it, this burn is 2 myl long, and cumeth out of Creig mad, a very craggish hill, a myl from Trombuy is Bartnasale upon L. Dronky. this upon the north back of Creig-moir fornent Inche Mahome.

A myl thence upon L. Bennachar is Tombeck, half a myl thence Tomrye, half a myl thence Kowilrigreen, a myl thence Dowletyr, both thir ar Glenurchayis, a myl thence Dowletyr-ille. Item Garvie Choyne a half m. from the former Than further down is Kilmahugg.

Betwix Killmahug, and Inch Mahum is the moor cald Lairg na Ballach.

Item the seat of Glenny above nixt Monduy, it is a myl north from the Loch Inch Mahome, to the west a quarter.

Item nixt the mill, a quarter myl above the west end of the Loch is Balchreigan hard by the said mill.

Mony Wraky lyeth betwix Balchreigan and Gleny. a myl thence Achachyl. half a myl thence Ard nackie. The mil standeth on the southsyd of the burn of Inchmahume.

Item the Dounen is betwix Adischyll and Forth and is hard on Forth southwest from Achachyll

Item the tour of Kalendar 4 house high. Item upon the uthir syd of Garvie visk is the Kirk of Leny. 3 myl from Kalendar is Lannerik. Upon the northsyd of Garvevisk is Cammey moir a good home 1 myl from Lenrik is Torry upon the southsyd 2 myl thence: Daldauran 2 myl thence at the south end of the wood of Doun of Monteeth

498. The DRAUGHT of CHARROUN RIVER and OKELL RIVER

Charroun falleth out of the great hill of Scornivar the hiest be far of all the bordering mountayns. for the name importeth so much as a top above all hills. it ryseth on the southsyd therof sum 2 or 3 myl from the mayn top. It is reckoned from that top to the toun of Tayn in Ros —30[1]

It hath manie branches that fal in on both syds.
first Altlenaslattoch on the northsyd, there is on that syd a [2] beneth Lochen Stronannach with a burn fra it then Altvery Gewiss. and dyvers more before you cum to the mouth of Aynick a good river on that same syd. which hath seats and towns upon it Lichnach, Altna Gurir and Achnagullan 3 myl above the mouth therof beneth it is Esbulg and Rinastrone at the mouth of it.

The draught of Charroun runs wonder straight fra W.N.W. to E.S.E. and the mouth bendeth norderly to the ferry.

Seats on it ar Achnagowen and Carnowaig, Latyr, Meuloch Badechaille Scuddachall 9 myl and a half above Innercharroun then followeth Langol ocra a myl and a half from Scuddachal then is Langol meanoch half myl. then fra it Langol Icra half myl. all on the northsyd.

Above them on the northsyd and half a myl above mouth of Ainick is Amad Hegls and a quarter above it Amad Tua.

Inner Charroun is at the mouth on the westsyd.

Betwix Inner Charroun and the lowest Langol is Knokin-Arrow and then Siol.

On the southsyd of the river Charron is Layd Clamoig above it Dounielareme. then Guir or Grunords icra and Ocra. a long myl above them fals in Alt Caillevie. Seats on the river following up ar Kreigsfraven, Mairloch, Laid-Be Meal na Borin. Loub Varar. Meal nin-rinag. Diroch Loub Choyl. Glashlayg All the draught above Caile-vie is called the forest of friewater, and that part of the river

[1] The word 'myl,' which is in the original, is here omitted.—Ed.

[2] The word 'loche' is difficult to read in the original, and has been left out by Macfarlane's transcriber.—Ed.

hath first from the springs down six myl Glenbeg, then 499.
Glenmoir.

Now to go from Innercharroun west up the ferry, the way to Stra Okell is Carbsdaill on the ferry syd, a long myl string way but the bending of the ferry maketh the jorney a great deall longer. Above Carbsdaill is Tyninour 2 myl, then is above it Achnagart 2 myl. nixt is Kilmachalmuy a kirk 1 myl and ane half. Above it 1 quarter is Achinahowach, and ane quarter above it Ochtow, heir the sea endeth aud here is the mouth of Okel.

It is betwix Ochtow and Carbsdaill 7 myl down the Ferry Seitt

The way alongs the Ferry syd fra Innercharroun to Tayn is thus Kincarn kirk a myl. Faern Ocra 2 myl Faern Meanach half myl Faern Icra 1 myl (Alt Faern cum in betwix them 6 myl long.) Dun-Alliskaeg half myl fra the former. therfra Dounie vastra 2 myl. Ardmore 1 myl. Dallash bog from it 1 quarter myl. thairfra is Dallash mair 1 quarter myl. therfra to Balinich 1 quarter myl. followeth Edderdin with a kirk and a burn half myl fra it. Nixt is Cammey currie ovir 1 quarter myl and Cammey currie nether 1 quarter myl. fra it standeth Tarlagr 1 quarter myl. beneth it is Morinshin half a myl down. and last is Tayn a myl fra the last.

So from Innercharroun to Tayn is 11 myl and a half Stra Okel cumeth no furdir doun then the mouth of the river Okel. following up the river, nixt above Ochtow, on the southsyd first is Brae a myl above Ochtow. Above it a myl is Amad. 2 myl above it is Keurny. about that half a myl is Cragy

Upon the northsyd, six myl about[1] the mouth is Keanloch Ailsh. beneth it a myl and a half is Turnaig Ocr. beneth it half a myl Turnaig icr Tua myl beneth it, is Tuymtintervach and followeth a quarter myl therfra Knoken with a kirk, beneth that a myl and a half is the mouth of Chassil river which devydeth Ros from Sutherland.

Upon the Sutherland[2] at the mouth of Innerchassill, and on 500.

[1] Instead of 'about' the original has 'above.'—Ed.

[2] The word 'syd' follows 'Sutherland' in the original.—Ed.

the Ross syd therof up that river 2 myl is Glen Chassil a seat, and 1 quarter myl above it upon that same syd Glenmuick a seat.

Of RENNOCH, CORYES, BURNS LOCHS and SHEELS therin.

Loch Dormist a litle falling in Tymmell.

Loch Rennoch 7 common myles long from east to west.

Loch Eyracht 12 myl long. Avon Eyrachty 3 myl long falling out of the said Loch in Loch Rennach at the west therof but enclining to north.

L. Barlagan half a myl long betwix Bra Glenurquhay Monie na Crowach in Rennach and Braglen-Etyf.

Half a myl be east that is Loch Eiach, out of it runs the river Gawir the Loch half a myl long.

Loch Luydan 2 myl long, 1 myl. from the former.

Loch Ewyr is hard by.

Lochen na dye 1 myl thence a small loch.

Loch Ba having the great hill of Crowach Luydan above it.

Craignachronan a hill marching Rennach and Glenurquhay.

five myl be east is Achachalladyr with the Loch cald Lochen Duymaig.

Loch Tolle 2 myl long, at Bra Glenurchay falling in the Rennach.

Glenkoymbre 3 m. long, on the south of Loch Rennach, the burn goeth to the loch at Innerchoymbre.

Fevady a sheel, a myl above Innerchoymbrie.

East from that and hard upon it is Knokayvin.

Hard by is Stronferne with Alt Innering-gauran

2 myl be east that is Glenkleynie 2 myl long.

2 myl be east Glencars 2 myl long.

Glensassen 1 myl from the former and in the mouth therof Corynaluisken.

Glenmoir betwix Gart and the syd of Suy Challen.

Coryna Sowy in the head of Glenmoir.

501. Above Gart the wood Kylruy. Item Doungaillies a hie hill.

Loch Kinvardochy half a myl long.

3 myl be east it is Loch Langeluy half a myl long

half myl thence Loch Glash being 2 myl from the Weem it falls in the burn of Cluny.

3 myl be east the former Loch is Loch Yercullick 1 myl long it falleth in the burn of Dercully fornent Harntullich.

L. Largluy falls in Timmell. all the rest of the forsaids Lochs fall in Ald Chailteny.

L. Nagat fals in Timmel, 1 myl benorth Derculy.

STORMONTH fra Mr. D. Drummonds papers

Stormonth is devyded be the river of Tay in two parts viz. West and East Stormonths.

West Stormonth hath in lenth 10 myls in breadth 9 myles.

West Stormonth hath 5 paroch kirks viz. Logy-Almond, Litle Dunkeld, Ochtyr Gevyn. Loncartie and Kinclevin. and it is bordered on the west with the mountaynes which go to Stra brane and with a part of Athoil. Upon the south it is bordered with the river Tay and Almond. Whilk devyd it fra Angus and from the Lordship of Methven. Upon the north and East it is circuit with the said river.

Ancient dwellings therein ar Kinclevin of old ane dwelling of the Kings. standing upon the eastsyd of Stormonth at the meeting of Tay and Yla. followeth Logy Almonth in the west parts therof standing upon Almond river perteyning to the Earls of Erroll, high Constabil of Scotland, whilk office with thir lands and manie uthir lands he obtayned at the battel of Loncartie. Straord a hous perteyning to the Crichtoun. Arne Tully perteyning to the Stewarts of Arne Tullie. Murthlie now perteyning to the Stewarts of Gardin Tully. Ochtergevyn perteyneth to the Sirname Ireland gevin 502. to Servin of Ireland in Wallace his tyme the Lard of Loncartie called Petscottie of smal rent.

Inch[1] and Mukersie perteyning to the Narnes, Innernytie sumtym the Crichtouns land now to Hay late Chanceler of Scotland.

[1] The word is illegible in the original, and has been left out by Macfarlane's transcriber.—Ed.

Ther wer another great victorie had againes the Danis in Stormonth, besyd Almonth anent the old citie Bertha.

East Stormonth hath 10 myles of lenth and 7 of broadth. On the West it joyneth with Dunkeld a Bishops seat, and with Athoil. Upon the north with river of Ardill whil the said river fal in Yla, upon the south and east with the river Yla. It hath 6 paroch kirks viz. Kepet, Lethyndie, Cluny, Lundief Blair, Banochy. It hath 9 Lochis of fresch water. All weall stoared with varietie of fisches, viz. thrie lochis of Carynies, the loch of Cluny which hath ane Iland and a good dwelling therin perteyning to the Lard of Lethindie, Loch of Kynloch, the Roy loch perteyning to the Lard of Ardblair. the Whyt Loch. the twa lochis of Blair in Goray.

The principall dwellings ar Inchtuthill perteyning now to Ogilvie of Inche Martyne. Lethindie perteyning to the Harings with Glascluny ane uthir dwelling of his also. Monclour cald Merser. Gormock cald Buttir. Drumlochy cald Chalmer. Ardblair cald Blair. Arne-Tullie cald Stuart, whair ar the ruynes of a hunting hall of King Robert the first of the Stuarts. Gourdy cald Hoy. Newtoun of Blair cald Drummond. Litle Bar cald Hering. Wester and Midle Gormocks cald Hering. Ovir and Nethir Fornochts cald Hering

Both thir Stormonths ar within the Sherifdome of Perth thair thrids are of the Abbacy of Scone and provestrie of Methven

Upon the northsyd, both the Stormonths ar bordered with
503. the wateris of Ardill and Yla, whilk devydeth them on the north from the forrest of Elit and on the East and south fra Angus.

Both the Stormonths have pleasant fields for halking and hunting, they ar also fertill of all sorts of cornis, and bestiall in abundance but the East Stormonth is the better of the twa, having aboundance of salmond fisching as namelie at a place cald the Keth, and at Campsy.

BADENOCH.

This is wryten out of Mr. Timothies Papers and in it thur manie things false.

The lenth of this province is 24 myles, following the draught of Spey. lying almost west south west, and East Nord East. It hath waist and hillie ground round about upon al syds except StrathSpey, which is nixt it, down the river, it goeth southward to Atholl, at the mountayn of Minegeg. and to Loch Spidell. Eastward the mountayns of Scairsoch devyd it from Brae Marr. southwestward is Lochabyr with mountayns betwix and northward is Stra Herin and Abirtarf. and the hight of Killyne in Strath Harkeg.

At the lower end of it Crage-alaachie or the devyding Crag is 24 myl fra Inverness. the head of Glen Toulmen is 18 myl fra Innerness.

The first seat in Badenoch and nearest Innerness is Dale-chaggin, upon a branche of Tulmen river. This seat marcheth with Dale-na-gatnich in StrathSpey. Upon the southsyd of Tulnan river is a branch therof with a seat theron called Tea-vorrar or the Earls Myre it is 1 quarter myl be west the last seat Dalnagatnich.

Hard by is the hie crage called Kareg-rank or the freuch craig. Be west that a quarter myl upon Tulnan is Ruy-wowdin. 2 myl thence Ruyrich, and hard ovir aganis it upon the northsyd of Tulnen is Daltan-Kreigach.

Six myles from Toulnan southwestward is Lhon-whowllig icr, half a myle thence Lhonwhollig ocr, hard upon Spay upon 504.
the northwestsyd therof. half a mile therfra is Dalraddy up from Spay northward. Half a myle thence upon the southsyd of Spay Kinrara, which is esteemed the part of Spey neerest to the springs of Dee and betwix them upon 8 myles

The head of the river Tulnan doth march with Killyn in Stra Harkeg. Six myle above Daltincreigach. This river Tulnen is 14 myle long, and endeth in Spey ovir aganis Abirnethie, at Innertulnan, it hath wood upon the six myl therof nixt to StrathSpey. Ther ar 6 or 7 seats or dwellings upon it above Daltincreigach.

Half a myle from Kinrara is Craig-Alvie a hie craige upon the northsyd of the river. Item Loch Alvie a myle long with a smaller loch hard by called Dowlochen, hard by upon the southeast syd of the forsaid craige where the water of Kowonaeg falling in Dowlochen ther falleth in Loch Alvie

a burne called Alt Ruddaeg, ther falleth in that same loch also Alt Chriachie or the marching burn. The burne that falleth out of Loch Alvie to Spay is called Balgy

Upon the southeast syd of Loch Alvie, standeth Gertnenachre. At the northfute of Craig Alvie, standeth Skeir Alvie Kirk, betwix the twa lochis as in ane inche.

Above Dalraddich half a myl westward Dalfowir, hard by it is Petacheiring. Half a myle thence Petaurie, therfra half myl up Kinchraig. half myl above that Dounachtan Beg. All thir thrie former hard upon the northsyd of Spay.

Half a myl from the last is Dounachtan Moir, betwix these twa Dounachtans, is the burn Alta Whowling.

Ovir aganis thir towns last spoken the river Spey disboggeth in a loch a myll long and more called Lochenis.

Westward half a myl above Dunachtane hard upon the river is Rait Icre a quarter myl therfra Rait-Meannach with Alt Rait betwix them and then a quarter myl furdir up is Rait Ocre. A myl above that is Kingeusie Beg, a myl therfra
505. Ardvredach a myl therfra Kingeusie Moir with a kirk and a Priorie upon the east syde of the water of Goynack a small river, as it entreth in Spey, it falleth out of Loch Goynack a myl long, with Ylen Loch Goynack besyd Kraig Breack. Kingeusie Moir is upon the westsyd of Goynack. A quarter myl be west Kingussie is Pitmaen with excellent fyne medowis upon Spay, a quarter westward is Balechroan, half a myle above that a burne called Alt Laurie with a dwelling called Strone, a quarter therfra Chluyn a quarter therfra is Bennachar, heir is upon the west of Bennachar, Avon Kalladar falling in Spey out of Glen Kalladar.

Craig Ow a very hie and steep mountayne is betwix Spay and the syd of the said Glen Bennachar. Hard by on the uthir syd of Kalladar is Bhealad Moir a quarter therfra is Bhealad Beg. a myl therfra Owy, a myl from that Klowonie, with a smal glen called Glen Clowonie.

A myl. therfra hard upon the river is Gask a myle therfra Pit Gawin. with a burne upon the westsyd therof a myl thence Gherr Gask. A myl therfra Garvie icre, then half a myle thence Garvie ocre.

Upon the southwestsyd of Spay is Laggan twa myle be west Garvie ocre, with a loch.

Six or seaven myle above Garvie ocre in the wildernes betwix Lochabyr and Badenoch is LochSpey, out of which that great river falleth, it is small not a myl of lentht, the places about the Loch is called Kory-chertill it is esteemed to be four myle ther fra to the first town in Lochabyr called Lacroy upon the river Roy in Glen Roy.

This River of Spey is accounted the longest river in Scotland, for following the draught thereof, not accounting smal crooks and windings, it wilbe no less then thriescoir myles long. in its cours it is swyft above them all, running throw hills and cuming from hie countrey, it is most myld and calme in the course as it runneth through Badenoch afterward lower 506. down, a great deal more furious, yea at the entrie into the sea it abateth nothing of the wonted swiftness and suffereth the sea within it be tyds verie litle, not above a myle it is exceeding clear water so that a man looking into it wold judge it shallow in many places and foordable, but it is far uthirwayis, and a great deal more deep then it doth show. it hath manie rivers and great burns fall in it. All very clear streamis but Avin river, which cometh out of StrathAvin on the southsyd above them all, yea more clear and pure then anie river in Scotland whatsoever. this swiftness and furious course of Spey, suffreth no mills, dams, cruvis years upon it. wherby great plentie of salmond ar therin far beyond anie river in the kingdom even from the springs to the fall therof. the greatest plentie wherof ar fished at the mouth be thrie cobils onlie, wherof every one hath a number of men to attend the service of them. far by the use of uthir rivers becaus of the great strenth of the streame and all this great and gaynefull fisching is done in less space of the river than a quarter myl or litle more.

This fisching perteyned to the Abbay of Pluscardine, which lyeth sum four myles from Elgyne in Murray southwest therfra and as is reported upon this occasion. One of the old Kings travayling that way, was lodged in that Abbey, wher his fair wes very sobre altho the monks could have done better, the Pryour a subtle greedie man had so devysed. the King

enquired the reason, the Pryour excused all upon the povertie of the hous, which being easielie believed, the King myndfull to help that, asked what they desyred perteyned to him to help them the Pryour desyred no more but the fishing of a ridge lenth in Spey, which wes easiely graunted whereby they
507. became masters of that riche fishing as their neighbours of Killos wer of the fishing of Findorne besyd Forres and indeed there are no rivers whatsumever from Dow north to Strath Naverne, yea far beyond, may compair in plentie of fishing with thois two rivers of Spay and Findorne.

A myle be east Laggan on the southsyd of Spay is Crechie Beg hard by is Creiche Moir with a burne betwix them. Twa myl thence is Shyro Beg. and hard by Shyro Moir. Betwix the twa Creechies runneth in the water of Glen Aermy. A myl from Shyro Moir is Katelaig, a myl from that is Gaskin-Lhoyne. Aftir it ar thrie touns forgotten.

N.B the names of thir thrie towns ar Catelaig. Brecachie. Cory Altie, and the fourt is Messin Tullich which last is ovir agains Owy.

Ther be thrie myles from Gaskin-Lhoyne to the mouth of Avon Truym falling from Glen-Truyme five mile long and cuming out of Loch Eiray.

More sum burns and waters cum out of Carne Derg or Rid Carne, a mightie mountayne riche in deer and Bin-Aillhoyr these ar the twa principal hunting places in Badenoch betwix the Rannoch and Badenoch and betwix Bra-Vadenoch and Lochabyr. Loch Eirak is but 4 myl long, and two of breadth, and is upon Avon Truym. 2 myle from Loch Eirak on the westsyd therof is fress[1]-muccara upon the eastsyd of Truym half a myl thence is Tallunoch therfra a myl on the west is Krowbin moir, a quarter therfra Krowbin beg. a quarter fra that upon the east syd is Etteress, a myl thence furdir down upon the east syd at the mouth of Truyme is Innerhavon.

South from Spay a myle is Fayenes with Alt Fayenes 2 myl therfra Naid-Moir upon Spay with a litle burne a quarter thence Naid Beg. fra that it is half a myle to Ruven castell the onlie and principall dwelling of the Lord of the Countrey

[1] The word 'fress' is 'press' in the original.—Ed.

weel seated upon a green bank, about a bowshot from the river A myle be east the Castell of Ruffen is the Glen 508.
Trummie, 4 myl long, cuming out of Lochna-Schele-Chirnich towards Athole, a Loch of twa myle long, 1 myl broad, twa myl up. Upon the eastsyd of Trummy is Kayllie-Whundenie. At the westsyd of the mouth of Trummy, a myle fra Ruffen is Inner Trummie, ovir aganis it upon the othersyd of Trummy is Inner Dale, half a myl beneth that upon Spay is Inner Owlass, a myl therfra is Farlety upon the west of Loch Inche then is Loch Inche. A myle from Farletie is Balnespick a myl from it is Inner Ishie, upon the westsyd of Fischie river at the mouth therof. Item upon a half Yland in Loch Inche is Tome Inche, a seat and kirk, a quarter myl be west Inner Ishie

Tua myl above Inner Ishie up the said river of Fishie upon the west syd therof is Contelait 1 myl up on the same syd of that river is Cory Arnisdail beg, 2 myle thence Cory Arnisdaill moir. Upon the eastsyd of Fishie is Innermarky, with Alt Marky cuming out of Glen Marky. half a myle thence Croft Inner Marky. A quarter myl from InnerMarky entreth in AltRoy falling out of a uglie Corie cald Cory Roy, with a mightie steep craggie hill called Craig Megevie, with manie deer above and fair firr wood below 2 myl thence fornent Inner Ishie is Dalnavert a myl thence. hard upon Spay is Kinrara na Caille with good firr wood.

All the Strath of Badenoch is not ovir a myle of breadth untill the hills beginne. It is a most rich and fertill valey in cornis and riche medow pasturis. With manie plesant and commodious situations, the cornis ar aboundant and soon rypened whereby they never want plentie, and furnish all the neighbour countreys (wherof many ar scars of cornis altho plentifull in pasture) aboundantlie everie year, they have stoar of cattell, and riche pasturis among the hills and glennis, they have aboundance of fresch water fische specially salmond and no lack of wood. so that they lack little which ane Inland 509.
Countrey can require. Altho they be of all the provinces of Scotland furthest off from seas, and scatred as it were in a verie hie countrey, no other countrey be dwellings or corneland, being neer them except StrathSpey, which lyeth beneth alongst the river.

Nixt Kinrara is Rothymurchus. Half a myle southeast from Klnrara is Lochnagawin a myle long with firrwoods about it. a myl be east this loch is Rothymurcus loch a myl long with a burne joyning the said twa Lochs. In this last Loch is a tour in ane Inche. A myl from Kinrara hard upon Spey is Kean na pool. heir is a great hie hill called Torbain just ovir agains Craig Alvie. which is on the northsyd, and betwix Rothymurcus and Spey. Half a myl be east Kean na Pool is Balemore, with the kirk of Rothymurkus. Upon the westsyd of Avon Rothymurcus as it falleth in Spey. A myle above Balemore is Tullich Row upon the east of Loch Rothymurcus with great and large firr woods Item Avon Trowy entereth in Avon Rothymurcus a myl befor it fall in Spey. This Avon Trowy hath a glen on the west of it called Glen Ennich. With Loch Ennich thrie myle long cuming out of Cory Ennich. Item upon the southeast of Trowy is a burn cuming out off Loch Moirlich, a myl long in Glenmoir, it twa myl befor Ennich fal in Trowy from the head therof and 2 myl befor Moirlich entreth in Trowy from the head therof also.

Half a myl from Tulloch Row upon the west is Innertrowy. Upon the eastsyd of Trowy hard by the former is Innerdale.

Item upon the east, beneth Loch Moirlich twa myle is Balerongan. half a myl therfra Gewsalich, it is a myle above Dale.

510. ## Noats of LENNOX and STERLINGSHYR gotten fra Gentlemen of that countrey 15 May 1644.

The springs of Kelvyn river cum from above Colyam Cast in Sterlingschyr. hard by on the north hand is the Catlin burn another spring, and to the south hand another more up then Achinvoyl, whilk is very near the head of the water cald Beny which falleth down to Dunipace. thir dyvers springs joyned beneth the kirk of Monyabrigh, begins to be cald Kelvyn and fals in a litle loch, the goynie burn falleth therin also from the north, then the burn of Glashdyr falleth in from the north about half a myl above Kirkintillo.

Kirkintillo fra Kinked just south half a myl and Kelvyn betwix, it is half a myl up on Glasdyr. the lenth of Glasdyr 3 myl. the cours fra N.W to S.E. theron first Kinked on the west. Woodhead 2 myl above Kinked on that same syd. Gloret a myl above Kinked on the eastsyd. Bandcloich above it on that same syd, a quarter myl, and a quarter from the water syd.

Kirkintillo and Partkirk at Kelvyn mouth 8 myl. Kirkintillo Glasco 6 myl. Glasco Partkirk 2 myl. Glasco is fra Kirkintillo SS.W. and Partkirk fra Glasco W.

Luggy river runs in Kelvyn at Kirkintillo on the south syd, the lenth 4 myl large, ther is upon it Baidlae 2 myl fra Kirkintillo upon the southsyd of it. Bandheath also 3 myl fra Kirkintillo upon the northsyd—it is not a myl fra Munkland paroch.

Munkland Kirk 3 myl fra Clyd, 8 myl fra Glasco.

Kinked fra Sterlin 12. myl. Kinked Kilsyth 3 myl. Kilsyth Sterlin 9 myl.

Kelvyn runs east and west inclyning somwhat to the south Cader is theron 3 short myl beneth Kirkintillo. Kirkintillo *511.* Dumbartan 12 long myl.

Bardovy a myl fra Kelvyn on the northsyd, besyd a prettie loch it is a myl beneth Cader, Bankell is a myl and half fra Kelvyn on the northsyd, just north fra Bardowye

Northwest from Bardowye is Mugdock besyd a loch. 2 myle fra Bardowye 8 myl west fra Cader or therby.

The paroch of Leinzie is on the southsyd of Kirkintillo up and down Kelvynsyd, but most part therof to the east.

Garscub on the northsyd of Kelvyn, hard upon the river, it is 3 short myl beneth Bardowy.

Northwest therfra is Maynis, 2 long myl, it beginneth Dumbartanshyr.

North fra it Bavie 1 quarter myl, it is in the Lennox.

Craigtoun northwest fra Bavie ¼ myl and fra Craigtoun just nordeast ¼ myl Achincloich

Jordanhill upon the nordsyd of Clyd 2 myl beneth Partkirk

Cloberhill nordwest fra Jordanhill 2 short myl, a myl fra Clyd.

The river Clyd runs fra Glasco to Dunbartan north and

west somwhat to the north as it were W.N.W. and fra Dunbartan to the Cloichstane it turnes a litle to the south. At the Cloichstane is the entrie of it to the sea for ther the coast turneth on the left hand to the south. the breadth of it at Dumbartan is a myl and half or sum less.

Drumrie a myl north fra Clyd, a long myl beneth Cloberhill.

Cochna is just north fra Drumrie a myl and half, and fra Clyd 2 lang myl.

Barnis on the river just south from Drumrie

Dunotyr on the river 2 myl beneth Barnis

Kirk of Kilpatrick and the kirktoun a quarter myl fra Kilpatrick down the river

512. Dunglas a myl and half fra Kilpatrick on a rock in the sea, beneath and about it woods, it is fra Dumbartan a myl and half Betwix them is a great hie rock cald Dunbuckhill, then followeth the tounland.

Mayns of Cahoun lyeth north fra Dunbuck, fra the town a short myl, nordeast fra the town.

There is a great moor cald the Moor of Dunbartan, it lyeth betwix Cragtoun and the river Levin. above 2 myl fra Clyd long, it cums within 2 small myl of Dumbartan, the northsyd of it upon Leadlewne which is upon the midst of the waters of Blayne.

Blayn ryseth at Balagan, which is a myl west fra Craig Bernard, and runs just west first to the kirk of Stra Blayne ¼ myl long then to Duntraith a long myl fra the former, both upon the northsyd.

Duntraith hath upon the northsyd onlie muirs and twa great hils.

Dunguyn and the Parkhill just north fra the castel Leadlewne is on the southsyd of Blayne, West fra Duntraith 1 short myl. Lead Lewn is a great wood. South fra Duntraith is a pretty round hill with a wood Dungoyael, just agains Duntraith, the river betwix.

Fra Duntraith down the river twa myl is a place cald the Mosse on the south or South west syd. heir wes Mr. George Buquhanan borne. This river in its cours runs west somewhat norderlie

Duntraith—Sterlin–15 myle.

Then ther is Blayne Killern—3 myl down on the northsyd Croy on the northsyd also a short myl fra Killern and heir it falls in Ainrik river.

Ainrik river fals in Lochlomund 4 myl above the lower end of the Loch, whair the Loch casts out the river of Levin. Upon Ainrik 2 myl up on the southsyd is Kilmaronok a kirk and a fair castell and on the northsyd just agains it standeth Buchanan a great Castell and a Kirk.

Furdir up is Drummikill half a myl fra the water on the *513.* northsyd then is Gairtnes on the northsyd, 2 myl fra Drummikill. heir the river hath a bow and windeth about with a crook of half a myl to the south, and then turns agayn to the West. Heir is a great salmond Leap commonlie cald a linn.

Twa myl and a half above Gartness is Cragy vairne,it standeth 2 myl fra the water on the northsyd. Upon the river is Ballindallach with a wood 2 long myl above Gartnes upon the northsyd.

Just agains it on the southsyd Braneshogill upon the fute of a Glen upon a burn ending ther, a quarter myl fra the river, a wood beneath it upon the water.

Followeth Balinchannaim half a myl up upon the southsyd, ovir againis on the northsyd a wood cald Kyl Trochen. furdir up 2 myl on the southsyd is Balglash. Then on the north 2 myl fra Balglass is Kilcroich $\frac{1}{4}$ myl fra the river, then on the southsyd is a kirk cald Fintray, 2 myl and a half fra Balglash, then on the northsyd a myl and a half fra Kilcroich is Fintray.

At the head of the water about 2 myl fra Fintray ther is on the south ane old ruinous castell, cald Grayms-castell of Dundaff moor it wes cald Dundaff. it is upon the head of Carroun river.

The springs of Ainrik and Carron do joyn verie near and low ground betwix.

The heads of Ainrik and Blayne these two rivers are taken up with a great moor, beginning at Graymcastell then to the Cory of Balglash then to Drawguyin then to Kilsyth, then to Terduff which is thrie myl down upon Carroun, and to the Meckle Binn upon the head of Carroun, it is cald at the west

part, the moor of Blayne and at the east end the Moor of Campsie fra the kirk of Campsie which is upon the head of Glashdur water, half a myl west fra Craig Bernard

514. ## NOATES AND MEMOIRS drawn furth of Mr TIMOTHEY PONT his papers.

The ISLE of SKIANA commonlie called the SKIE.

Item betwix Bracadil and Tronternesse is the water of Snisort. Item twa waters betwix Keylburg and Snisort towit Glenhaltin within a myle to Kysburg. the uther water of Glen Rumbisdaill or Rumbisdaill water. Glentillisdaill water mouth some myles be north Kysebourg. Item nixt the water of Glenvig five myles be south west Duntuyllin, called otherways Dunringill. it is 8 myles betwix Dundonald and Duntuyllin. Duntuyllin is within a myl to the poynt of Trouterness. Betwix Duntuyllin and the poynt midway the seat of Eriskew.

The port of Trouternesse is five myle broad, betwix Duntuyllin and Ghervad. Item Kilmartin a myle neerer[1] then Ghervad. Within a myle thence Stensboll nix Ghervad beyond the water of Kilmartin. Nixt Ghervad 2 myls Could na grock, 2 myls nixt Touttin Icra. a myl thence Touttin Ocre. half a myle thence Grouban. hard besyde Growban is Avon Roik or Ryce, with Eik and the fresche Loch Harry a myl thence Bordmeanach, Item nixt Hollom Ocra and Ycra. with Loch Hollom. Above thise is Bonstoure thence thrie myles Fairnan. thence a myle Port Ry with Evon Portry. 2 myles thence Peinville thence 2 myle is Kammey Keanvaig, one myl Achanatraneg. 2 myl thence Meaassin. Item thrie myl up on Lochsligach. Keanlochsligach and Avon Sligach or Sligachan. Item the ferry toun under Binscard called Scosa. That trinket of hills ar generally called Klammaig. Item the hie way throw thois hills is called Bellachan-Scard. Item Strath Houlin or the Strath of Hollyi.

[1] The words 'not so' are interlined in MS.—ED.

In Scalpa the seat of Stappa, and thence 2 myle the seat of Keanball.

Nixt on Skianach. Again within 2 myle to Strathoulyn is 515.
Skenadyr. Item fornent Scalpa on Skianach Leuras. hard by is Harpool a myle thence Askemorruy.

Item in the countrey of Stra or Stra Ordell is the Morruy. Item Castel-Chewles-Akin with sum small Skyrrs. fornent ar the said Chewles. Item nixt Brackle, Scoulonin, hard by the first is Slait. Keanloch thrie myle from the former. 2 myl thens lyeth Dowisgill ycre and ocra Thence half a myle Tontamurich that is to say a toung betwix twa seas. A myle thence Castel-Chammey. Betwix this and Chewles-Akin is 8 myles, then the first in Slait, Tong, a quarter from thence Sasig, a myle thence Kilmoir. Hard by Kilbeg. a half thence Ostaip moir and Beg. a myl thence Tormaise, thence 2 myl Ardlait.

Item Loch Eissort and Slait, it is half a myl broad and seaven myle long it is 4 myles betwix Castell Chammey and the mouth of Loch Eissort. Item Ord. Item 3 myle thence Dunshaich thrie myl from the head of Loch Eisort upon this syd of the Loch. Then the first in the head of the loch on the syd farrest from us 4 myl thence is Boreraig. it is a myl betwix Kilchrist which I did see and Killurid. Dunshaich is above Ord a myl on this cheek of Loch Eisort which is the march betwix Sklait and Mingeness. Loch Eisart is the marche betwix Slait and Straordell. it is about ten myles broad at the mouth.

The first toun in the countrey of Mingennes nixt Stra Ordell is Rowendownen which is fornent Rumm 2 myl fra Rowendownen is Glenbretill and Saavetin Isle with avon Bretill. Kilmolruy is 3 myl from Rowendownen. Item thence five myles Braharpoirt heir cometh in a Loch betwix Mingenes and Bracadill. Upon the head of this Loch which is 6 myl long is the seat of Dreynach, this Loch is called Loch Herport Item Ferren Isle in the middest of Meginnes Loch. Item 516.
Kelso upon Item fornent Kysburgh upon the uthir syd of Loch Sneisport nixt Nisort, Choislader, nixt Grisarness. nixt Tuddinvain, next a myle thence Kildonnen, then Burrough four myl from Nisort.

Item in Trouterness countrey, Kisburg moir and Beg, thence a myle Polldun, thence a myle Poolnahalla. Heir is Dundonald Castell, thence a myle Ouig, thence twa myle Edirgill moir and Beg, thence a myle upon the water of Vig, Bruchvig, thence a myle Scoudbruch, thence a myle Mungistot, hard by Chroshemer, thence 1 myle Knocko 1 myl Barranasketaig a myl thence Kroshemer, 1 myl Kilvakisa, a quarter thence Kraaulan thence a myle Borraness and Borraness-fuille, 1 myl Hownacklead 1 myl Chroshemer thence a quarter Kilmore with Avo Kilmore, a half myl thence Ballach a half thence Duntvyllim it is a myl hence to Rowhoumish. Ardnakeldan a quarter myl from the poynt. from the poynt eastward a myl Brundestot, hard by Kilmo-Lowag. thence half a myle Balmakuyan, a burne betwix it and the former a myl thence Keandendruym. a myl thence Altavise[1] seat and Isle a hill in Vaterness called Hei-feald.

FRESCH WATER LOCHIS IN SKIANACH.

Betwix Tronterness and Bracadill, Loch Huiska. Item Loch Whouildan. Loch Raraeg. Loch Towagri. Loch Growban. Loch Orroid. L. Ledill. L. Hellohald these ar in Macloyds bounds Item Loch Tellibart. Loch na Rowen-dounen: L. na Elachan: these ar all in MacLoyds bounds, who is esteemed greater of lands in Sky then Donald gorim. Item L. Cholumkill twa myl long with ane Island and tour Item Lochshant: Loch Fadd. Loch Gilchrist

SALT LOCHIS

Loch Eisort. L. leipan. L. Sckasaeg. L Bretill. L. Einort.
517. L. Helport. L. Haerloish. L. Rowaeg. L. Bracadill. L. Vurkansa. L. Poltil: L. Faillord: L. Grenbaeg. L. Chriseness.

DISTANCES in CARRICT and the adjacent SHYRE.

Glen Ap is in Galloway in the way betwix Chappel and Balintrae betwix a place cald the thrie standing stains whilk

[1] The word 'Altavise' is 'Altavick' in the original.—ED.

is in the hie way and the said Glen Ap is 6 myl. and heir endeth Galloway and beginneth Carrict.

Carrict is 26 myl. long. and 20 myl broad.

Stincher is the first water theron following the coast fra Galloway. At the mouth therof Balintrae 3 mil fra the 3 stains, this river Stincher is upon 20 myl long.

fra Balintrae is Knokdolean 4 myl up on the N. syd.

therfra Craigneill 2 myl. up on the south or westsyd.

therfra Kirkhil 6 myl on the N. syd.

then followeth up the river—

Daljerak 4 myl. Penewharry 1 myl. Corskleyis 3 myl. Kirkland 3 myle. Kirkdamnie a paroch kirk 1 myl. Ald Knalbenoch 2 myl. Dochorn 3 myl.

Nixt followeth Girven River, the mouth therof is fra Stincher 12 myl. northeastward. it[1] sum 18 myl long. At the mouth thereof is Girven a small town, and a kirk in the westsyd.

Then follow up—

Trochrig 1 myl. Pinkill. 2 myl. Kollochan. 2 myl. upon the N. syd. Bargeny. 4 myl on the W. syd. Bruntstoun 1 myl. Dachorro 1 myl Drimmellen 1 myl on the N syd. Bartlennachan ½ myl Drymmochrin ½ myl. Dalduff. 3 myl Kirk Michael. a kirk 2 myl Clencaird 1 myl. Blaquhane 1 myl. Kirk of Stratoun 1 myl.

Dun is the nixt river, which river is the march betwix Carrict and Kyle. of 14 myl lenth the mouth of it is fra the mouth of Girven 12 myl it cumeth out of Loch Dune.

Towns and Castells upon it ar first at the sea is Grinen 1 myl up is Brigend, then is Blairstoun 1 myl. up. Achindren 2 myl up. Monkwood is a myl. Above it Cassils 1 myl on the westsyd therfra still upward Barvistoun 1 myl then Keirs 3 myl. Above that is the Loch 6 m long. of breadth 2 myl. sum places less. it hath an Ile with an old house in it cald Castle Dune. *518.*

[1] The word 'is,' which is in the original, is omitted.—Ed.

Following still the coast which bendeth still to the nordeast—

Nixt is a small river called Millanderdaill it falleth in the sea betwix Girven and Stincher rivers and should be insert be description in that place. the mouth of it is 4 myl fra Ballintrae

Places upon it ar Carltoun at the sea, then is Millanderdaill 2 m. up. Troquham a castel is betwix Girven and Dun 3 m. fra the sea. fra Bargeny [1]

Mayboll the head town of Carrict, the seat of the Justice it is fra Ayre 6 myl. fra Girven 8 × 9 m. and fra the sea 4 myl.

Kilchemyeis 2 myl fra Mayboll just west and fra the sea upon 5 myl.

Baltessan a myl fra Mayboll to the southwest.

Gadiehorn 2 m. fra Mayboll northwest.

Knokdon 3 myl nordwestward fra Mayboll.

Dunduff 4 myll nordwestward fra Mayboll.

DIVERS DISTANCES.

Betwix Aire and Lanrik in Clydsdail ar 24 myles and Newmils town is midway.

Douglas Castell and Lainrik 8 myl: Lainrik and Biggar 4 myl

Craufurd Jhon and Biggar 10 myl Craufurd Lindsa and Biggar 6 myl

Biggar and Peebils 12 myl. Loudoun Castel and Glasco 12 myl.

Loudoun and Hamiltoun 13 m. Loudoun Lanrick 13 myl.

Irwing and Lairgs in Cuningham 12 myl.

Cros-raguel Abbay is fra Mayboll 2 myl and westward fra Beltassan ½ myl.

Kilmaars in Cuningham is fra Irwing 4 m. and fra the sea 4 myl also.

Shelach of Minnok in Galloway at the head of the river
519. of Cree is fra the neerest part of Stincher river in Carrict 3 myl.

[1] After the word 'Bargeny,' '—— m' is in the original.—Ed.

Betwix the said Minnok and the neerest part of the river of Dun is 6 myl.

Head of Air river and Lainrik on Clyd 8 myl.

Ailze Yle is fra Aire 24 myl and fra Ardmillen 18 myl.

Now Ardmillen is fra Girven river 2 myl on the westsyd therof this Ardmillen is the neerest shoar to Ailze

Cumnok Castel in Nithesdaill. Crawfurd Jhon 8 m.

Town of Crawfurd Jhon and Castel Crawfurd Jhon 2 myl

Castell Crawfurd Jhon and Biggar 10 myl

KYLE

Kyle beginneth after Carrict following the coast at the mouth of Dune river, which river marcheth it alongst from Carrict.

It is betwix the mouth of Dun river and mouth of Aire river, upon which the town of Aire standeth 2 myl.

This province is sum 24 myl long.

The town of Ayre standeth on the southsyd of the river with a fair stone bridge of ane arche, a good port, and much frequented.

Lugdour river falleth in it 8 myl above the town on the southsyd

Air river runneth for the most part stracht.

S. Kebets kirk 4 m. up the water on the northsyd and fra it sum two myl.

Achincrue 4 myl up the river on the northsyd.

Sundrim 4 myl up the river hard upon it on the southsyd.

Above Sundrim is Gaillard 2 myl on the southsyd

Above Gaillard is Partik a myl on the northsyd

Etterkin a myl up on the northsyd.

2 myl hyer up on the river still is Colsfeild on the N. syd

3 myl up the river on the southsyd is Barskimmin

Kingscleuch is a myl up on the N. syd.

A myl furdir up on the N syd is Bulloch-myll

Toun Castel, and Kirk of Machlin is a myl fra Bulloch myl and a myl fra the river on the northsyd. 520.

Sorn is above Bulloch myl 2 myl on the northsyd.

Smiddie Shawis is just agains Sorn on the uthir syd of the river.

Kilmuils-croft is above Smiddie-shawis half mill on the S. syd.

Just agains it on the uthir syd of the river is Dergean.

Dadillan is less then half myl above Dergean on the N. syd

Wallwood 4 myl above Dergean on that same syd

Mid-Wallwood half a myl hier on the southsyd.

Ovir-Wallwood half a myl up on that same syd

Kemms a myl up on that same syd.

therfra a myl up. the Muirkirk a kirk on the northsyd

Above the kirk Aishie burn a myl on that same syd.

Above that the Spy-slack, on the verie springs of the river, fra whiche to Lainrick the neerest part of the Clyd is 8 myl.

Lugdour river, as said is, falleth in Aire River 8 myl above the toun on the south syd. Ther ar dwellings upon it first Afleck a myl above the joyning of the waters on the northsyd of Luggar.

Nixt above it is Ochiltree 2 myl on the southsyd

then is Watersyd a myl up. on the northsyd.

Followeth Loch Norries half myl on the southsyd

then is Torringen Cast. on the south syd a myl up

Above it is the toun of Cumnock half a myl on the southsyd

The Castle of Cumnock is 4 myl fra the toun, and standeth upon the river of Nith but it is in Kyle as al the paroch of Cumnock is also.

Following up Luggar River. Nixt above the town of Cumnok is Shankstoun $\frac{1}{4}$ myl on the southsyd.

then is Temple land half a myl up on the north syd.

Followeth Logan on the southsyd half mile up

Craikstoun $\frac{1}{4}$ mile upon the N.S.

521. Barlannochan 1 mile up on the S. syd. Duncan-yeemer 1 mile up northsyd. GlenMuir 1 mile up. N. syd. Dornel 1 mile up. N. syd. Kevil 1 mile up S. syd. Cruick half mile up. S. syd.

Dalblair ovir aganis Cruick.

Glenmuir-shaw 2 mile up at the head of the river

It is 4 mile betwix the head of this river, and the head of the river Aire and upon 12 mile fra the nearest part of Clyd whilk is Cornes 2 myl fra Lanrick.

Followeth the river Irwing which devydeth Kyle from Cuningham.

Irwing toun is on the northsyd therof at the sea with a fair stone bridge, heir is a convenient haven for ships.

Following the river up on both sydes is thus.

Craig 2 mile up on the north syd.

Dreghorn 2 mile furdir up on the S. syd.

Achans 2 myl up S. syd. Cragie-Wallace 4 mile up. S. syd.

Ellerslie 2 mile up on the S. syd Caprintoun 2 mile up. S. syd.

Ricardtoun. 2 mile S. syd. Kilmarnock a town ovir agains Ricardtoun the river running betwix them.

The Dinn above Kilmarnock 1 mile N. syd.

Crawfurdland 1 mile furdir up. N. syd. Sloss hard by on that same syd.

Rowallen 2 mile up on the N. syd. from the river 2 mile.

Damisternock 2 mile up on that same syd.

Ovir againis it on the uthir syd Haning. but 2 mile fra the river.

Kirk of Gastoun 4 mile above Damisternock. S. syd.

Barr hard by on the same syd. Sesnock hard by also on that same syd.

Gaston Cast. 1 mile above the Kirk on the S. syd.

Lowdoun Castle ovir aganis Gastoun on the N. syd and a myl up. the river

Newmils, toun, kirk, Castel a mile above Gaston N. syd. 522.

Bankheid 2 mile up N. Syd. Braidlie 1 mile N. syd

The Hill called Lowdounhill is the head of this river joyning cloas to Clydsdaill

Sesnok river falleth in Irwing river 8 mile above the town of Irwing at the place called Sesnock on the S. syd

Above Sesnock is Carnel 4 mile on the westsyd.

Above it Brighous 1 quarter[1] mile on the westsyd.

Nixt to it is Killoch 1 mile up on that same syd.

Upward on the river is Fouler 1 mile north syd

After on the river is Achmannoch 2 mile on the north syde

[1] The word 'quarter' is not in the original.—Ed.

Sesnock river ryseth as far up as Irwing river, it is 4 mile betwix the springs of thir two rivers.

CUNINGHAM.

Following the coast northward fra Irving, is Garnok river 1 mile fra Irving.

and fra Garnock 3 mile is Kyle river

Caf river runneth in Garnok 3 mile above the sea.

Eglintoun in Cuningham is fra Irwing toun 2 mile short. and fra the sea a myl and a half.

Kilwinning is fra Irwing 2 mile and fra Eglintoun a short myle.

Cuninghamhead fra Irwing 4 myl east.

It is fra Irwing whair Cuningham beginneth to the end therof viz. Skelmorlie of coast 15 mile.

Arnok river fals in Garnock a mile above Eglintoun on the southsyd, it runs fra the east, ther is theron Cuninghamhead 2 myle fra Eglintoun, and 4 fra Irwing.

Above it upon that river is Leinsha just agains a prettie green hill cald Castletoun green hill, Leinsha on the north syd.

Furdir up half a myle on the north syd Stuartoun kirk

523. Just againis the kirk on the uther syd is Loch rige

Half a myle north fra the Kirk and fra the river is Corsell.

Betwix the kirk and Corsell is Cochelvy and betwix them is Chapil burn with a bridge. North fra Corsell another bridge on Chapill.

Pokelly on the southeast syd of Arnok 1 myle and ½ myle fra the river, and fra Steuartoun kirk 2 myle.

Up the river fra the said kirk on the southsyd is one myle Robertland.

Southeast therfra viz: fra Robertland just by it is Swinstie.

Up the river on the northsyd above it a myle is Blacklaw-hill a great hill, the springs of the river cum fra it about a myle.

Southeast fra Blacklawhill a myle is Carnhill at the head of the river, whilk river Arnok comes out of the Blackloch ½ myle above Carnehill.

Blackloch ½ myle long ¾ myle broad. and ½ fra the Whyt loch south fra it Blackloch being north.

Whytloch 1 myle long, half myl broad, between them half myle

Carcarth water cums out of Whitloch

fornent Carnhill is Drumbuy hill due south

Lugdoun water is hard by Eglintoun on the northsyd therof. it runs in Garnock a myl fra Kilwinning and a myle and half fra the sea, it hath a stone brig a myle fra Kilwinning alsmuch fra Irwing, midway Garnoch his course bendeth northwest.

Upon Garnoch following up the river are

Kilwinning north syd 2 mile fra the sea.

Montgrenan half a myle up above the uther. south syd.

Woodsyd. northsyd. just agains Mongrenan

Blair on the S. or E. syd 4 myle fra Kilwinning.

Achinhervy 2 myle south fra the River 4 myle fra Irwing

The tour W. syd 4 myl fra Irwing

The kirk of Dery 5 myle fra Irwing, and half myl above *524.* the joyning of Garnok and Caf rivers. and the river Ry runs in Garnok 1 quarter myle above the kirk on the northsyd. Ry cums fra the nordwest with a great crook.

Carsland is on Garnock 6 myl fra Irwing East syd

Kilburnin a myl fra Garnok on the northsyd, besyd the Loch Kilburnin, a myl therfra.

Irwing river cums fra Loudounhill 20 myl long.

Saltcoats a toun and harbour 3 myl. fra Irwing N.N. West

Stinstoun a myl east therfra up in the land.

Kellylaw 1 myle east therfra, it is 4 myle fra the kirk of Kilbyrnie, it hath a loch of a myl long, east half a myl fra it.

A myle fra Saltcoatts is the mouth of Stainlie burn.

A myle more north be the coast is Minfod burn.

Upon it Minfod 1 quarter myle fra the sea N. syd.

Nixt a myle is Gorat burn 6 myle fra Lairgs.

A myl therfra Seamil burn.

Poynt of Paincors 4 myl fra Lairgs and fra the Seamil burn a myl heir ther is a poynt runs nordwest in the sea a large myl On the poynt therof standeth the Castle Paincors.

following the coast twa myl is Hunterstoun, and here you touch the sea agayn in the way to Largis

therfra the coast falleth straicht nordeast to Lairgis

Distances in the FIRTH of CLYD.

Between the toun of Air and the nerest poynt of the Ile of Boot neer 30 mile.

Between Irwing and Boot 20 mile

Between Ayr and the neerest land of Arren Ile 24 mile

Between Arren viz the Cote and Boot 14. mile

Between Ayr and Ailze 24 m. Between Arren & Ailzie 16 m

Between Lamlash and Ayr 16 m.

525. Between Ayr and the Mul of Cantyr the neerest way 36 myl viz leaving. Arren off the left hand cuming to Ayr.

Between Arren and the neerest land of Cantyr 4 or 5 myle.

Between Boot and the Clochstain in the mouth of Clyde 7 myle

Between the Clochstain and Dunoyn 3 myle

Lochlong is 2 myle broad at the mouth

The firth of Clyd runs near east and west fra the Claichstane to fornents Dumbartan and then it is nordwest and southeast.

Ailze Ardmillen 18. m. and Ardmillen is the nearest land to it upon the shoar.

Mul of Cantyr and Ayr about 36 the way be sea EN.E. and WS.W a litle more to the south.

Divers Distances and LENTHS of RIVERS

Port Patrick—Wigtoun	21 m.	Karlinghops Edinburgh	10 myl.
Port Patrick—Glenlus	9	Selkirk—Edinburgh	22
Wigtoun —Dumfreis	30	Selkirk Seaton	22
Wigtoun —Ayre	36	Peblis Lanrik	16
Wigtoun —Glasco	56	Peblis Lithcow	18
Pebles —Edinburgh	16	Biggar Drummailler	4
Sterlin —Dumbarton	20 myl	Reedhead—Dundie	15.
Annand town in Annandail and Edinburg.			56

the way is up the hail river Annand to the springs still north then down Tweed fra the springs while you fall in

Lothian the draught of Tweed falling that lenth almost nord-east.

The lenth of the river Annand 25 myl.

The lenth of the river Esk in Lidisdale 18 myl.

Dumbarton and the ferry of Lochgher as you goe to Rosneth 8 m and 2 to Rosneth fra the ferry.

The hie way fra Edinburgh to Glasco is throw Falkirk

Innerara and the Tarbats in Cantyr. 26.

LochGilb makes a bow in the way from Innerara to Tarbat 526.
castel and makes it 28. but the straight will be 26 be the Marquis Argyls relation from whom I have it.

Head of Loch Tay and Loch Dochar 9 myl. a litle river coms from Binluy a great month upon the north head of Loch lomond and makes the spring of Dochar, this hill yeilds water to Loch Lomond and to the vest sea at Dunstafage and to Loch Tay.

Braid Albayn taketh up all the lands north fra Loch Tay to the march of Rennach sum 6 myl vest to Argyl, sum 12 myl south to the rivers that fall in Tay beneth the Loch. And litle ground to the east of the Loch.

Dunstaffage Innerara 20 myle as I remember with a bow about going be the end of Lochaw.

Balwhidder stands upon the water of it hath ane paroch Church cald Balquhidder this river fals out of the hill cald. out of the whilk the river Earne ryseth, whilk Earne falleth in Loch Earne the said kirk is twa myl fra the Loch Earne, it is southwest fra the Loch, the said river runs southwest throw Balwhidder (the lenth of the countrey 9 myl) throw Strahyr under Balquhidder and falls in Loch Low benith 4 myl long and 1 myl broad, it is 4 myl fra the head of the Loch to the head of the river, the Loch of Earne is in the paroch of Balquhidder. After it cums out of the Loch a myl lower it falls in the water of Teth on the east syd at the kirk of Kilmahug. it is 12 myl fra Kilmahug to Sterlin doun Teth all the way. Teth fals in Forth 1 myl above the brig of Stirlin betwix Kincarne and Kilmahug about 24 myl.

Glen Ample stands upon the head of Loch Arne, it is of the paroche of Balquhidder. Loch Erne is 6 myl long.

The lenth of Glenprossin is 14 myl to the fall of prossin

in the south water to the springs. The lenth of Caratie is 9 myl. The lenth of Southesk fra the head of the water to Carathie 16 myl. it is between the head of Southesk and Casteltoun in Bra Mar 15 myl.

Between Prossin head and the head of Yla is not 2 myl
527. ther is between the two rivers a small river cald Lintrechin, it hath a loch of the same name, about 2 myl in circuit being more round. Ila runs streight to the brig of Ruffen whilk is of stone upon Yla a myl above it. it is fra Ruffen to the head of Yla 20 myl. Shin and Ardle cum fra the hills between Angus and Mar. Shin to the east whilk after the lenth of 12 myl be many crooks fals in Ardle. Ardle looseth the name after the meeting and Shin also and ar cald Ericht and fal in Yla at Coupir grange. four myl beneth Ruthven. Between Ruthven an Kinclevin 9 myl. Between Kinclevin and St. Johnstoun 6 myl fra St. Jhonstoun to Dunkeld 10 myl fra Dunkeld to Ballach is 20 myl.

The lenth of the Water of Dochar and Glendochar. 16 myl. it cumes out of Loch Dochar

Logy river runs in head of Lochtay at the kirk of Killin whilk kirk stands between thir twa rivers wha run very near the kirk both, it runs from Northwest and cums hard by the westsyd of Findlarig. it ¼ myl between Finlarig and Killin. Lochtay is 12 myl long.

Glenample at the head of Loch Ern. the neerest cutt of land betwix Loch Erne and Lochtay is 7 myl.

Betwix Loch Erin and the Brig of Ern 18 myl viz. fra the foot of the Loch.

Betwix the foot of the Loch Erin and St. Jhonstoun 16 myles.

Betwix Cowper of Angus and St. Jhonstoun 12 myl

Betwix Couper and Dunkel 10 myl. Cowpar and Kellymoor 8 myl.

Cowpar and Forfar 14 myle. Coupar and Dundie 10 myl.

Glasco Kirkintillo 6 myl Glasco Hamiltoun 8 myle

Dumbarton and the end of the firth of Clyd ovir agains the Cloch stane is ij m.

Glasco Parthick 2 myl. Hamiltoun Lanrik 8 myl.

Kirkintillo Parthick 8 myl.

Kalvyn river is 12 myl long the one spring cum fra Sterlinshyr about Kilsyth the uthir nordwest therfra sum 8 myles this run five myl or they join Sterlin Faukirk 7 m. betwix

NOATS of distances for BADENOCH 528.

Ruffen in Bodenoch and Elgyn ar distant the nearest way 36 myl. the way is by Creig Elachy, whilk is fornent Rothimurcus throw Bulladorn, by the kirk of Duchel to Lochenduyrs,[1] holding the southsyd therof, to the castell of Dunfale then throw the Glen of Pluscardie.

Lochenduyrs[1] Elgyn 16 myl Dunfal Lochenduirs[1] 4 myl. the kirk of Dunkile 1 myle above Dunfale.

Ruffen and Forres 26 myl to Dunfal 13.

Balachastell Ruffen 16 myl, viz 10 to Rothimurcus thence 6 myl to Ruffen all this long way.

Keyth Balachastell 18 myl.

the lenth of Talnen River is 10 myl, the head therof 6 myl fra the neerest part of Spey.

NOATS about ST. JHONSTOUN and in STRATH ERNE.

Duncrub St Jhonstoun 6 m Duncrub Bridge of Ern 6 m.

It standeth on the south syd of Ern about a myl fra the river.

Drummond is 8 myl above it up the river on the same syd. a myl fra the river also.

Drummond and fut of Loch Erne 6 m.

Drummond Sterlin 12 m.

The bridge of Ern is fra St. Jhonston sum 2 long myl just south.

Duncrub Falkland 10 m. Duncrub Abyrnethie 10. m.

Of RENNACH. Mr T. Pont.

The lenth of Rennach from Eastnordeast at the brae of Athoil at Boespick the first in Rennach the marche on the West at Pool-na-chaillach or Carlings pooll. betwix the head

[1] 'Lochenduyrs' and 'Lochenduirs' are 'Lochenduryb' in the original.—Ed.

of Brae Loch Lyon & Brae glen coen this is a moss ther ar manie mightie steep hills upon GlenKoen, scattering out
529. stones upon the seats in the glen therof. Item the marche betwix Rennach-Brae Glen-Krevyrne is Lockgewsachan and Kory-na-mein in Rennach. Item the nordermost part of Rennach is at Kory-eijach or Showting corie upon the eastmost end of Lekahuring a rowl of hills distinguishing and running betwix Rennach and Kean-loch-Treyg in Lochabir, which Loch is aucht myles distant from the said hills, no seat at all upon Loch Treyg, neither in these aucht myles specially.

KORYES IN RENNACH.

Item. Nariff twa high mountayns betwix Korygoan and Rennach. Hard by furdir south in Rennach is Kory-mackrennich. nixt and hard by the former is Kory chercill. Item upon the westmost head of Loch Garry twa myle from the former is Duynish. nixt hard by the steep high hill Meal dyrry Mackone. Meal dyrry Mackeon is betwix Duynish and Corychercill at the end of Lochgarry.

Kori-eiyag hath Alt Eijach a great birne falling in Loch Rennach. Item the nordermost part of Rennach that toucheth Badenach is Kori-goan upon the nortwestsyd of the head of Lochgarry. Lochgary is 3 myl long, a long loch.

Item betwix Rennach and Brae-glen is Na-lochen a high hill with certain litle loches upon and about it, the march betwix Brae Glenlyon and Finnaert seat in Rennach. Item the head of Glen-tyiss and Glen Krevirn is distinguished from Rennach by the highe mountayne Kory-chaba and the twa Bochaletyrs twa seats in Bra glen Krevirn. Ther is a playn month betwix this and Krowach Luydan. Upon the westsyd of Crowach-Luydan is the great mountayne cald Bin-Crowlash the marche betwix Rennach and Loquhabyr. Item betwix Bin-Crowlash and Bin Wreick high hills in Lochabyr is Vijsk-Alyin (or pleasant streams) this Vijsk Alyin fals in Loch Eiach or shooting Loch.

Item on the head of GlenKoen is Dowlochen, twa or thrie small Lochis disbogging for the space of thrie myls of bounds a myle thence eastward is Loch Eiach thrie myle long with

wood. Upon the southsyd of this Loch Eiach is Kroach- 530.
Luydan five myle long twa myles be east Luydan in Loch Eiach. Item the westmost toun in Rennach is called Downen upon Gawyrsyd, and als a myle from Loch Luydan. Item northwest from the head of Loch Treyig, at the head of Glen Evish is the great moss of Mony-nedy, or moss of armour, so cald because sumtime the Earle of Mar, his men flying from Maconeil did throw away thair armour in this moss. this Monynedy betwix Nevish water and the water of Rha being four myle long and falling in Loch Treyig. This water of Rha cumeth out of Kory Rha.

Item upon the north part of Rennach at the westmost head of Loch Eirachts upon Lochabyrsyd is Bellach Triadan. The eastmost part of Loch Hoishyn is upon the northsyd of Bellach-Triadan the westmost head of Loch Hoishyn is at Chapple a moss upon the head of Loch Treiyg. Upon the southwestsyd of Loch Hoishyn betwix the said Loch and Loch Treiyg is Lekanachailuy in English the broom bank.

Item Glen Roy in Lochabyr is 10 myles long. Item Glenspeachan 14 myles long. Item the southsyd of Glenspeachan is called Garvegaloch four myle large from Ferseden the nearest seat in Lochabyr to Bellach Triadan. Howbeit it be 12 myles from Bellach Triadan yit ther is never a seat in the said 12 myles lyk to Glenkynky whence it is evident how great deserts ar heir betwix Badenoch and Loch Abyr. onlie propre for deir, nether is ther yit a seat in other ten myles on this syd Bellach Triadan.

Rennach marcheth with the south of Bra Loch Lyon, about the heads of Glen Koen.

Item betwix Loch Rennach and Loch Tinmel upon the southsyd of Tinmell Kainnachan forest reaching almost fornent Murrullagan. Item ovir against Kainnachan upon the northsyd of Tinmel is Bofaly with the wood an forest of Bofaly reaching to Boespick.

SEATS in BUCH-WHYDDYR. 531.

The kirk of Buquhyddyr. half a myle thence Gartnafowar 1 myl Glenbocky, a myle thence Baleville. half a myl thence

Baid, half a myle thence Balevoulin, 1 myl Tow, hard by another Balevouling with Straheuure with a burne betwix at Loch heuure head. A myle thence Ard doun dauf twa myle thence Staink. Item Binlydy above Staink. hard by Kiurnach

BRAID ALBAYNE.

Ther is a way from the yate of Blair in Athoil to Ruffen in Badenoch maid be David Cuming Earle of Athoill for carts to pass with wyne. and the way is called Rad-na-pheny or way of wane wheills. it is layd with calsay in sundrie parts. Whair this Cuming built a castell, his wyf built a kirk he ended miserablie being torne in peices with a hors in Badenoch, whair falling from his horse, his fute stak in the stirrup and ane of his thighs stiking in the styrrop wes brocht to Blair be the said hors. whilk Blair he built and the castell of Mowlin.

Item ther have been 24 lairds of Weeme thei came in Scotland with Queen Margaret from Hungary.

Item the loch of Loch Tay is affirmed to be unmeasurablie deep fornent the foot of the skirts of Binlawers.

Item the playn haugh upon Tay betwix Beleachan and Lyon is esteemed 5 myl long, in sum parts, one in some parts 2 myl braid, most pleasant, fertyl, even, and weel exposed to the south, protected from the north with month

Item Blabalg a hill betwix Glenbreirnan and Mouling.

Item Binwyry the highest hill in Strahardoch.

In BOFRACK fornents WEAME in STRATHTAY.

Dunskiaig, 1 myl thence Farregill. 1 myl Tonkry 1 myl
532. Poirt half a myl be west that Tullichowill, 1 myll thence Striks. Item be east agayn is Tontwyne, hard by Dintailler, half a myl thence the mill of Aubrchalduy, a half m. above Bones 3 hous high a half above Gun Moness. 1 myl be east and more Moirluich 2 hous high also Item be east that ii myl and more be west the kirk of Garntully Tomteirvin.

CORYES of BRAID ALBANE

Upon the west southwest syd of Binlawear is Cory na bruick or cory of grilds 2 myl thence Cory Chrennich 2 myl be west the last is Kory ghealduy, 2 myl be west that Cory Mucky. 2 myl be west still is Lairglochen 6 myl long and cumeth out of a loch 1 myl long, thois coryes have all burns falling in Lochtay. Item Corylawer betwix Locknagat and Lawers.

Of APPIN-DOW UPON TAY.

Item upon the east chek of Altchailtuy 3 Leignachar and half a myl be east Gairth be east that half a myl Donafocus a half myl be east that Tome Tewgle or Ryknow. 2 myl thence Tygyrmach the kirk of Appin na Dow hard by. Hard by half a myl thence is Dalrawer or fatt haugh upon Tay. below a myl thence Kammer-awnan, a half thence is Balchomas nixt is the place of Weemh. Item be east Bateackan half a myl Cowit half a myl thence Borluik half a myl thence Tomchoit 1 myl thence Cluny 1 myl thence Knockdar 2 hous high in Derkolly be east Derkill Knockfolduich.

Item Glenstrae four myl long, all full of wood. Mackgregor doth styl himself Laird of Glenstree.

Somwhat of the HEIGHT of BADENOCH about LOCH LAGAN

Item ther cumeth a water 4 myl long out of the northwest syd of Bin-Aillayr called Pottaig at in the end of Loch Lagan Nixt Badenoch it runneth throw Glen Pottaig. 533. it hath but certain symmer seats in it, it falleth forth out of Binevin: Item Winchart moir Storne, Leag, Ruybaid Shulag, Hard by is Konyknappach. Hard by Pool-dowbraik these ar in Glen Pottaig. Item Meinster with old Meinster running out of Cory na Varr. this burne passeth to Avon Pottaig. Item the kirk of Laggan Chyinch upon the northsyd of Patig at the head of Loch Laggan. Item be west that Tullichcromb. 1 myl from the kirk, 2 myl of wood to Abyrardour and Alt Ardour, 4 myl thence Chaille-ross with Alt Chaille-ress cuming out of Cory Chailleros. 2 myl thence Maig-craig Chail-

lach, at the outcuming of Speachan out of Loch Laggan. Item fornent Maig forsaid is Torbullabin or know of Whaips. Hard by the same Androwiden at the west end of the Loch. Corychouspick is 3 myl from the former. 3 myl thence Stronsawar a myl thence Ardaurig. Item 3 myl from the former is Muy-Etre-ta-Loch-Erich. Item Petraig. 3 myl thence Knoyishyrnan. Item Kanloch or the end fornent the kirk. a myl thence Yaldowie upon the southsyd of the water of Pottaig. Item Druymenourd a good seat, heir is triak of month distinguishing Badenoch—Lachabyr. Item from thir runneth the water of Massy falling in Spey. Item Stra Masessy the first seat on Masely. Item Tyrfegoun upon the height of the rock lyk Dunbartun, the ruyns of the old castell cald sumtym Doutelair. Item besyd Tullochcromb. Strath Chrumachkan with old Chrunachan W. Loch Chrunachan

Of MONYGEGG.

Item the stryp that crouketh so oft upon the heid of the wild Month, and hils of Mynygegg. is called Keuchen-vin Lowib. it runneth to Athoil and falleth in Breur and Brour in Garry. Item the moss descending down upon the uthir syd. thrie myl. be west Stairsoch is called Lekke-nyn-Tewnan
534. fra the head of the Krainlayd being the first seats in Badenoch.

ASSYN EDERA-CHEWLIS, COYGACH and the WESTERNE PART of ROSS.

The countrey of Assyn is devyded in 4 parts the first Slisschewles it lyeth upon Chewles-gung. the secund is Etera Vijsk reaching from the river Tralligher to the river Chireag devyding Assyn from Coygach. the third is Rowstoir where a great headlong shooteth into the sea fornent the Yle of Lewis. the fourt is Brae Assyn being the Inland countrey.

Be Mr Timothie's reconing, betwix Loch Borrowlan from which Trallygher river falleth, it is to the sea 19 miles, at the head of the said Loch west therfra, hard by it, beginneth Strockell in Ross.

Avon Ællevin 7 myl long, and falleth in Kerkaid upon Assyn syd. it hath Loch Meady three myls long.

On the northsyd of Trallyghir, beginneth Macky his March ther is also Ardnalynn and hard by Quinagg a verie high hill.

It is 7 myles betwix Kean Loch Carrown in Coygach and the kirk of Combrich and it is 4 myles betwix the said Keanloch and Rossol in Coygach.

It is 7 myl out of C. Ilen Donen to Keanloch-Carrown

Loch Carron is a bay north fra Kyntail, south of Loch-Ew. the river Carron falleth in it, the head of that river marcheth with Leadgaun, going down to Strath Wrann.

It is 12 myles from Langoll or Cannord (which is a Loch hard by benorth Loch Breyn, and a river running therein the strath of which river is called Strath Cannord) and Amad na Goulin in Stra Okell, being almost both alyk east

Bin-Moir-Assyne a very hie hill, neer Tralligher river, and at 535.
the head of StraOkell, hath a kynd of rough marble and ovir looketh all the neighbour hills.

Avon Muckernich ryseth sum 8 or 9 myles from the head of Loch Breyn, and the Kirk of Loch Breyn, it goeth to the eastward to Garrow-rachon, and falleth in the river Connan, and so in the fyrth of Cromarty a litle from Dingwell.

LOCH LOMOND and the YLES therin.

Names of all the Yles are as followeth

1 Vealich
⅔ Two smal namles
4 Abbyr
5 Kernaig
6 Larinch
7 Inch Chaille
8 Turrinche
9 Laek-ow
10 Cre-inche
11 Karig-ow
12 Inche Mourin
13 Inche Fadd
14 Darrach
15 Kowan
16 Inche Crowny
17 Rosh
18 Karig-ow
19 Kerdaig.
20 Bock.
21 Inche Moin.
22 Chastel.
23 Gowloch
24 Inche-Davannan
25 Nowangh

26 Inche Connagan
27 A nameles yle
28 Yland beg.
29 Inche-Lonaig
30 Freuch Yland.
31 Kammer Raddach.
32. Creigna Skarrow.
33. Ylen Rosh
34 Darragan.
35 Notyr-gannich
36 Terbert.
37 Rowglash.
38 Ylen ow
39 Ylen Eaunlich.
40 Ylen na Chash.

Yland Vealich a bow shot of lenth nearest to the river Levin. Twa smal ylands nearest Porten ylen Item ylen Abbyr.
536. Ylen Kerdaig a small one. Yland Cuirnich or Kernaig, full of wood it had in it a good dwelling now burned.

Inche Chaille or wood inche a myl long, it hath good corne land wood and a kirk upon it.

Nearest upon the southeast end therof is Turrinche a quarter myl long, then is Laekow a small one.

Kre Inche a bow shot long with wood in it Karigow a small one these do ly betwix Inche-keillye and Inche Mourin.

Inche Mourin twa myl of lenth, with a hous of twa house hight. wherunto one of Duk Murdocs sons fled, when his brethren were execute be King James the first, it is old building, and is cald Chastell Inche Mourin. in this yle ar many fallow dear, whair the kings used hunting sumtyme, it hath also plenty of wood.

Thrie myl thence northward is Inche fadd, with wood, and good cornelands low ground and pleasant.

Hard by upon the southeast therof is Darrach or yle of oak a flight shot of lentht a quarter myl therfra is Ylen Kowan and quarter be west Kowan is Inche Crowny, with dwellings cornelands and wood, nixt is Rosh a pair of butts long upon the shoar of Erracher moir.

Hard by is Carigow, and hard upon the westsyd of Inche Crowny is Kerdaig of half a pair of butts with wood in it.

Closs be west it is Ylen na Bock, or goat yland, half a myl long with wood

Item hard upon the nordwestsyd of Inche Merin is Inch Moin a myll long with wood and berryes in it.

Thrie flight shot west Inch Moin is ylen na Chastel. all ovir- 537.
covered with wood bind, it hath ane old castel.

Thrie flight shott west hard upon Inche Davannan is Gowloch, a very small one with sum tries.

Nixt upon the West is Inche Devannan, a myle and a half long, and of the same breadth with wood and excellent fair broome and berries of dyvers sorts. and many adders upon it. The hiest top of ground in it is cald Tom na clag. it hath the fairest buildings of all thir Ilands with orchards and fruitfull trees hedged about, upon the west southwest syd of it pertayning to the Earl of Glencairn.

Two bow draght therfra upon the south southwest is Nowach old yl of lambs, not a bow draught long.

Hard upon the Nordeast of Inche Davannan is Inche-Connagan a myl long, a half broad, with birken wood, many blae berries and plentie of Adders. it hath dwellings and corneland.

A small nameless Yland betwix Inch Connagan and Inch Davannan.

from Row chassil a bow draught is Yland Beg a smal one with wood.

A myl of water from the foirsaid Rowchassil is Inche Lanaig a myl and a half long, and half as broad, adorned with aboundance of Ew tree, which it alone hath among al the rest. the height of it is called Meal-na, gaur, the nordermost poynt is cal'd Row newyr. the west poynt is Rowna-harrach, with Larrach na Heglish, the housis and buildings ar upon the southeast, syd. wher a Kirk hath been, it pertyneth to the Laird of Luz, surnamed Colhun.

Hard upon the southsyd is French yland. two bowshots of lenth with many blae berries. and many Adders in it.

A bowshot therfra upon the southsyd is Cammer-raddach, a pair of butts long with wood up on it.

Half a myl thence west nordwest is Kreig na-Skarrow.

Northward ovir agains the seat cald Rosh of Glenegis land, 538.
is Ylen Rosh, with a litle yland besyd of a pair of butts of lenth perteyning to Makfarlan

Item Yland na Darragan a pair of butts of lenth with wood.

3 myl nordwest from the former upon the northsyd.

3 myl thence north and be West is Notyr gannich or sandye

Yle 2 pair butts long, seven myle above that is ylen Terbart a pair butts of lenth with wood.

five myl thence, southward is Rowglash with a prettie hous and duelling perteyning to Mackfarlan.

thrie myl thence from Terbart to the north Ylen-ow with a fair dwelling with orchards, it is of equal distance from both sydes of the loch, which is heir a myl broad or rather ¾.

thrie myl above it, hard upon the head of the Loch is Ylen Eaunlich of a flight shot long, with a dwelling upon it, it is half a myl distant from Dow-vysk I mean the mouth therof. This Dow visk in the uthir syd is the head of the water of Glen-fallacht

MEMORANDUM,

The latitude of Edinburgh is 56^{degr} 7 m.
Latitude of Dundee is 56 degr 37 m.
Berwick 55 gr. 48 m.

DIVERS DISTANCES 14 JANUARIE 1646

IN LENNOX, STERLINSHYRE, CLYDSDAIL, CUNINGHAM

Above Sterlin upon Forth, Leckie on the southsyd 4 myl ½ myl fra the water.

Touch is on that same syd 2 myl fra Sterlin, and 2 fra the water on the southsyd.

Nixt to Luckie 2 myl up is Cargannok on that same syd.

furdir up is Buquhann 2 myl on that same syd.

539. On that same syd is Ardmanwell above Buquhann 3 myl, and fra the river ½ myl.

Arnpriour is nixt on that same syd fra Ardmanwell ¾ of a myl and fra the river 1 myl.

a quarter myl above it ArnGibbon fra the river 2 m. ¼ on that same syd.

3 myl therfra furdir up is Cardros on the northsyd of the river closs upon it.

2 myl and half above it is Bowmore upon the river on the northsyd.

followeth Cardenn on the southsyd fra ArnGibbon a myl and a half and fra Bomere upon 3 myl.

Fintray upon the head of Ainrik is 7 myl. from Cardenn and fra Sterlin 16. fra Kilsyth 8 myl

Kirk of Kippen is on the south of Forth, 2 myl fra Buquhann, and fra the river $\frac{3}{4}$ of a myl.

Kirk of Drimmin upon the northsyd of Ainrik, fra Carden 6 myl fra Kippon Kirk 8 myl.

Drummikill is north fra it $\frac{1}{2}$ myl. and fra Buquhannan sum 2 myl.

Bochron Kirk on the northsyd of Ainrik. 7 myl fra Buquhanan above Drimmin Kirk 6 myl.

Kilmaronik Kirk on Ainrik the southsyd not a myl above it. hard by Castel beneth it on the same syde.

Buquhannan Kirk hard by the place therof over agains the former Kirk.

Buquhannan Castel fra Sterlin 17 myl.

Buquhanan fra Glasco 12 myl. and Mugdok midway.

Drumwhassil upon Ainrik the northsyd from Drummikil 3 myl beneth Bochron 2 myl $\frac{1}{2}$

Cragybairn on a burn that falleth in the northsyd of Ainrik. It is fra Buquhanan 3 myl $\frac{1}{2}$. and fra Bochron Kirk 5 myl. 540.

IN GALLOWAY AND THER ABOUT.

Drumfreis Sanchair 20 myl.

Sanchair and Cumnok in Kyle 8 myl.

Drumfreis Drumlanrig 12. m

Drumfreis Glentoun upon 11 m.

Port Patrik Drumfreis 58. m. viz. PortPatrickGlenluce 10 Wigtoun 12 Ferrytoun 3. Fleet 6 Drumfreis 24.

Dumfreis Algirth 8 m. Algirth Closburn 3 m.

Brig of Drumfreis and brig of Cluden 2. m.

Brig of Cluden and Brig of Dunskarr 2 m.

Fra the head of Cree to the Blackcraig at the mouth therof 21 m.

fra the fute of Loch Dun and the head of Cree 6 m.

Town of Lairgs and the neerest part of Cumbra moir yle ar of sea a just myle.

Lairgs Irwing 12 myl. Glascow Renfrow 4 myl.

Renfrow Paisla 2 myl. Glasco Erskin 10 m.

Glasco Irwing 18 m. Irwing Ayre 8 m.

Irwing Monyboll 6 m. Monyboll 2 fra the sea, beneth it on the sea is Achindrene.

Moniboll Ballintrae 16 which is cloass on the sea.

Chapell at the head of Loch Rian in Galloway and Balintrae 12 with a bow of the Loch.

Kilmarnok in Cuningham fra Irwing 3. fra Ayr 9.

Kilmaurs northward from Kilmarnok 1 m ½ m

Kilwinning 2 m fra Irwing northward a myl and less fra the sea.

Lairgs on the sea north fra Kilwinning 10 m.

541. Newmils a toun in Kyle upon the river of Aire 7 m. fra Kilmarnok and 7 fra the sea.

Machlin in Kyle just be south the Newmills on the river Doun 7m fra Newmils 7m fra Kilmarnok

Eglintoun in Cuningham, fra Kilwinning 2 m. fra Irwing 4 fra the sea ½ m.

Cassils fra Monibol 2 myl east, 3 myl large fra the sea.

Bargeny on Girven river 3 m ½ fra the sea, 5 m fra Moniboll the way to the Chappell.

Drochrig ½ m. beneth Bargenie on Girwen water

Monkwood 2 m. fra Monibol on the north therof and fra Cassils less than a m.

Ardmillan on the sea 3 m. fra Bargeny, 8 m. fra Monieboll and fra Balintrae 8 m.

Port Patrik Chappell 4 Ballintrae 12 Monibol 16 Ayr 6 Irwing 8 Glasco 18 sum 64. but it is scars 60 fra Glasco to Port Patrik.

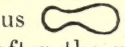
Glasco Kilmarno 14 m. therfra to Irwing 4 m.

Sent out of the south to me in Febr 1646.

Annand toun and Hermitage Castell in Liddisdail	24.	m
Annand and Haik in Teviotdaill.	28	m
Annand and Jedburgh 36 m. Anand and Peeblis	36	m
Drumfreis and Lanrick 32. m. Drumfreis and Glasco	56	m
Glasco and Air 24 m. Lainrick and Peebles	16	m
Hamiltoun and Peeblis 24 m Glasco and Douglas Castel	20	m
Glasco and Sempil Castel. 10 m. Glasco and Paislay.	6	m

Glasco and Irwing. 18 m Glascow and Falkirk 18 m
Irwing and Air 7 m. Peeblis and Biggar 10 m
Dumbartan and Rosneth 8 m. Drumfreis Peblis 36 m
Berwik Kelso 20 m Haick Jedburg 8 m
Jedburg Selkirk 8 m Jedburg Kelso 7 m 542.
Douglas C. Lainrick 4 m
Douglas and Dunfreis 26 m. Douglas and Crawfurd Jhon 4 m Interkinhead 6 m. Dumfreis 16.
Douglas Kircowbrie 40. viz St Jhons Clachan 22 m. Kircowbrie 18 m.
Annand town. Esk mouth 4. therfra to Carlile 6 large
Annand Muffot 16 m

STRATHEIREN in MURREY and LOCHMUY

Kirk of Muy from Inneresse 8 myle south situate on the west syde of Loch Muy. Loch Muy is two myle in lenth and on in breadth somewhat ovale shapen, it lyes SE. and N.W Illen na Muye is in the midst of the Loch, but neerest the west, a Bowshot in lenth its shape is thus  and in it is Mackintoish his house scituate, called after the name of the Isle.

In this Loch are founde trowts called Reedwyns taken only betwix Michelmess and Hallowmess.

At the north end of the Loch stands Muymoir, at the west a wood (Loichscoilk the cloven stone) equall in lenth with the Loch, at the south end of both lyes Tulloch cleurr. West of the Loch stands Muy begg and the kirk Altnaslanach. from the Loch NW and W. ½ myle ane wood called Kyle na hiren just west from it ane other called Craig na en or the birds wood. heir is a burne twixt the tounes and the wood. 2 myle in lenth and a burne at every towne running into the loch. Item a third wood called Derirr na cloich or the Scrabblack-wood. Item another wood ½ myle above Muy beg W called Derirr na Shamprak or the Cleverwoode ane other wood due 543.
S. from Muybeg called Hiadeirr. or Letir the lyart woode and a Bush beneath it, neer the south nooke of the Loch called Letyir beg.

The other woode which extends the lenth of the loch is called Letyr Mair.

The water of Fintack runnes out of the Loch S.E. and upon it is a milne. it runnes into Findorne fourteen myles above Tarnowaye. Tulloc Smagarre is W. of Fintacke Slyack is E. of Fintack lying besyde the milne. The tounes over against other midwaye twixt the Loch and water

At the inver of the water N.E. of Findorne lyes Ruven on the syde of Findorne Water. on that same syde lyes Keancraig a myle beneath Ruven with a great Craige named Craigcrokanor the Steepie craige. ½ myle under it on the same syde lyes Lagriach or the spotted valley. The nethermost town of that part called Bothagan not ¼ myle distant from the other toune

On the S. syde of the water of Findorne which runnes from SW to NE. stands Cochlachin 4 myles from Muybegg. above that ¼ myl stands Baalcrokan. and from that 1 myl stands Pollochack or the Lochpoole. a wood interjected twixt the forsaid townes called Dow lettyir then a wood above called Lettyir gallerie, Corry bruoch beg. or the litle bray quarrell a towne standing a myle S.W from the last named town and Letyir galerie interjected betwixt the two. ane other called Corry bruoch moir ½ myle from the other it lyes due south from Findorne.

544. The back of the OCHELS and ALLON RIVER

Half a myl from Kippen Ros is Drumnagon, half a myl thence Kippen Devy with the scouring burn

2 myl from Kippendevy is Lichill, and betwix them Barbuss with a small loch.

Item a myl to Clashinga, and a myl thence hard upon Allon river is Kinbucks. a myl thence Glenbanks with a burne. Hard by is Bakady with a burn and a wood. a myl thence Quoyigs a myl thence Onitsyd. 2 myl thence Rateirn with the burne

Twa myl thence up to the Ochel hils is Cockpla, it is within half a myl of Glenvye.

Hard upon Allon water agayn is Blewtoun, and a myl be east that is Buddergask with a burn 2 myl long.

A myl thence to the hillwards is Drumcars, a myl betwix easter and wester.

A myl above is Rahalrig and half a myl thence Achalig with the burne of Glenany. with a hill above it called the Core.

It is betwix the Coir and green forret thrie myls cald Bargan medow. Item Knokrallon, Knokhill, the wood of Keir, the kirk of Leckra.

Nixt is Cromligs 2 myls be east ar thrie Kammer Shyinies and 2 myl thence thrie Fedels with a burn 4 myl long. with a smaller burn. Item a myl thence Deanskeir with a burn.

Item there entreth Allon fornent Porer against the mil of Kateirn the water of Knoick 6 myl long cuming out of Glenlikern at the head of Glenairtnay.

Item upon the westcheek of Glen-licorny is Kinbrachy. Item upon the nordeast cheek is Beny Item Clachan Airdoch.

SEATS upon the bounds betwixt AINRIK BLAYNE and FORTH RIVERS. 545.

Imprimis Cragy vairn castell. with the burn Ald wharr falling by it, and entring in Ainrick. and thrie myl thence is the burne of Balate running in Forth river. and upon the westsyd of this burne dwels the Baron of Achintroig cald Macklachan. Item Carchell. Item the Abbot of Inch Chaffrays hous. Item Balefoil.

Half a myl thence the Castell of Caerdenn. Item the place of Caerdros. Item be east half a myl Achamoir. Item Arn Gibbon. 2 myl eastward is Broich. Item the Kirk of Kippen and a myl and a half be east the kirk is Glen Tyrren.

Item upon the uthir[1] of the mouth of the burn of Buchan is the seat of Buchan, half a myl thence the Lacky. and upon the hight above Lecky is Glenturnovir

Upon the northsyd of Forth ovir the coble is Wester Frew. a myl benorth it is Easter Frew, a quarter myl to the southwest is Kilmoir.

Heir is the river of Guydie with a bridge. Item easter and wester Balintons both stone slated housis.

[1] The word 'syd' follows the word 'uthir' in the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied.—ED.

Item Poldyr be west that.[1]

Item Coldoch. Nixt is Balingrow. and not far therfra the great moss cald the Kings Moss beginning a myl be west Coldoch, and reaching east to Craigorth.

Upon the SOUTHSYD of FORTH.

Imprimis the burn of Achintraig. Item Garchel a myl thence. Item the burn of Drummind cuming down by chappel Larach. nixt is Gartmoir, nixt is Achintroig. 3 myl be east the former. Item up a Balefool or Balevouil a half myl thence Carsillan with a burn. A myl thence Kowdoun of Bucklyvie with a burn and a mill.

A myl and more eastward is Caerdenn. Item Arnpryour and a myl be east Arngibbon and half a myl therfra Arnman-
546. nell after a myl therfra Arnbog. Hard by is Arnemoir a myl thence Airn Finlay. Hard by is the Broich with a burn betwix.

Nixt that is Kippen. Item Gargannok. Item Touch. both these of the name of Seaton.

The STRATH of MONTEETH and all upon the northsyd of GUDY

Upon the south therof most part is moss except litle ward

Imprimis the kirk of the Poirt of Inch Mahume, half a myl thence Kurroch 1 myl thence Rednock with a burne cuming doun from Achatreig. then is the Creig of the Poirt

Item Loch Rowiskich with an yl in it, the loch is small, onlie of a quarter myl.

The burn Rowiskich fals from this Loch, the burn of Rednoch meets with this burn or they fall in Gudy.

It is 2 myl north from thence to Kalender which standeth on the southsyd of Teth.

A myl be east Rednoch the mill of Konisky.

The laird of Rowiskich cald Sir Murdo Meenteth being killed be his servant besyd Dumblane, his lands went in

[1] The words 'and be south' occur here in the MS. from which Macfarlane's transcriber copied.—Ed.

division among thrie daughters who were married to the Earl of Lennox and the Lairds of Marchiston and Glen-Eigise, whose heyres do to this possess them devyded be ridges.

Blairchoil a myl be east Rednoch, half a myl be east that upon the Moss is Kailly muck, then Rowiskich burn, and a myl be east upon the Moss the Torr of Rowiskich and these thrie ar upon the moss marching with Gudy river

Be west the last is Glen-owgader. a myl above it Suyack a myl be east is Achanasilt with a burn. the chappell, a chapel with orchards.

Half a myl thence a burn and a myl more eastward Sessintilly and half a myle from that is Buchable. 547.

Item Mackorenstoun is a myl be east Buchable. hard by is Murdachstoun somwhat be west the former.

Nixt is Balintoun. Item Burnbank. Betwix Balinton and Burnbank is Coldoch.

Be north Burnbank half a myl is Balnagrew, hard by is Spitteltoun, and be north half a myl is Makconstoun. Nordwest from it a myl is Gartinkevyr

Item be east Burnbank is Tuggairt with a burn and a mill cuming from the loch of Watstoun.

Hard by is the kirk of Kincairn. half a myl East therfra Boirland and hard by is Torr upon Teith from Torr 1 myl Lochtertyrr 2 myl be east Druyipfoord. Item Blackdubb the old way whair the water ran. So end thois on the South of Teith

The NORTHSYD of TEITH RIVER

Loch Bennachar. Kilmahug kirk. Leny kirk. Kalendar kirk and tour.

The water of Garve vijsk meets with the water of Teith above the kirk and place of Kalendar half a myl. Kalendar is on the southsyd of Teeth. A myle from Kalendar still upon the southsyd of Teeth is Grinok with the burn of Alt Whurr, a myl thence N. Torry with a smal burn. Item Ovir Torry be south the former half a myl.

2 myl thence Daldauran, 1 myl thence Lainrick a fair castel of Glenelgie hard upon Teeth. hard by is Broich a myl east

is Watstoun half a myl from Teeth. half a myl therfra Deanstoun, with a wood and crouves for salmond fishing. a quarter myl thence the brig of Doun.

Be east the bridge is Derrara with a burn and Cowisky hard by

548. This marcheth with the Strath of Menteth agayn where we left before. These upon the southsyd of Teth.

NORTHSYD of TEETH.

Leny with the burn of Coryfoold, the old Castell of Leny at the mouth of the said burn. Item Craigmoir of Kalendar, the kirk of Kalendar 2 myl Innerchailty, this burn is 4 myl long.

Item the uppermost upon Kailty, betwix that and the brae of Glen Airtnay is Binchroin. Item Stew Bakan with Bakan. Item Glen Shyro be west, and Stroin Edernaig 2 myl from the former.

Item upon the head of Kailty is Drumbuy, hard by is Orb a quarter myl be east the head of Kailty is Wester Brockland with Easter Brockland. with a very hollow glen.

A myl therfra upon the westsyd of Kailty Achalawich and upon the eastsyd Achaleshy. fornent Achalawich

Fornent Innerkailty is Cammez-moir and be east it a small wood Calchaven is betwix the twa Cammez and Gairt with a wood be west Kailty.

Nixt Cammez-beg 1 myl Cammez moir

A myl thence Alden Leacah 4 myl long. twa myl thence Kaillychat with a great burn falling out of the mouth of Owa moir.

A myl be north Kailly-chat is Heglis-Stinchenach, and 2 myle be east that Annets standing upon the head of the burn of Kailly chat. Twa myl furdir is Kaillintuy, whilk is a myl from the syd of Teeth.

A myl furdir nordeast is Cammez-Wallace.

Half a myl thence the burn of Cammez falling in Teth hard at the kirk of Kilmadok

Heir is the Park of Doun, nixt Doun Newtooun

549. Fornent Innerallon upon the mouth of Alloun is Cornetoune

A myl thence is Etthra,[1] a myl thence Cossburne. Item ther is Ald Whary a burn, it is 5 myl long cuming down from the Green forret be east Sherif Moor, the uppermost seat on this burn is called Glenty. A myl upon the southsyd therof is the Park. Item Pendryich be west it half a myl the standing stanes in Sherif Moor, a myl be west Coldhems, 2 myl thence Kippen Ros upon the west cheek of AldWhary upon a myl. Drumadoul from Pendrick half myl fornent Kippenross upon Ald Whary.

Sumwhat of GLEN-GYLE.

As you go down the south Month therof the uppermost seat to the nordward is Achaduncriack Marching with Binglash. Item there is Portinellen fornent Yland Mernoch 2 myl from the former. Glen-cash is 2 myl long, it hath on the north syd Bhellach Shanlarig. The uppermost is called Schelach Chrombe Item the ridge of the month betwix this and Glen Maen is called Stronavizairg.

GLEN MAEN

The uppermost is cald Craigmenessich. A myl thence Tassechuckary. 2 myl thence Corynachrich al thir on the north of Glen Maen.

Upon the southsyd therof is Cory-Clach 2 myl thence Craigna-Maddy. a myl thence Aeschnaclachdien.

GLENFINGLAS.

The uppermost is LaggavanVinnich, a myle thence Tamnabanrie a myl thence Luirginraid 2 myl thence upon the ridge of the month betwix Glen Maen and Glenfinglas is Boilnaif.

Upon the southsyd of Glenfinglas is Keannaskie 2 myl 550.
beneth it is Dalcharry, a myl thence Dalnaif.

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[1] 'Aithray' interlined in Macfarlane's MS.—Ed.

From thrie sheet of Paper sticht together marked 6 being in Sir ROBERT SIBBALDS Collection of Manuscripts Now in Faculty of Advocats library.

PROVINCIÆ EDINBURGENÆ DESCRIPTIO.

Provincia Edinburgena, vulgo dicta Lothiana media, (quæ humanitatis cultu, et ad vitæ usum necessariarum rerum copia, cæteras hujus regni provincias longe præcellit,) in longum porrigitur a declivitate Inchbucklinensi, quæ Mussilburgi oppido paulo est orientalior, occasum hybernum versus, ultra viginti millia passuum, usque ad Mulrani rivulum, qui, ericeti Calderensis oram occidentalem perstringens, Edinburgum a Lanarco disterminat. Ejus autem latitudo admodum est inæqualis, si quidem qua in ortum æstivum vergens latissima est viz. a dicta declivitate, ubi finitimam habet Lothianam orientalem, per octo millia passuum, versus occasum solstitialem, Almonis ostium usque, in latum procurrit; plus minus sedecim millia
551. viz. a Forthæ æstuario, meridiem versus, Twediæ præfecturam usque. Qua vero occasum hibernum spectat, per passuum millia tredecim in angustam frontem sese coarctans, trianguli pæne æquilateri speciem exhibet, nisi quod versus occasum hibernum non satis exacte sese contrahat in angulum, sed quandam in extremo sinu retineat latitudinem, nempe bis mille passuum. Finitur hæc provincia ad orientem partim Hadina seu Lothiana orientali a declivitate Inchbucklinensi, juxta Forthæ æstuarium, meridiem versus, per passuum millia tredecim; partim Lauderiæ Ballivatu, ultra quatuor millia: ad meridiem Tuediæ Vicecomitatu, ab Arcuagria per passuum millia tredecim, propemodum ad Dunsyri limites boreales: qua ad occasum hibernum vergit, Lanarco, per passuum millia septem, quoad Mulrani rivulum pertingat: ad occasum solstitialem dicto Lanarco, a dicto Mulrani rivulo ad montes Fallaios, ultra duo millia passuum: ad occasum æstivum Lymnuchi præfectura a dictis montibus Fallaiis ad Almonis ostium, ubi in Fortham cadit, fere quatuordecim millia passuum, confinia monstrante ejusdem Almonis alveo nisi

quod amnis ad Lethemum, Pomperstonam, Holdusinum utrunq; orientale et occidentale, per duo millia passuum, relictis, intra Lothianam mediam sibi pandat iter: denique, qua plagam septentrionalem spectat, Forthæ æstuario, ab Almonis ostio Inchbuclinensem declivitatem usque ad fines Lothianæ orientalis, ultra octo millia passuum. Irrigatur sex amnibus: Almone, Letha, utroque Eska, qui antequam in mare cadant unum coeunt in alveum, Tina, Gala. Hi partim e Lamyriis, partim e Pictlandicis montibus ad provinciæ oram meridionalem prominentibus, in Fortham defluunt, intra eandem provinciam omnes præter Tinam, qui in Fortham illabitur juxta Tynighamiam in Lothiana orientali, et Galam qui in Tuedam cadit, haud longe infra Galaschelias in Selkerkensi Praefectura. Almoni fontem et originem præstant ericeti capita ad extremos *552.* Glottianæ fines. Ejus alveus ac decursus in ortum æstivum tendit passuum millia quatuordecim, quoad in Fortham cadat, ad Crammondam inferioriem. Magna hic piscium fluviatilium affluentia; quin et salmonum piscatu nobilis hic amnis, ab ipsius ostio per tria millia passuum sursum ascendendo. Id tamen habet incommodi, quod juxta ostium plus minus quatuor millia passuum humiliores agros et sata diluviis suis inundans, proximos hinc et inde accolas multum damnificet, præsertim tempore autumnali, dum eorum segetes vitiat, aut recens demessas fruges miro quodam impetu in Fortham rapit. Huic amni impositi sunt tres pontes lapidei: unus trium arcuum ad Cramondam superiorem; alius duorum arcuum supra Hallistonum; tertius unius arcus ad Calderum; Insigniores domus et arces huic amni ab occasu æstivo incubantes sunt Cavodunum utrunque orientale et occidentale, Lethemum et Pompherstona. Quibus e regione in altera amnis ripa respondent Grandgium, Alderstona, Calderi palatium, Elistonæ aula cum vico cognomini, Aulæ horti vulgo Halyards, Lenaium, utraque Cramonda, superior et inferior. Almonem suo illapsu augent hi minores rivuli Breighius, Killinghius, Wyndhornius, Austro-sylvius, Gogarius. Qui omnes originem trahunt a provincia partibus australioribus, in unum vero alveum cum Almone coeunt ad septentriones et occasum[1] æstivum. Breighius a Mulrano defluit orientem

[1] 'occasum' should probably be read as 'orientem.'—Ed.

æstivum versus, in Edinburgi et Limnuchi confinio, quinque millia passuum, quoad tandem Almoni se adjungat ad Grandgium. Juxta hunc rivulum sitæ domus et arces insigniores sunt Manusylvia, Juncomontium, Ericedomuri, Adifontium, Baidiæ. Killinghius ex Ericeto Carnwathensi oriundus in Almonem devolvitur supra palatium Caldarense, haud procul a Breighio. Rivulus Cornuflexius vulgo Wyndhornius, originem trahens
553 paulo supra Leporisylviam, septentriones versus descendit, fere quatuor millia passuum, ad Calderensis sylvæ radices et infra, ubi cum Austrosylvio in unum coit alveum, ut simul cum eo paulo inferius in Almonem illabatur. Propter hunc rivulum hinc et inde sitæ domus et arces insigniores sunt Sylva leporum, Hermischeiliæ, Fraternia vulgo. Austrosylvius a Garronsicko (ubi conterminæ sunt tres provinciæ, Lothiana, Glottiana, Tuedia) defluit septentrionem versus tria millia passuum, usque ad australem Calderi pontem paulo infra sylvam Calderensem, ubi in Cornuflexium sese exonerat. Præcipuæ quæ hinc rivulo incubant domus et arces sunt Cataractria vulgo Linnehouse, Corsetbornium, Selmehum, Calderi aula. Duo proxime dicti rivuli, postquam in unum coierunt alveum, pontem communem patiuntur paulo infra coitionis locum. Gogarius paulo supra Kirk Nutonam oriundus defluit septentrionem versus, plus minus sex millia passuum, tamdemq; a pontibus orientalibus paulo magis ad occidentem in Almonem devolvitur. Huic rivulo ab occidente accubantes domus et arces insigniores sunt Kirknutona, Humbium, Haltona, Aldistona, Gogarum Superius cum arce cognomini, Quibus ex adverso respondent in ripa orientali, villa Dalmahoiensis, ad saxosi præcipitii (quod vulgo Saxum Dalmahoiense vocant) radices sita, arx Dalmahoiensis, Waristona, villa Hermistonensis cum arce cognomini, Rubræ Fodinæ, vulgo Redhewes. Gogarium et Austro-sylvium interjacent Montona, Corstaium, Ormistona. Eundem Gogarium et Almonem interjacent Pulchella, Ratho, Rathobubilia, Nortona, Inglistona. Letha, qui ad Karniæ montem oritur, postquam decem millia passuum suo decursu emensus est, tandem ad celebre oppidum cognomine, ejusq; portum longe celeberrimum, angustiam omnem quasi vincula declinans, in Forthæ æstuarium ultimum detorquet cursum. Huic amni incubant quadra-

ginta tria molendina et recens erectum manufactorium. Ejusdem[1] orientalem occupant variæ domus, arces et villæ viz: 554.
Revilriggum, Currihillum cum villa cognomini, Babertona, Stenopi-Molæ, Saughtonhallum, Dena, Innerletha sive Letha interior, Waristona, Pulchella vulgo Bonnetona, Letha-borealis. Quibus e regione respondent ab oriente Karnium, Bevellaium, Ballenaium, Lymphoium utrumque orientale et occidentale, Currium, Killethum, Aulusilvia, Collintona, Aula rubra, villa Gorghiensis cum mola cognomini, Dalriæ molæ cum arce cognomini, Ovilia, Amnis Lethæ, Cannomolæ, Pilricum, Pulchellæ molæ, Lethæ Oppidum. In Letham volvitur ad Pulveris molam exiguus quidam rivulus, quem vulgo Murraium vocant accolæ: ejus fons et origo paulum supra Currimontium. Huic rivulo accubant Rickartona et Saughtona. Letham et Almonem interjacent Corstorphinium, Saughtona, Curvisaxium, Barontona, Murraiæ, Piltona, Lauristona orientalis et occidentalis, Sicca Novalia, Innerlethæ rupes. Australem Forthæ ripam, inter Almonis et Lethæ ostia occupant Cramonda, utraque Grantona, orientalis et occidentalis, vetus Wyrdiæ castrum, Novus Portus, ubi nuper constitutum manufactorium ad rudentes et funes omnigenos conficiendos. ad Dalkethensis sylvæ radices Esca australis in unum coit alveum cum boreali: et infra duo millia passuum, ad Pinkium uterque in Fortham cadit. Communi huic alveo ab occidente incubant Naltona, Mons, Montis Aula, Mons lapidum, et Vicus piscatorius. E regione vero ab oriente Smyttona, Innerescæ vicus, Mussilburgum, Pinkium, ubi ultro citroq, commeantes tramittuntur ponte lapideo trium arcuum. Esca borealis a montibus Penthlandicis defluit septentrionem versus, plus minus novem millia passuum, donec ad silvam Dalkethensem cum Esca australi conjungatur. Huic ab oriente accubant Ultramontium vulgo Utershillum, Achindenium, Gortona, Albaspinantria, vel Halthornedoune Pal. 555.
Ab occidente vero Dalkethi arx cum oppido cognomini Grandgium, Pennicockium, Domosylviæ-Novalia, vulgo Woodhouselie, Roslinga, Dradunum, Lessuadum Vicus, Melvillum, Lugtona. Eum commeantibus pervium faciunt tres pontes

[1] 'ripam' occurs here in the original from which Taitt copied.—Ed.

lapidei; unus Dalkethi, alter Lessuadi, tertius Roslingae. Escam borealem et Letham inter sunt duo rivuli minores Figgatius et Metlandius, qui a montibus Pictlandicis in Fortham defluunt. Figgatius, inter descendendum septentrionem versus, suo alveo perstringit molas Libbertonam, Chartarias, Sacerdotis campum. Deinde per lacum Duddistonensem placido cursu penetrans recta in Fortham pergit. Metlandius, cujus fons et origo paululum supra montes genistiferos, defluit per domum lapideam vulgo Standhousium, Parvam Franciam, Niddriam, Duddistonam orientalem, tandemque in Fortham se devolvit, a vici piscatorii portu paulo magis ad occasum solstitialem. Inter Letham et Escam borealem plurimæ sunt memoratu dignæ domus et nobilium arces. Et primum quidem inter Letham et Figgatium, sumpto a montium Pictlandicorum radicibus initio et continuato septentrionem versus descensu ad Fortham usque, sunt Cygnea domus vulgo Swanstona, Comistona, Rupes Locarti vulgo Craiglockartum, Saxi domus vulgo Craighussium, Breda, Aratri agellus, Brunii campus, Grangium, Monialium Senensium sedes Schynius vulgo, Lignariorum domus, Merchistona, Campus Sacerdotis, Dalria, Ovilia, Drumum, Bruchtona, Pilrigum, Restalrigum, Duddistona, Edinburgum princeps regni civitas atque unicum hujus provinciæ Burgum regale, ad cujus fines extremos qua scil. ortum et occasum solstitialem spectat, sitæ sunt Domus Regia, vulgo Domus Sanctæ Crucis, ad ortum, et Civitatis arx superba satis, vulgo Castrum puellarum ad occasum. Infra Edinburgum mille passus ad Lethæ ostium,
556. ubi in Fortham devolvitur, situm est Lethæ oppidum, ubi navium portus celeberrimus ac frequentissimus, quod Edinburgo [*sic*]. Hoc oppidum non ita pridem circumseptum fossis, vallis, pontibus mobilibus aliisq; propugnaculis omnifariis. Inter Metlandium rivulum et Figgattum, sumpto a montibus unde defluunt initio, et facto septentrionem versus descensu ad Fortham usque, interjacent Mortonensis aula, Domus austri, Libbertona superior et Inferior, Insula, Molitorum rupes vulgo Cragmillarum, Niddria. Inter Metlandium et Escam borealem, eodem sumpto initio, et similiter continuato descensu, sita sunt Penthlandium vicus, Stratona, Murraiæ, Gilmertona, Dendragatha, Drummum, Comistona, Lanaria,

Vicecomitis aula, vulgo Shirreffhallum, Mons, Brunstona, Albomontium. Inter montes Pictlandicos et Escam borealem situm habent Spurcovadum, Saltus crucis, Nov-aulia. Esca australis, a Morpeti montibus defluens septentrionem versus, postquam decem millia passuum suo decursu emensus est, ad sylvam Dalkethensem cum Esca boreali conjungitur. Ei ab oriente accubant, a capite amnis sumpto initio, Morpetum, Malslia, Eboracodomus, Clerkintona, Templum, Arnistona, Schanka, Cockpennum, Stonflettum. Quibus ab occidente respondent Karintonæ vicus, Dalhusium, Neobotlia. Huic amni impositi sunt quatuor pontes lapidei; unus infra Dalkethum, alius infra Neobotliam, tertius ad Neobotliæ caput, quartus ad Dalhoussium. Inter Eskam borealem et australem, priusquam in unum coeunt alveum, ubi exigua tantum distantia, et solum, ut plurimum, satis fæcundum frugibus, domus insigniores sitæ sunt juxta amnium ripas ut ante dictum, excepta domo Albomontana quæ inter dictos amnes pæne media sedet Carintonæ ex adverso respondens, qua Roslingam itur: Garrus, paulo supra Borthvici castrum originem habens, defluit occasum versus, quoad in Escam australem cadat, ad 557.
angulum Shankensem, ubi Shanka ipsa sedens, utriusq; amnis Garri et Escæ amplum et amoenum prospectum habet. Huic amni accubantes domus insigniores sunt Halflakillum, Borthvici castrum, Neobubilia, Shanka. Tina paulo supra sylvam Crichtonensem ortus, orientem æstivum versus descendit quatuor millia passuum intra hanc provinciam; dein Lothianam orientalem recto placidoq; alveo perstringit Tinnigamiam usq;, ubi in Fortham labitur. Huic ab oriente accubant intra Lothianam mediam, Crichtonæ castrum, Vadum, Cranstona superior, Prestona Minor: quibus ex adverso respondent ab occidente Lacuquaretum, Hagbunaum, Vogrium, Cranstona inferior. Inter Tinam et Escam australem, descendendo septentrionem versus, præcipuæ domus sunt Stobomontium, Austrilatus; domus ad occasum Mastertona, Bryanum; domus ad ortum Ovilia, Fordellum, Latus longum, Carberrium, Couslandum, Vallivadium. Inter Tinæ ripam orientalem et fines Lothianæ orientalis, sedes suas sortiuntur Crichtona utraq; orientalis et occidentalis, Versimuri, Corstorphinum, Fallaum vicus, cum arce cogno-

mini, Saughneilum, Cakmurum. Inter omnes quibus hæc provincia irrigatur amnes, meridiem versus suo cursu tendit solus Gala: cujus origo ad montem Fallaium, unde defluit per sex millia passuum intra hanc provinciam, deinde Tuediam subintrat et in Tuedam volvitur ad Bolsydum in Tuediæ provincia. Huic amni ab occidente accubant Fallamontium, Herioti domicilium, Haltria, Arcuagria. Quibus ab oriente respondent e regione Castleferrium, Cruckstona, Hopringlium, Stoutona, Torsoncium. Unicum hujus provinciæ burgum est Edinburgum, siquidem Dalkethum, Mussilburgum &c emporia tantum sunt, non burga regalia. Arx Edinburgensis qua loci natura, qua hominum arte et industria, per quam munitissima est quippe sita in summitate rupis ingentis, prælatæ et
558. laterum pæne perpendiculari acclivitate undiquaque inaccessa nisi quod, prout exigit natura rei, a civitate unus in eam pateat angustus et acclivis aditus; qui partim muris prevalidis hinc et inde extructis, partim triplis foribus, extimis, mediis, intimis, partim pontibus pensilibus, aliisq, munimentis necessariis, abunde fortificatus est. Insuper, inter omnes nobilium arces domusq, magnitudine et amplitudine insigniores, quas hæc provincia suo claudit ambitu principatum facile obtinet domus et arx Dalkethensis ad Balcleuchiæ Comitem pertinens in eoque angulo sita quem claudunt Escarum amnes in se mutuo inclinantes, et in unum coeuntes alveum. Huic adhæret spatiosum nemus cum pascuis circumseptis, iisq, satis amplis et amœnis, ubi cervorum copia. Neobotliæ domus structuræ bonitate et situs amœnitate inter primas reponenda. Ei adhærent septa pascua, ubi etiam visuntur cervi. Castrum Dalhoussiense amplum est et bene munitum, scilicet pinnato muro politioris operis circundatum, extructa etiam ad quemque angulum turri valida. Borthvici castrum turris est magna, valida, ingentis altitudinis. estque totum, quantum est, intus et extra, operis etiam politioris; ejus parietes ultra quindecim pedes crassi. Ad turris fundamenta, sponte sua scaturit fons præcellens ab fossura. Estque ibidem domus fenestris bene illustrata, aliisq, requisitis ad habitandum satis accomodata. Crichtonæ castrum domus est fabricæ bonæ ac validæ; ejus situs haud inamœnus: annexa enim habet nemus et septa pascua. Calderi palatium domus est magna et ampla, super collem satis amœne sita,

undiquaq; rivulis circundata. Ei ab austro adhæret sylva spatiosa unde prospicere licet in pulchram planitiem octo millia passuum longam, occasum solstitialem versus. Haltonæ domus est multæ fortitudinis et bonæ structuræ ac politioris operis, estque muro mantelino circumdata. Hic silentio prætereunda non est Roslinga, quæ ad borealis Escæ marginem in loco voluptatis pleno, præruptæ rupis summita- 559.
tem occupat, suaviter præterlabentis fluminis amœnitate ac jucundo nemorum circumcirca jacentium prospectu gestiens. Nullus in eam patet aditus, nisi per pontem pensilem a summa et rupe et domo (eadem enim est utriusq; summitas) ad extremum finem Roslingii pontis porrectum. Intrinsecum domus habitum quod attinet, omnes ejus cameræ, divisiones, domunculæ, et quibus ad singulas descenditur, scalæ ex rupe solida sunt excisæ, adeo ut unaquæque camera seu domuncula uno constet lapide. Roslingæ sacellum inter omnes hujus regni fabricas lapideas maxima elaboratum est accuratione, ut nusquam fere visu pulchrius aut exquisitioris artificii opus in lapide factum invenias. Haud procul a Roslinga, sed paulo magis ad orientem, Spinarum antro incubat caverna bene magna in tres divisa domunculas, alias aliis interiores, ad quam unicus patet aditus, isque adeo angustus ut vix tabulam latitudine excedat. Hunc ultro citroque transcendentibus formidinem quandam et nonnunquam etiam capitis vertiginem incutit amnis subterlabens, ad 100 ulnarum distantiam, qui rupis cavernam continentis radicem suo lambit alveo. Prope Libbertonæ templum, sed magis ad meridiem, ad sacellum S. Catharinæ scaturit fons memoratu dignus, quod cum ipsius aquis mane bulliat oleum vel potius balsamum quoddam viscosum et pingue. Id per decem [menses] anni legunt et conservant vicinorum agrorum domini: est enim medicamentum solenne luxationibus, inflammationibus, pulsationibus, ustionibus, contusionibus, compressionibus, aliisque variis morbis curandis inserviens. Hæc provincia duo complectitur Presbyteria, Edinburgense et Dalkethense. Presbyterium Edinburgense constituunt parochiæ sequentes viz. sex intra Edinburgum ipsum, quibus rem divinam faciendo deserviunt Pastores duodecim; dein viæ Canonicæ vel si mavis Cœnobium Sanctæ Crucis Parochia; et duodecim [*sic*] Parochiæ rurales,

nimirum Austro-Lethensis, Septentrio-Lethensis, Duddi-
560. stonensis, Libbertonensis, Divi Cuthberti, Halliensis, Corstor-
phinensis, Cramondensis, Curriensis, Rathoensis, KirkNewto-
nensis. Dalkethense Presbyterium ex quindecim coalescit
Parochiis, quæ sunt hæ; Innereskensis, Naltonensis, Dal-
kethensis, Lessuadensis, Glencorsensis, Pennicokensis, Neo-
botliensis, Cocpennensis, Carintonensis, Templensis. Herio-
tensis, Borthvicensis, Crichtonensis, Cranstonensis, Falaensis.
Porro præter enumeratas parochias, hujus provinciæ amplexu
comprehenduntur hæ quatuor; Calderclarensis, Calderensis
utraq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ orientalis et occidentalis, Stoboensis; quarum postrema
ad Erslingtonense, reliquæ tres ad Limnuchense Presbyterium
pertinent. Hæc provincia omnibus ad incolarum usum
necessariis sibi sufficiens est, frugibus enim abundat omnifariis
ut tritico, siligine, hordeo, avena &^{c}. suis etiam non vacat
pascuis, septis et pratis, quibus præter ovium greges ac
jumentorum armenta ad agrorum cultum necessaria et vitæ
usum, plurimos alit equos clitellarios quotidiano commeatui,
esculento potulento et focali, ab oppidis, pagis et villis vicinis
Edinburgum invehendo destinatos; quorum etiam bajulis et
vectoribus Lethensibus et Edinburgensibus usus frequentissimus
invehendis et trahendis a Letha ad Edinburgum mercibus
omnigenis mari importatis, quod civitas Edinburgi ultra mille
passus a portu Lethensi, quo pro suo utitur, dissita sit. Hujus
provinciæ montes insigniores sunt primum montes Pictlandici,
qui in longum tractum procurrentes, ab ortu ad occasum in
Australioribus provinciæ partibus prominent, dein Nigelli
rupes, Corstorphinensis. Omnium autem maxime celebres
sunt mons Salisberiensis, eiq$_{\text{ꝫ}}$ incubans Arthuri Sedes prope
Crucciam, vel si mavis cum vulgo S. Crucis Cœnobium pro-
minentes intra septa Regia, quæ Jacobus Quintus muro lapideo
ultra quatuor millia passuum in circuitu circundari princeps
curavit in usum sui palatii vicini ad dictam Crucciam; abundat
etiam hæc provincia passim calcis et carbonum fodinis, estque
561. mediocriter arboribus consita, præsertim circa nobilium arces
et generosiorum incolarum domicilia. Denique nemora
habet amœnitatis plena, Dalkethense, Neobotliense, Dalhous-
siense, Crichtonense, Roslingense, Calderense, Shankense.

EDINBURGI DESCRIPTIO.

Metropolis regni nostri antiquissimis indigenis dicta fuit Agneda, sive Ageda, sive Agmeda voce composita, quæ tantundem valet ac Rupes alata. Nam *Agne*, vel *Age*, sive *Agme* est rupes a Græco *ἀγή*, vel *ἄγμα*, vel *ἀγμός*[1] fractura, ruptura, rupes; et *ἀγμοί* passim veteribus sunt loca fragosa, et *Agneu* apud nos in Novantibus est locus fragosus, unde est nomen familiæ nobilis. Origo est *ἄγω* sive *ἀγνύω* frango, rumpo, a quo apud nos Ag, et cum aspiratione crassiore Hag, rumpere, in frusta dividere. Altera pars compositionis est *Eda* sive *Eta*, quæ vox notat alam, pennam priscis a nostris. Hujus origo est ab Hebræo עטה *Ata* tego, obumbro, operio: scimus alas sive pennas avium esse tegumenta. Britannicis Wallis etiam hodie arx nostra vocatur *Myned agned i.e.* eminens sive alta rupes alata. *Mined* autem est eminens, altum, a Græco *μένω* maneo. Hoc ab[2] אמן *aman*, constans. Deinde prisci nostri boreales loco תס *agned* dicere maluerunt Duned, ponentes Dun pro agne, quæ voces idem notant; et adjecta syllaba *en* vel *in* servili fecerunt Duneden. Hæc vero syllaba *en* solet frequenter apud nos adjici nominibus locorum, ut hic, et compositis interseri ut Ballendalloch pro Balldalloch &c. Latini Scriptores pro Duneden levi metathesi fecerunt Edinodunum. Nuperi Germani Scriptores pro Edinodunum dixerunt Edinburgum. Germani enim vocant montem, collem, rupem burg vel berg a voce Græca, *πύργος*. Hæc vox venit a Chaldaica voce[2] פרח *parach*, crescere: sunt enim montes excrescentiæ terræ. Hæ voces significatione secundaria tantum denotant ædes editas, molem ædium, quas vulgo turres vocant. Et טור *tour* sive צור *tsour* est rupes, saxum. Hinc vox ster Saxonibus est rupes et Græcis *στερρόν* 662. firmum, durum instar rupis. Quare nugantur Monachi et eorum sequaces qui scribunt locum hunc nostrum habere nomen ab Edwino vel Ethino nescio quo Pictorum Rege. Galli hanc urbem vocitare solebant L'aileburg quasi dicas Burgum alatum, nam aile est ala; sed vulgus Gallorum male pronunciat Lisleburg. Ptolomæus vocat locum hunc *στρατόπεδον πτερωτόν*, castrum alatum, ubique ab eadem ratione, non quod arx vel castrum habere alas censeatur cujusmodi

[1] See footnote on p. 640.

[2] Blank in Macfarlane; filled in from the Buchanan MS.—Ed.

architecti, docente Vitruvio, vocant πτερώματα quæ sunt muri gemini ita surgentes in altitudinem ut alarum speciem præ se ferant; nec quod alæ equitum illic locatæ sint, cum ex antiquissimo nomine manifestum sit rupem sic vocatam, antequam ulli super ea ejusmodi muri erecti, si unquam, et longe antequam ullæ alæ equitum illic locatæ essent, si unquam fuerint. Quare aliunde est petenda nominis ratio, nimirum ab ipsa natura, quæ rationem clare suppeditat: Duo enim colles vicini huic rupi nostræ, super qua sita est arx (rupes puta Sarisburii et rupes Nigelli sic dictæ a quondam dominis) præ se ferunt quodammodo alarum speciem, quod aperte notare poteris quando venis ab ortu hiberno juxta littus maris Edinburgum: tunc enim hæ prædictæ rupes apparent instar alarum, et rupes cum arce sua instar capitis avis habentis cristam. Et hæc est genuina nominis ratio. Rupi Sarisburii inest cacumen, quod vulgo vocatur sedes Arthuri; nam nos omnia magna attribuimus Arturo illi nostro celebri Britanno; ab eo etiam multi adulatores repetunt origines familiarum plurimas nobilium nostratium, ut olim Græci fabulatores referebant ad suum Herculem genus multarum familiarum, et ei attribuebant omnia magna. Cæterum monachi nostri, qui currente manu scribebant, pro castrum alatum, castrum alarum legentes ignari, cum nescirent rationem
563. cur castrum dici poterat alatum, vel alarum, putarunt legi debere Puellarum. Et deinde ad fulciendum errorem, invenerunt fabulam de virginibus nobilium Pictorum illic custodiri solitis, donec nuptum darentur. Denique vulgus nostrum ab antiquo tempore quum audirent castrum illud priscis vocatum Mined Castle, putarunt esse Maiden Castle. Ansam errori vulgi præbuit fabula hæc monachorum. Quod ad antiquitatem arcis nostræ attinet, in præsens satis nobis sit eam repetere a tempore Antonini, sub quo floruit Ptolomæus *i.e.* a medio secundi sæculi post Christum natum, licet procul omni dubio longe majoris sit antiquitatis. Novi esse quosdam, eosq; non indoctos, qui στρατόπεδον πτερωτὸν Ptolomæi esse in diversa regionis parte volunt et non esse Edinodunum, cum Ptolomæus στρατόπεδον suum statuat inter Vaccomages. Ignoscendum certe Ptolomeo, cum errat in positu locorum, quippe qui peregrinus, isque adeo a nobis remotus: erat enim natione

Ægyptius degens Alexandriæ. Quare aliorum relationem et fidem hoc in negotio sequi coactus: itaque non mirum, si sæpius labitur. Rupes vero, super qua arx est sita, ab austro, occasu et borea. est prærupta: itaque arx ab his rupis lateribus est omnino inaccessa; ab ortu, unde est introitus arcis, rupes habet lentum clivum. Hoc latus arcis loricis et muris spississimis est munitum. super hoc clivo condita est urbs, non unica die certe; nam primum vicini construxerunt pauculas domos prope arcem, ut sub ejus umbra tutiores essent ab hostium injuriis. Ita paulatim, crescente hominum multitudine, numerus domuum excrevit ab arce ad imum extremum clivi; ortum versus, per mille fere passus, nunc si comprehendas Canonicorum suburbia. Utrumq; latus clivi a supercilio ad imum sublimibus vestitur ædificiis, longa serie per medium clivi; relicta platea ampla ab uno extremo ad alterum. Cæterum ædificia distinguuntur per vicos et clausuras, qui vici omnes fere sunt angusti; ita sibi invicem sunt propinquæ ædes ut vix illis sit aer liber; et hac in parte sibi mutuo nocent. 564.
Nescio an ullibi in tam angusto spatio, tot ædes, tantumq; hominum numerum ac in hac urbe nostra reperias. Duo sunt præcipue, quæ nuperis diebus fecerunt hanc urbem in eam crescere magnitudinem, quam hodie vides. Primum quod ab ultimis ætatibus Reges nostri diutius hic commorari soliti sunt quam alibi. Deinde novissimo sæculo, cura Jacobi Quinti hic est forum statum supremi senatus totius Regni, quum antea esset deambulatorium, prout olim apud Gallos ejusmodi mutatio facta est, quorum exemplum Rex noster hac in re sequutus est; olim clivus hic, super quo urbs est condita habebat a latere boreali, et hodie etiam habet stagnum quod vulgo Lacus borealis audit. A clivi latere australi erat itidem stagnum quod dicebatur Lacus Australis. Hi duo lacus terminabant urbem a duobus lateribus, ut etiamnum Lacus borealis facit terminum a borea. Lacus autem australis altero ab hoc sæculo desiccatus est, et ubi ejus erant ripæ, sunt series ædium ab ortu in occasum, inter quas protenditur, ubi erat Lacus ipse, Platea vaccina, sive boum. Atque sic versus austrum perductum est in latitudinem pomœrium urbis multum ultra antiquum terminum, et in longitudinem versus occasum. Nam hodie forum gramineum et forum equorum est

intra urbis mœnia, quæ pro more gentis non sunt adeo firma, ut verbera tormentorum aeneorum ferre possint. Scoti enim armis, non muris, tueri solent urbes suas. Portæ sunt quinque; puta portæ duæ ab ortu, quarum prior vulgo nuncupatur Arcus Inferior, quod sit in declivi plateæ urbis primariæ *i.e.* altæ plateæ; secunda est porta Plateæ vaccinæ. Austrum versus duæ sunt itidem portæ; quarum orientalior dicitur Porta Vici Figulorum, secunda est Porta Societatis, puta Cerevisiariorum. Quinta est Porta occidentalis. Arx a nuperis Regibus culta et reparata fuit, et loricis ad ortum munita. Est in urbe una magna Basilica, quæ hodie in tres ædes sacras distinguitur; puta ortivam, mediam et occiduam: quæque harum trium suas habet distinctas parœcias. Prope
565. Basilicam hanc est Palatium vulgo domus Parliamenti, ubi conveniunt tres regni ordines consulturi de regni arduis, ubi etiam convenit senatus ad jus populo dicendum; austrum versus, ultra Plateam vaccinam est nova moles ædium eleganti opere constructa, quæ vulgo dicitur Hospitium Herioti a fundatore. Non procul ab hoc Hospitio, ortum versus, est Templum Fratrum Grisiorum, a mixto colore nomen habentium, ubi est cœmeterium urbis intra mœnia publicum: Ab Austro etiam est hodie Academia urbis, ædificiis eximie dilatata et decorata. Post ea, est nova Sacra Ædes Aisteria dicta, constructa novissime sumptibus Dominæ de Aister. Hanc prope est Schola publica, in qua literæ humaniores docentur. Ad latus Australe plateæ magnæ sive altæ est magnifica nova Aedes juxta Libripendium vetus, unde vulgo dicitur Ædes Libripendii. Est et novum Libripendium versus occasum, ubi vicus arcis desinit, et magna platea incipit; vulgo vocatur Domus Libræ. A latere boreali magnæ Basilicæ et prope eam est Carcer publicus, ubi erat antiquum Telonium. Crux publica est in medio plateæ magnæ, ad quam omnia Acta publica solent præconis voce palam fieri. Ab arcu inferiore leni descensu platea longa vulgo dicta Canonica, quæ extenditur in longum usq; ad Abbatiam S. Crucis. Hæc itidem platea ab utroq; latere elegantibus ædificiis inter se cohærentibus est decorata a summo ad imum. In hac platea ab austro est Telonium elegans, ubi est Carcer publicus. Circa medium plateæ est Crux erecta, ad quam Mercatus est hujus suburbii

statis diebus: est enim platea hæc Canonicorum et via mœnia urbis intra, et propius Abbatiam est alia Crux erecta, quæ vulgo Crux praecinturæ vocatur, quia inter eam et Abbatiam, certum spatium præcingitur, quod olim inserviebat pro Asylo iis qui in publicum prodire non auderent præ rigore juris, sive summi Juris injuria. Abbatia jam in alios conversa est usus ab altero sæculo: nam ibi est elegans Regis palatium a Jacobo Quinto ædificatum, licet opus non sit absolutum. Domus Canonicorum inserviunt Aulicis. Ibi est Ædes sacra elegantis admodum structuræ, sed ex parte diruta. Ab australi latere plateæ Canonicæ, non procul a Cruce publica, sunt horti cum ædibus Comitis Moraviæ tanta elegantia, 566.
tantaque industria culti, ut facile provocent hortos calidiorum regionum, imo fere ipsius Angliæ. Et hic videre poteris quantum ars et industria humana valeant in supplendis ipsius naturæ defectibus: vix ullus credat in frigidis regionibus ejusmodi hortorum amœnitatem posse dari. Sed ut redeam ad Arcum inferiorem urbis; ab eo versus boream est vicus declivis, vulgo dictus Clivus Lethæ quia per eum itur ad Letham. Ad imum hujus vici est porta, juxta quam est Templum satis pulchrum, vulgo dictum Templum Collegii, a Collegio Canonicorum, qui ibi tempore superstitionis Romanæ sacris rebus vacabant. Extructum erat hoc Templum a vidua Jacobi Tertii. Notare singula temporum momenta quibus hæc Urbs incrementa habuit et a quibus Principibus privilegia auctione hac obtinuit, non habeo in præsens dicere. Politia urbis administratur per Præfectum, qui ab aliquo tempore quotannis eligitur ex numero civium, cum prius unus ex vicinis nobilibus eum magistratum gerere solebat. Præfectus Assessores habet Ex-præfectum et quatuor Scabinos, quos Balivos vocant, et hi itidem singulis annis eliguntur e numero honestiorum civium. Interdum magistratus Præfecti et Balivorum prorogatur ultra annum. Suburbium Plateæ Canonicæ est sub Præfectura Præfecti Urbis, a qua recipit Balivum cum Scriba sive Registri Custode.[1] Suburbium extra Portam occidentalem etiam suum habet Balivum. Tota civitas compre-

[1] Macfarlane's transcriber has here omitted the following sentence:—Urbs itidem Letha etiam a nupero tempore est sub præfectura Edinburgi, quæ singulis quoque annis ei dat Balivos cum Registri Custode.—Ed.

hendit sub se non solum Urbem intra mœnia, sed duo nominatim suburbia maxima, puta suburbium extra portam quæ spectat occasum, et plateæ Canonicæ, atque Letham. Edinburgum est apud nos nobilissimum emporium, ubi non solum merces domesticæ vicinis divenduntur, sed etiam exteræ merces et importatæ una cum domesticis per totum regnum distrahuntur. Tota civitas subdividitur in octo pagos sive vicinias, quæ vulgo vocantur Quarteri civitatis. In quoquam Pago sive Quartero juventus suum habet Ducem sive Capi-
567. taneum, Ducis Legatum et Antesignanum, quorum ductum in armis sequuntur. Letha est sita ad ostium amnis synonymi; ab utroq; ejus latere ita in duos pagos dividitur, qui conjunguntur ponte lapideo super amne; uterque pagus suam habet Ædem Sacram. Est tantum unum Telonium et publicus carcer unus inserviens utriq; et publica schola una. Est Portus in ipso ostio amnis, ut commodissimus ita omnium apud nos nobilissimus. Ab ambobus ostii lateribus sunt pilæ procurrentes in mare, extructae ex sublicis solo infixis, quas transversæ trabes frequenter conjungunt. Inter sublicas sive palos et trabium transversa ligna injecti sunt lapides ingentes, quibus totum spatium inter palos usque ad summum impletur, quod tabulis operiri solet: atque ita tota moles pilæ conficitur. Pila a latere orientali ostii est longe major altera; ideo vulgo κατ' ἐξοχὴν Pila Lethæ dicitur. Letha identidem et tempore belli vallo sive muro cespititio circundatur, quem tempore pacis diruunt incolæ, ne urbem occupent præsidiarii milites, qui solent in locis munitis obesse mercaturam exercentibus.

The following is a translation into English of the Descriptions of the Shire and City of Edinburgh. Some remarks on these Descriptions are given in the Preface.

A DESCRIPTION of the SHIRE of EDINBURGH.

The Shire of Edinburgh, commonly called Mid-Lothian (which far surpasses the other shires of this kingdom in the refinements of civilisa-

tion, and in the abundance of the necessaries of life) extends in length from Inchbucklin Brae, which is a little further east than the town of Musselburgh, towards the south-west for more than twenty miles to the Muldron burn, which skirts the western border of the Calder Moor and separates Edinburgh from Lanark. But its breadth is very unequal, since from the point where it is broadest, as it stretches towards the north-east, namely from the said brae where it has East Lothian as its boundary, it runs in breadth for eight miles north-west to the mouth of the Almond, and for sixteen miles more or less towards the south, namely from the Frith of Forth to the Shire of Tweeddale. Where it inclines to the south-west it is confined with a narrow front of thirteen miles, and almost presents the appearance of an equilateral triangle, except that towards the south-west it is not quite contracted to an angle, but at its farthest corner it still has a certain width, namely two miles. This shire is bounded on the east partly by Hadina or East Lothian from Inchbucklin Brae near the Frith of Forth southward for thirteen miles, partly by the Bailiery of Lauderdale for more than four miles; on the south by the Sheriffdom of Tweeddale from Arcuagria [Bowland] for thirteen miles, almost to the northern limits of Dunsyre; where it inclines to the south-west, by Lanark for seven miles till it reaches the Muldron Burn; on the south-west by the said Muldron Burn to the Fauldhouse Hills for more than two miles; on the north-west by Linlithgowshire from the said Fauldhouse Hills to the mouth of the Almond, where it flows into the Forth, for almost fourteen miles, the channel of the Almond also marking its boundary, save that at Lethem, Pumpherston, and the two Holdusinums [Howdens] Easter and Wester, leaving them the river makes its way through Mid-Lothian for two miles; lastly, where it looks to the north, by the Frith of Forth, from the mouth of the Almond to Inchbucklin Brae on the confines of East Lothian for more than eight miles. It is watered by six rivers, the Almond, the Leith, the two Esks, which, before they fall into the sea, unite in one channel, the Tyne, and the Gala. These, some from the Lammermoors and some from the Pentland Hills, which are prominent in the south, flow into the Forth, all of them within the same shire, except the Tyne, which runs into the Forth near Tyninghame in East Lothian, and the Gala, which falls into the Tweed not far below Galashiels in Selkirkshire. The head of the moor on the farthest borders of Clydesdale shows the source of the Almond. Its channel and course run to the north-east for fourteen miles until it falls into the Forth at Lower Cramond. Here there is abundance of fresh-water fishes, and this river is notable also for salmon fishing in the reach from its mouth for three miles up. But it has this drawback, that near its mouth for four miles more or less it inundates with its floods the low-lying fields and cultivated lands, and causes great loss to the dwellers in the vicinity of both its banks, especially in the autumn, when it damages their crops and sweeps the newly cut grain with extraordinary impetuosity into the sea. There are three

stone bridges on this river; one of three arches at Upper Cramond, another of two arches above Hallistonum [Illieston], and the third of one arch at Calder. The more notable houses and castles situated on this river on the north-west are the two Cavodunums [Howdens], Easter and Wester, Lethem and Pumpherston; to which on the opposite bank of the river correspond Grandgium [Grange], Alderstone, Calder Castle, Illieston Hall, with the village of the same name, Aulae Horti, in common speech called Halyards, Lenny and the two Cramonds, Upper and Lower. The Almond is augmented by the following smaller rivulets as tributaries: the Breighius [Breich], the Killinghius [Killinich, now the Harwood Burn], the Wyndhornius [now the Murieston Water], the Austro-sylvius [the Southwood, now the Linhouse Burn], and the Gogar. All these take their rise in the southern parts of the shire, but unite in one channel with the Almond towards the north and north-east. The Breich flows from Muldron north-east, on the confines of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, for five miles until at length it joins the Almond at Grange. The more notable houses situated near this river are Manusylvia [Handaxwood], Juncomontium [Rashiehill], Ericedomuri [Muirhouse-dykes], Adifontium [Addiewell], and Baidiae [Baads]. The Killinich rising in Carnwath Moor falls into the Almond above Calder Castle not far from the Breich. The Cornuflexius Burn, in common speech the Wyndhorn, taking its rise a little above Leporisylvia [Harwood], descends towards the north for nearly four miles to the foot of the Calder Wood and below it, where it unites in the same channel with the Linhouse Burn, and along with it, a little farther down, falls into the Almond. Near this rivulet the most notable houses and castles situated on either side are Sylva Leporum [Harwood], Hermischeiliæ [Hermisheel in Blaeu's map], Fraternia, in common speech Brotherton. The Austro-sylvius from Garronsick [Craigengar], where the three shires of Lothian, Clydesdale, and Tweeddale meet, flows towards the north for three miles to the south bridge of Calder, where it discharges into the Cornuflexius. The principal houses and castles which stand near this rivulet are Cataractria, in common speech Linnehouse, Corsetbornium [Crosswoodburn], Selmehum [Selm], and Calder Hall. The two last-mentioned rivulets, after they have united into one channel, have a common bridge over them, a little below the confluence. The Gogar, rising a little above Kirknewton, flows towards the north for six miles more or less, and at length falls into the Almond slightly to the west of the eastern bridges. The more notable houses and castles situated near this rivulet on the west side are Kirknewton, Humbie, Hatton, Aldistone, and Upper Gogar with the castle of the same name. Opposite to these, on the eastern bank, are the village of Dalmahoy, situated at the base of a rocky steep which they call in common speech Dalmahoy Craig, Dalmahoy Castle, Warriston, the village of Hermiston with the castle of the same name, and Rubræ Fodinæ, in common speech Redhewes. Between the Gogar and the Linhouse Burn lie Monton, Corstaium [Corston], and

Ormiston; and between the Gogar also and the Almond lie Pulchella [Bonnington], Ratho, Rathobubilia [Ratho Byres], Norton, and Inglis-ton. The Leith which rises at Cairn Hill, after it has passed over ten miles in its flow, at length, avoiding all narrow gorges like barriers, turns its course finally into the Frith of Forth, at the town of the same name and its highly celebrated harbour. On this river there are situated forty-three mills and a recently erected manufactory. Various houses, castles, and villages occupy its western bank, viz. Ravelrig, Curriehill, with the village of the same name, Baberton, Stenopi-Molæ [Stenhousemills], Saughtonhall, Dena [Dean], Innerleith or inland Leith, Warriston, Pulchella, in common speech Bonneton, and North Leith. Corresponding and opposite to these on the east are Cairn, Bevellaium [Bavelaw], Balleny, the two Lymphoys, Easter and Wester, Currie, Killethum [Kinleith], Aulusylvia [Woodhall], Colinton, Aula Rubra [Redhall], the village of Gorgie, with the mill of the same name, Ovilia [West Coates], Water of Leith, Canonmills, Pilricum [Pilrig], Pulchellae Molæ [Bonnington Mills], and the town of Leith. At the powder [snuff] mill there flows into the Leith a certain small burn which those who dwell near it call the Murray. Its orginal source is a little above Curriemontium [Curriehill]. On this burn are situated Riccarton and Saughton. Between the Leith and the Almond lie Corstorphine, Saughton, Curvisaxium [Craigcrook], Barontona [Barnton], the Murrays, Pilton, Easter and Wester Lauriston, Sicca Novalia [Drylea, now Drylaw], and Innerlethæ rupes [Craigleith]. The south bank of the Forth between the mouths of the Almond and the Leith are occupied by Cramond, the two Grantons, Easter and Wester, the old Castle of Wyrdie [Wardie], and Newhaven, where lately a manufactory has been established for making ropes and cables of all kinds. At the foot of Dalkeith Wood the South Esk unites in one channel with the North Esk, and two miles below, at Pinkie, both fall into the Forth. On the west of this common channel are situated Naltona [Newton], Mons [Mountain, for Monkton], Montis Aula [Mountain Hall, for Monktonhall], Stonyhill, and Vicus Piscatorius [Fisherrow]. Opposite on the east are Smeaton, the village of Inneresk, Musselburgh, and Pinkie, where those passing to and fro cross by a stone bridge of three arches. The North Esk flows from the Pentland Hills towards the north for nine miles more or less, until at Dalkeith Wood it joins the South Esk. On it are situated to the east Ultramontium, in common speech Utershill, Auchindenny, Gorton, and Albaspinantria or Halthornedoune Castle. On the west are Dalkeith Castle with the town of the same name, Grandgium [Grange], Penicuik, Domosylviæ-Novalia, in common speech Woodhouslie, Roslin, Dradunum [Dryden], Lessuadum Vicus [village of Lasswade], Melville, and Lugton. Three bridges afford a passage over it to those coming and going, one at Dalkeith, another at Lasswade, and the third at Roslin. Between the North Esk and Leith are two smaller rivulets, the Figgate and the Metland [the Medlan

or Magdalene, now the Niddrie Burn], which flow from the Pentland Hills into the Forth. The Figgate in its descent towards the north passes the mills at Liberton, Chartariæ [Charters], and Priestfield [now Prestonfield]. Then flowing with a gentle current through Duddiston Loch it goes in a straight line to the Forth. The Metland, whose original source is above the Broomy Hills, flows by Domus Lapidea, in common speech Standhousium [Stenhouse], Little France, Niddrie, and Easter Duddiston, and at length falls into the Forth a little north-west of Fisherrow harbour. Between the Leith and the North Esk are very many gentlemen's houses and castles worthy of mention. And first, then, between the Leith and the Figgate, if we begin at the base of the Pentland Hills and continue our descent northwards to the Forth, there are Cygnea domus, in common speech Swanston, Comiston, Rupes Locarti, in common speech Craiglockart, Saxi domus, in common speech Craighussium [Craighouse], Breda [Braid], Aratri agellus [Plewlands], Brunii Campus [Bruntsfield], Grange, the seat of the Monks of Siena, in common speech Schynius [Sciennes], Lignariorum domus [Wrightshouses], Merchiston, Campus Sacerdotis [Priestfield], Dalry, Ovilia [East Coates] Drumum [? Drumdryan], Bruchtona [Broughton], Pilrig, Restalrig, Duddiston, and Edinburgh, the chief city in the kingdom, and the only royal burgh in this shire, at whose extremities, namely, where it looks east and west, are situated the Palace, in common speech Holyrood House, on the east, and the magnificent castle of the city, in common speech the Maidens' Castle, on the west. A mile below Edinburgh the town of Leith is situated at the mouth of the Leith, where there is a greatly celebrated and very busy port for shipping, which [serves] Edinburgh. This town not long ago was surrounded with ditches, ramparts, movable bridges, and other defences of all sorts. Between the Metland Burn and the Figgate, if we begin at the hills from which they flow, and descend northwards to the Forth, there lie Mortonhall, Domus Austri [Southhouse], Over and Nether Liberton, Insula [Inch], Molitorum rupes, in common speech Craigmillar, and Niddrie. Between the Metland and the North Esk, if we begin at the same place and similarly continue our descent, there are situated the village of Penthland, Straiton, the Murrays, Gilmerton, Dendragatha [Goodtrees, in Blaeu's map Guters], Drum, Comiston, Lanaria [Woolmet], Vicecomitis aula, in common speech Shirreffhall, Mons [Mountain, for Monkton], Brunstane, and Albomontium [Whitehill]. Between the Pentland Hills and the North Esk, Spurcovadum [Fulford], Saltus crucis [Glencorse], and Nov-aulia [Newhall] have their position. The South Esk flowing from the Morpet [Moorfoot] Hills towards the north joins the North Esk at the Dalkeith Wood after it has completed a course of ten miles. To the east of it are situated, if we begin at the fountainhead of the river, Morpetum [Moorfoot], Malslia [Mauldslie], Eboracodomus [Yorkstone], Clerkinton, Temple, Arniston, the Shank, Cockpen, and Stonflett, to which the village of Carrington, Dalhousie,

and Newbotle correspond on the west. On the river there are four stone bridges, one below Dalkeith, another below Newbotle, the third at the head of Newbotle, and the fourth at Dalhoussie. Between the North and South Esks, before they unite into one channel, where there is only a small space, with a soil for the most part highly fertile in crops, the more notable houses situated near the banks of the river are as above stated, with the exception of Domus Albomontana (the House of Whitehill), which is placed almost midway between the said rivers, corresponding to Carrington on the opposite side, where the road goes to Roslin. The Garrus [Gore], rising a little above Borthwick Castle, flows westward until it falls into the North Esk at the angle of the Shank, where the Shank itself is situated and commands a wide and pleasing prospect of the Gore river and the Esk. The more notable houses situated on this river are Halflakiln, Borthwick Castle, Neobubilia [Newbyres], and the Shank. The Tyne, rising a little above Crichton Wood, flows towards the north-east for four miles within the shire; then it passes through East Lothian with a straight and gentle flow to Tyninghame, where it falls into the Forth. Situated on its east within Mid-Lothian are Crichton Castle, Vadum [Ford], Over Cranston and Little Preston, to which correspond on the opposite side Lacuquharetum [Loquhariot], Hagbunaum [Hagbrae], Vogrie, and Nether Cranston. Between the Tyne and the South Esk, as we descend towards the north, the principal houses are Stobomontium [Stobhill] and Austrilatus [Southside]; the houses to the west are Masterton and Bryanum [Bryans]; the houses to the east are Ovilia [Coats], Fordell, Latus longum [Longside], Carberry, Cousland, and Vallivadium [Wallyford]. Between the western bank of the Tyne and the borders of East Lothian the two Crichtons, Easter and Wester, Versimuri [Turniedykes], Corstorphinum [for Costerton], the village of Fala, with the castle of the same name, Saughneilum [Saughland], and Cakemuir have their positions allotted to them. Among all the rivers by which this shire is watered, the Gala alone flows in its course towards the south. Its source is at Fala Hill, whence it descends six miles within this shire; then it enters Tweeddale, and falls into the Tweed at Bolsyde in Tweeddale. On this river to the west are situated Falahill, Heriot town, and Arcuagria [Bowland]; to which on the opposite or eastern side correspond Cortleferry, Halltree, Crukstone, Hopringle, Stow town, and Torsonce. The only burgh in this shire is Edinburgh, since Dalkeith, Musselburgh, etc., are merely market-towns and not royal burghs. The Castle of Edinburgh, owing to the peculiarity of its position, and to the skill and labour of men, by which it has been extremely well fortified, is inaccessible on all sides, as it is situated on the top of a great and very high rock, with sides rising perpendicularly, except that, as the nature of the case demands, one narrow and steep approach is open to it from the city. This access is effectively guarded, partly with strong walls constructed on both sides, partly with triple

gates, outer, middle and inner, and partly with drawbridges and other necessary defences. Further, among all the noblemen's houses and castles of importance on account of their size and grandeur which this shire contains within its area, the leading place is easily held by the House and Castle of Dalkeith, belonging to the Earl of Balcleuch, and situated at that angle which the Esk rivers form as they approach one another and unite in one channel. Adjoining this castle is an extensive forest with enclosed parks, very wide and beautiful, where there are stags in abundance. The House of Newbotle in excellence of construction and amenity of situation must be placed among the first. Enclosed parks adjoin it, and there are also stags to be seen. Dalhousie Castle is large and well fortified, since it is surrounded by a battlemented wall of fine workmanship, a strong tower also being built at each corner. Borthwick Castle is a large and strong tower of great height, and is also in its whole extent within and without of fine workmanship. Its walls are more than fifteen feet thick. At the foundations of the tower an excellent natural spring issues from the entrenchment. And the house here is likewise well lighted with windows, and is sufficiently fitted with other requisites for occupation. Crichton Castle is of good and strong construction. Its situation is very pleasant, for it has adjacent to it a forest and enclosed parks. Calder Castle is a large and spacious house very pleasantly situated on the top of a knoll and surrounded on all sides by streams. Adjacent to it on the south is an extensive wood, from which one may view a plain that stretches eight miles north-west. Hatton House is of great strength and good construction in finished workmanship, and it is surrounded by a mantled wall. Here we must not omit Roslin, by the North Esk, which occupies a most agreeable situation on the summit of a steep rock, and rejoices in the amenity of the river gently gliding by, and in the pleasant prospect of woods growing all around. No access to it lies open except by a suspension bridge stretching from the top of both the rock and the house —for the two have the same summit—to the far end of Roslin bridge. As regards the interior of the house, all its chambers, partitions and rooms, and the stairs whereby you descend to each are cut out of the solid rock, so that every single chamber or room consists of one stone. Roslin Chapel, among all the buildings of this kingdom, is wrought with the greatest elaboration, so that almost nowhere could you find a work constructed in stone that is more beautiful to see, or of more exquisite art. Not far from Roslin but a little more to east, Spinarum antrum [Hawthornden] is overhung by a cave of considerable size, divided into three rooms, one farther in than another, to which a single entrance lies open, and that so narrow as hardly to be broader than a table. Those who pass this in and out are seized with a feeling of fear and sometimes with giddiness caused by the flow of the river underneath, at a distance of a hundred ells, as it washes with its current the rock that contains the cave. Near the Church

of Liberton, but more to the south, at the Chapel of St. Catherine, there is a spring which is worthy of mention because in the morning, along with its own waters, it sends forth oil, or rather a kind of viscous and fatty balsam. This the owners of the neighbouring fields gather and store ten months of the year, since it serves as a usual medicament to heal dislocations, inflammations, blows, burns, contusions, sprains, and various other ailments. This shire embraces two presbyteries, Edinburgh and Dalkeith. The Presbytery of Edinburgh consists of the following parishes, viz., six within Edinburgh itself, which are served by twelve pastors for conducting public worship; then the parish of Canongate, or if you prefer it, the Abbey of Holyrood, and twelve [*sic*] country parishes, to wit South Leith, North Leith, Duddiston, Liberton, St. Cuthbert's, Hailes, Corstorphine, Cramond, Currie, Ratho, Kirknewton. Dalkeith Presbytery is made up of fifteen parishes, which are the following: Inveresk, Newton, Dalkeith, Lasswade, Glencorse, Pennicuik, Newbotle, Cockpen, Carington, Temple, Heriot, Borthwick, Crichton, Cranston, and Fala. Further, in addition to the parishes enumerated, the following four are comprised in the area of this shire: Calderclare, East and West Calder, and Stobo, of which the last-mentioned belongs to the Presbytery of Erslington [Earlston], and the remaining three to the Presbytery of Linlithgow. This shire is self-sufficient in all that is necessary for the use of the inhabitants, for it is rich in crops of all kinds, such as wheat, winter wheat, barley, oats, etc. It is also not without its pastures, parks and meadows, in which, besides flocks of sheep and herds of animals necessary for the cultivation of the fields and the requirements of life, it rears very many pack-horses meant for the daily conveyance of food and drink and fuel from the neighbouring towns, districts, and villages to Edinburgh. These are also very largely used by the porters and carriers of Leith and Edinburgh for carrying and drawing from Leith to Edinburgh merchandise of all descriptions imported by sea, because the city of Edinburgh is situated more than a mile away from Leith port, which it uses as its own. The more notable hills of this shire are, first the Pentland Hills, which are prominent in the southern parts of the shire, running in a long range from east to west; then Nigel's Rock [the Dhucraig or Calton Hill], and Corstorphine Rock. But the most celebrated of all are Salisbury Hill, and Arthur's Seat overtopping it, near Cruccia, or, if with the common people you prefer it, the Abbey of Holyrood, which rise within the Royal Park that James v. first caused to be surrounded with a stone wall more than four miles in circuit, for the use of his neighbouring palace at the said Cruccia. This shire also abounds everywhere in lime quarries and coal-pits, and is moderately planted with trees, especially about the noblemen's castles and gentlemen's houses. Lastly, it has woods of the greatest amenity at Dalkeith, Newbotle, Dalhousie, Crichton, Roslin, Calder, and the Shank.

A DESCRIPTION OF EDINBURGH.

The Metropolis of our kingdom was called by the most ancient native inhabitants Agneda or Ageda or Agmeda, a compound word which is equivalent to Winged Rock. For *agne* or *age* or *agme* is a rock, from the Greek *ἀγή, vel ἄγμα, vel ἀγμός*, a fracture or breakage, a rock, and everywhere in ancient writers rough places are *ἀγμοί*, while *agneu* among ourselves in Galloway is a broken place, whence comes the name of a noble family. The original word is *ἄγω* or *ἀγνύω*, I break, I burst, from which are derived in our language *ag*, and with the rough breathing, *hag* to break, to divide into bits. The other part of the compound is *eda* or *eta*, a word meaning a wing, a feather, among our old inhabitants. Its source is from the Hebrew עטה *ata*, I cover, I shade, I close. We know that wings or feathers are the coverings of birds. Even at the present day our Castle is called by the Britons of Wales *Mined agned, i.e. a projecting* or *high winged rock.* Now *mined* is projecting, high, from the Greek *μένω*, I remain. This is from אמן *aman*, constant. Then our ancient countrymen in the north preferred to say Duned instead of the word *Agned*, putting *dun* for *agne*, as the two words signify the same thing; and adding the syllable '*en*' or '*in*' carelessly they made it Duneden. This syllable '*en*' is often added among us to names of places as here, and inserted in compounds as Ballendalloch for Balldalloch, etc. By a slight transposition the Latin writers made Duneden, Edinodunum. Recent German writers for Edinodunum have said Edinburgum. For the Germans call a mountain, hill, or rock *burg* or *berg*, from the Greek word *πύργος*. This word comes from the Chaldean word, פרח *parach* to grow, for mountains are *growths* rising from the land. In a secondary sense these words mean simply raised habitations, massive houses, which they commonly call towers. And טור *tour* or צור *tsour* is a rock, a stone. This word *ster* in Saxon is a rock, and in Greek *στερρόν* is firm, hard like a rock. Therefore the monks and their followers talk nonsense when they write that this place of ours has its name from Edwin or Ethin, some Pictish king. The French used to call this city L'aileburg, as if you said Winged-burg, for *aile* is wing; but the common French people wrongly pronounce it Lisleburg. Ptolemy calls this place *στρατόπεδον πτερωτόν*, Winged Fort, everywhere for the same reason, not because the Castle or fort is considered to have wings like those that architects, as Vitruvius informs us, call *πτερώματα*, which are twin walls so rising in height as to present the appearance of wings, nor because squadrons of cavalry were posted there, since from the oldest name it is plain that the rock was so called before any walls of that kind were built on it, if ever there were such, and long before any squadrons of cavalry were posted there, if ever they were. The reason for the name, therefore, must be sought from another source, without doubt from nature itself, which clearly furnishes the explanation. For two hills near this rock of ours

on which the castle is situated, namely Salisbury Crag and Nigel's Crag [for the Dhucraig or Calton Hill], so called from former proprietors, present in some degree the appearance of wings, as you may plainly observe when you are coming from the south-east, near the sea-shore, to Edinburgh, for then these crags aforesaid appear like wings, and the rock with its castle like the crested head of a bird. And this is the real explanation of the name. On Salisbury Crag there is a summit, which is commonly called Arthur's Seat, for we attribute everything that is great to Arthur, our celebrated British Chief. From him also many flatterers derive a very great number of the origins of our country's families, as the Greek story-tellers used to refer the descent of many families to their own Hercules, and to attribute to him all great exploits. But our monks, who wrote in a running hand, reading in their ignorance *alarum*, 'wings' fort,' for *alatam* 'winged fort,' and not knowing the reason why the castle could be called *winged* or *wings'*, thought that the reading ought to be *puellarum* (Maidens' Fort). And then, to support the error, they invented the story about the maidens of the Pictish nobility, who were wont to be detained there until they were given in marriage. Lastly our common people, when from the olden time they were in the habit of hearing that stronghold called by the ancient inhabitants Mined Castle, thought it was Maiden Castle. This monkish story gave a handle to the popular error. As regards the antiquity of our castle, it will be sufficient for me to trace it from the time of Antonine, under whom Ptolemy flourished, *i.e.* from the middle of the second century after the birth of Christ, although beyond all doubt it is of far greater antiquity. I am aware that there are some, and those not unlearned men, who will have it that Ptolemy's στρατόπεδον πτερωτόν was in a different part of the country, and was not Edinburgh, since Ptolemy places his στρατόπεδον among the Vaccomagi. Ptolemy must of course be pardoned when he makes a mistake in the position of places, since he was a foreigner, and one, besides, so far remote from us, for he was by birth an Egyptian, and lived at Alexandria. He was therefore under the necessity of following the narrative and the credibility of others in this matter. It is not surprising, then, that he makes a slip pretty often. The rock on which the castle is built is precipitous on the south, west, and north; consequently the castle is quite inaccessible on these sides of the rock. On the east there is a gentle slope, and here is the entrance to the castle. This side of the castle is fortified with breastworks and with very thick walls. On this slope the city was founded, but certainly not in a single day; for at first the neighbours built a very few houses near the castle, to be safe under its shade from being harmed by their foes. Thus by degrees, as the population grew, the number of houses increased in extent, from the castle to the extreme end of the slope, eastward for nearly a mile, if you now include the Canons' suburb. Both sides of the slope from the brow to the foot are covered with tall buildings in a long line in the centre of the slope. A

wide street is left from one end to the other. But the buildings are divided by lanes and closes, all of which lanes are narrow; thus the houses are so near each other that they have hardly free air, and here they are mutually hurtful. Nowhere else, perhaps, could you find in such a narrow space so many houses and so great a population as in this city of ours. There are two circumstances in particular that in recent times have caused this city to grow to the size which you see: first the fact that from the earliest ages our kings have been wont to dwell here longer than elsewhere. Then in the last century, at the instance of James v., the court of the Supreme Senate of the whole kingdom was fixed here, instead of, as before, moving about from place to place, just as a similar change was made in France, whose example the king followed in this matter. This slope on which the city is built had formerly, and has even at the present day, on its northern side a marsh which is commonly called the North Loch. On the south side of the slope there was likewise a marsh which was called the South Loch. These two lochs bounded the city on the two sides, as the North Loch still forms its limit on the north. But the South Loch was drained two centuries ago, and, where its banks were, are lines of houses from east to west, between which there stretches the Cow Street or Cowgate, where the actual loch was. And thus towards the south the free space of the city was extended in breadth far beyond its old boundary, and in length towards the west. For now the Grass and Horse market is within the city walls, which according to the custom of the nation are not so strong as to stand a cannonade, for the Scots are accustomed to defend their cities with men, and not with walls. There are five ports, or gates, namely two on the east, of which the first is called the Nether Bow because it is at the foot of the slope of the principal, *i.e.* the High Street: the second is the Cowgate Port. Towards the south there are likewise two gates, of which the one more to the east is called the Potterrow Port; the other is the Society Port (the society, that is to say, of brewers). The fifth is the West Port. The castle was beautified and repaired by recent kings, and fortified with breastworks on the east. There is in the city one great church which at the present day is divided into three sacred edifices, namely the East, Middle, and West Churches. Each of these three has its own separate parish. Near this church is the palace commonly called the Parliament House, where the three orders of the realm assemble to deliberate about high affairs of state, and there also the Senate meets for the administration of justice to the people. To the south beyond the Cowgate is a new building of elegant workmanship, which is commonly called Heriot's Hospital after its founder; near it, to the east, is the Church of the Greyfriars, who have their name from their mixed colour. The public cemetery of the city within the walls is here. Also on the south, the University of the city, adorned with extensive buildings, now stands. Next to it is the new church named after Yester, recently

built at the expense of Lady Yester. Near it is the Public School, in which the classics are taught. On the south side of the great or High Street stands a magnificent new church, near the old Tron, whence it is usually called the Tron Church. There is also a new Tron towards the west, where the Castle Wynd ends and the High Street begins. It is commonly called the Weighhouse. On the north side of the Great Church and near it is the public prison, where the old Tolbooth stood. At the middle of the High Street is the public Cross, where proclamation of all public acts is wont to be made by the voice of a herald. From the Nether Bow there runs a long street with a gentle descent usually called the Canongate, which extends in length to the Abbey of the Holy Rood. This street also is adorned from its top to its foot on both sides with elegant buildings adjoining each other. In this street, on its south side, there is a fine Tolbooth, where the public prison is situated. At the middle of the street stands a cross, at which the market of this suburb is held on stated days, for this street of the Canons is also the way leading within the walls of the city; and nearer the abbey stands another cross, commonly called the Cross of the Precinct, because between it and the abbey a certain space is marked off, and served of old as a sanctuary for those who dared not go about in public owing to the rigour of the law, or the injustice of extreme law. The abbey has been turned to other uses for now more than a century, for the fine palace built by James v. is there, though the work is not finished. The canons' houses accommodate the courtiers. A church of very fine workmanship, but partly ruinous, stands there. On the south side of the Canongate, not far from the public Cross, are the gardens with the mansion of the Earl of Moray. These gardens are cultivated with so much taste and with such care that they easily challenge comparison with those of warmer tracts, and even almost of England itself. And here you can see how much human art and industry avail in supplying the defects even of nature. Hardly any one could believe that in cold countries so much amenity could be secured in gardens. But to return to the Nether Bow of the city. From it to the north there is a sloping lane, commonly called Leith Wynd, because it is the road to Leith. At the foot of the lane there is a gate, near which stands a very beautiful church, which generally goes by the name of the College Church, from the College of the Canons, who in the time of the Romish superstition were there free for sacred duties. This church was built by the mother of James III. I cannot at present note the exact and several times at which this city received additions, or tell from what kings it obtained privileges with this increase. The government of the city is conducted by a Provost, who has for some time been elected yearly from the number of the citizens, whereas, before that, one of the neighbouring noblemen usually held the office. The Provost has as assessors the ex-Provost and four judges-substitute whom they call bailies, and these likewise are chosen every year from the number of the more honourable

citizens. Sometimes the offices of provost and bailies are continued for more than a year. The suburb of the Canongate is under the jurisdiction of the provost of the city, from which it receives a bailie with a clerk or keeper of the register.[1] The suburb outside of the West Port has also its own bailie. The whole city takes in under it not only the town within the walls, but two very large suburbs as they are called, namely the suburb outside of the gate that looks to the west and that of the Canongate, and also Leith. Edinburgh is the most important trading place in our country, and there not only is merchandise that is produced at home sold to the neighbours, but also foreign and imported wares are distributed along with the home products throughout the whole kingdom. The city is subdivided into eight wards or neighbourhoods, which are commonly called the Quarters of the city. In each ward or quarter the young men have their own leader or captain, lieutenant, and standard-bearer, whose lead they follow in war.

Leith is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and being on either side of it, is thus divided into two districts which are joined by a stone bridge over the river. Each district has its own church. There is only one Tolbooth, and one public prison serving both, and there is one public school. The harbour is at the very mouth of the river, and is the most convenient and important of all in our country. On both sides of the river-mouth are piers running out to the sea, and constructed with wooden piles driven into the ground, which are at frequent intervals united by cross beams. Between the piles or stakes and the cross beams very large stones are placed, with which the whole space between the piles is filled to the top, which is generally covered with planks, and thus the whole structure of the pier is finished. The pier on the east side is much bigger than the other; it is therefore commonly called *par excellence* the Pier of Leith. Now and again, in time of war, Leith is surrounded with a turf rampart or wall, which in time of peace the inhabitants destroy, lest the town should be occupied by garrison soldiers, who generally injure traders in fortified places.

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[1] What follows is a translation into English of the sentence omitted by Macfarlane's transcriber (see p. 627):—'In like manner Leith also is of late under the jurisdiction of Edinburgh, which, too, every year gives it bailies with a keeper of the register.'—ED.

NOTE.—With reference to the three Greek words in the fourth line of the *Edinburgi Descriptio*, p. 623, it is desirable to point out that Taitt, Macfarlane's transcriber, gives them as *ἀγή, vel ἀγμός, vel ἀγμός*, repeating one of the words. This must be wrong. The David Buchanan MS., from which Taitt copied, gives the three words as *ἀγή, vel ἀγνή, vel ἀγμός*, but there is no Greek noun *ἀγνή*. Therefore, this also must be wrong. If the middle word of either Taitt or Buchanan is changed into *ἄγμα*, then we have the three words as *ἀγή, vel ἄγμα, vel ἀγμός*, and all these words give the sense assigned to them, namely, 'fractura, ruptura, rupes.'—ED.

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[1] The figures in this Index represent pages of the manuscript as shown in the margins.—Ed.

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NOTE.—On p. 427 *areas subdiales* is translated on p. 456 as *open-air threshing-floors*, and may possibly mean *stack-yards*.—ED.

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